"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER

Snow and sleet today, strong northeast winds; Friday probably fair and somewhat colder.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

PRESIDENT FIRES KANSAS CITY TO GREAT OUTBURST

Preparedness Wildly Cheered by 18,000 in Convention Hall, and by 90,000 Outside.

FOR "IMPREGNABLE NAVY"

Mr. Wilson Warns That War Might Mean Attack on Both Our Coasts.

MUST PROTECT OUR TRADE

Respects Blockades, but Not Illegal Interference, He Says in Topeka Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—By far the biggest and most enthusiastic crowd encountered on his trip gave President Wilson a remarkable and spectacular demonstration here tonight. It came as a climax to the campaign for preparedness, which has been much like a march of triumph.

The President was deeply moved. At the close of his address he asked that he might lead the 18,000 people crowded into Convention Hall in singing "America."

The Kansas City demonstration followed an impressive meeting earlier in the day at Topeka. There President Wilson asserted the right of Americans to travel abroad and their right to send food, cotton, and manufactured products to peaceful populations "in open neutral markets," and "wherever the conditions of war make it possible to do so under the ordinary rules of international law."

"It may be necessary to use the force of the United States to vindicate the rights of American citizens to enjoy the protection of international law," he declared emphatically.

When the President arrived in Topeka the applause which greeted him was scattering. When he left Topeka thousands roared a friendly farewell.

Mr. Wilson was greeted by a tumult of applause when he appeared to address the crowd here, the first outburst lasting more than two minutes. The applause continued intermittently several minutes more before order was obtained.

Responding, the President made an impassioned appeal for his preparedness program.

"A navy impregnable to navies of the world is the first need of this country," he asserted.

"If the flame from a world on fire," he said, "creeps in on us it may creep in from both coasts. And here we are without enough ships to patrol them.

"Do you know the sweep of the coast from the Canal to Alaska? It is nearly one-fourth the circumference of the earth. And the coast from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf? Do you think a navy that ranks fourth is sufficient?"

Speaking of the regular army, he said: "I haven't had enough men to prevent Mexican bandits from raiding across the border of the United States. It has been a very mortifying situation, indeed. In fact, I have been tempted to ask Congress to help Texas build up its little band of Rangers."

Not a Day to be Lost.

"Do you want me to preserve peace with honor?" he continued. "But what is back of me. It is necessary that I come and ask you this question, for I do not know how long the mere dignity and majesty of the nation will be sufficient.

"Speaking with all solemnity, I assure you there is not a day to be lost, for the peace of the United States does not depend on what I can do; it depends on what the commander of some ship at sea does, or the commander of some submarine, or those in charge of a blockade, as the case may be. It depends on the judgment of scores of men. America must see that we are ready to defend our rights.

"I have seen editorials sneering at the number of notes written by the State Department to foreign Governments, asking why we do not act. And in some of these same papers I have seen editorials against preparing this nation. That may be the temper of the editorials, but it is not the temper of the people of the United States."

The President said that he was sure Congress would respond, although perhaps after much debate.

"I came on an errand, and see what happened," he said. "What did I meet? Multitudes at every stop, not there to see the President of the United States—he is not very much to look at—but to declare for the majesty of the Government of the United States.

"I have been thrilled by these few days," the President added, "and I shall go back to Washington and smile at any one who tells me the United States is not awake."

War Council Over Resources.

The President said that for the first time in the history of the nation the railroads were being called in council to make effective for military purposes the arteries of the country, and business men were being consulted upon the use to be made in event of war of the nation's resources. Modern war, he said, required preparedness.

"I have no doubt," he added, "that all of the 500,000 men I want would volunteer from any of the States if the call came."

He was interrupted by cries of "Call on Missouri!" and "We will be with you."

"Yes, I haven't a doubt 5,000 men would volunteer from this hall," the President said. There were cries of "You're just right we would."

Mr. Wilson went on to say that it was wrong to send untrained men to war, although they might be the finest men in the land.

"In the Spanish-American war," he said, "we sent thousands of men to their death because they were untrained. They died in the camps like flies."

The President appealed to the people to let Congress know just where they stood. He had not the slightest doubt, he said, as to what the people of the States through which he had passed thought of the question of adequate preparedness.

The President demanded that work be

Continued on Page 3.

Reports "Ku Klux Klan" Organized in Belgium

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2, (via London.)—An official of the Belgian Government who escaped from Brussels and arrived at The Hague today is authority for the statement that the German officials in Belgium are showing great concern over the increasing activities of a Belgian secret organization which in its operations greatly resembles the Ku Klux Klan which came into existence in the United States after the civil war.

This official also gave an explanation of the circumstances under which the City of Brussels was fined 500,000 marks last month by General von Bissing, Governor General of Belgium. He denied the report that the fine was levied because Oels Derode was slain by shots from an unlicensed revolver. The offense charged, he said, was violation of German jurisdiction by a Belgian Coroner's court which seized Derode's papers, examined them, and received the police report before the German authorities had opportunity to take charge of the case. Derode was the spy whose testimony convicted Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed at Brussels.

MAY INDICT WATSON OUTSIDE OF GEORGIA

Government About to Hold the Editor for His Fulminations on the Frank Case.

CONGRESSMEN IN PROTEST

Delegation Objects to His Being Taken Out of the State—Say It Would Be a Stigma.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Twelve members of the Georgia delegation in Congress called on Attorney General Gregory today to protest against the Government's contemplated indictment of Thomas E. Watson of Thomson, Ga., for circulating alleged obscene matter through the mails in connection with the murder trial of Leo M. Frank. The visit disclosed the fact that the department was considering charges against Watson and contemplated submitting them to a Grand Jury outside the State of Georgia. The Congressmen directed their chief objection to this action, saying it would be a reflection on the State.

Mr. Watson, once candidate for President on the Populist ticket, is editor of The Jeffersonian, a weekly newspaper. After Frank's sentence had been commuted by Governor John M. Slaton, Mr. Watson published and circulated articles alleged to be in violation of the law.

Assistant Attorney General William Wallace, Jr., admitted to the Georgia delegation that action was contemplated. The only question which remains to be settled is where the indictment shall be sought. Five jurisdictions are being considered, four of them outside of the State wherein Mr. Watson lives. The evidence gathered by the Department will not be laid before the Federal Grand Juries in either New York or Chicago, it was said. The department wishes to avoid the appearance of seeking a locality where Jewish sentiment is strong, and which might be presumed to be hostile to Mr. Watson.

Members of the Georgia delegation protested that the proposed action would be a reflection upon the State and equivalent to a declaration by the Department of Justice that a fair trial could not be obtained within the State of Georgia. This they resented. They indicated that they could not interpose any objection if the department brought its case within the jurisdiction wherein he (Watson) lived and where his paper is published.

Representative Samuel J. Tribble of the Eighth Georgia District is contemplating the introduction of a resolution calling for a House investigation of the proposed action of the Department of Justice. He characterizes such a course as "unheard of" and "a stigma on the State."

Other members from Georgia oppose such a resolution, contending that Congress should not take any action in a matter pending before the judicial branch of the Government. If Watson has been guilty of a crime against the laws of the country, they assert he should be punished. They do object, however, to his being taken out of the State for trial.

"Should I become convinced that it would help Mr. Watson in this matter and defend the honor of the State, I would not hesitate to introduce a resolution of inquiry," asserted Mr. Tribble today. "I think it is an outrage upon the State for the Government to say it fears it cannot get a fair trial within the boundaries of Georgia. I have done my utmost for Mr. Watson and to uphold the integrity of my State and will continue to use every honorable and legitimate method to prevent this unheard of proceeding."

Mr. Tribble first learned of the contemplated new indictment of Mr. Watson last December, when he called to inquire about the case of alleged sending of obscene matter through the mails, now pending against the Georgia editor. In the trial of that case in Augusta, Ga., a mistrial was ordered. The jury was reported to stand 10 to 2 for acquittal. The case arose from the publication in The Jeffersonian of extracts in the original Latin from a volume by Charles Chiniquy, relating to the confessional.

While discussing this case Representative Tribble learned that the department was considering another indictment based on articles in The Jeffersonian relating to the murder of Mary Phagan, of which Frank was convicted.

He obtained the consent of the department officials to advise Mr. Watson of the new turn of events. Since then every effort has been made to have the new indictment brought in Georgia. The Department of Justice took the position that Mr. Watson had violated the law wherever he had circulated copies of his paper containing the objectionable matter.

The question presented was not one of taking a man outside of the State of his residence for trial on a crime committed within that State, but of trying him at any place where the crime of circulating obscene matter was committed.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—Efforts to get in touch with Thomas E. Watson at his home in Thomson failed tonight.

"NEW YORK & FLORIDA SPECIAL." Finest train to Florida Resorts. Atlantic Coast Line, 2:12 P. M. daily. 1198 B'way. —Advt.

$1,000,000 IN ART GIFT TO MUSEUM FROM J. P. MORGAN

The Public Gets Colonna Madonna by Raphael, and Famous Hoentschel Collection.

TWO DE BIRON SCULPTURES

Value of Pieces Difficult to Estimate and Deemed Priceless by Collectors.

DONOR SAILS FOR EUROPE

Wall Street Hears of New Ally Loan—Departure Unexpected —Other Bankers on Ship.

Just before J. P. Morgan sailed unexpectedly for Europe yesterday on the Rotterdam, on a mission, which rumor said had to do with a new French loan, it was announced that Mr. Morgan had presented to the Metropolitan Museum in this city objects of art whose estimated value is more than $1,000,000. The gift would be notable because of the great value, but it is considered to be of exceptional significance because it follows the disposal by Mr. Morgan of important parts of his father's collection at private sale.

Among these were the Fragonard room, which went to H. C. Frick; the Morgan porcelains, and a collection of furniture. At the time it was supposed that Mr. Morgan meant to sell the greater part, if not all, of his father's collection. In announcing his gift, however, Mr. Morgan said he acted "in pursuance of my father's idea."

The Colonna Madonna, "Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints," by Raphael, considered the finest painting ever brought to this country and valued alone at more than half a million dollars, is the prize of the Morgan gift, but included also are the Gothic section of the famous Hoentschel collection and two noteworthy pieces of French sculpture from the Château de Biron.

The value of these pieces, except that it is more than $1,000,000, is hard to estimate. The Hoentschel collection, for instance, could not be duplicated, and, from that viewpoint, may be said to be priceless. The examples of French sculpture are considered notable even in a museum where there are many pieces not to be found in other collections of the world. Whatever its monetary value, this latest Morgan gift ranks with the great gifts of the Museum's history—the Altman art collection and the famous Riggs collection of armor.

Gifts Already in the Museum.

The new pieces are already in the Museum, the Raphael having been the feature of the Morgan loan collection of pictures which was put on special exhibition in 1913. The gift was made on Monday of this week. The Trustees of the Museum had first received word from the estate of the late J. P. Morgan that his works of art had been transferred to his son, and then came the letter from Mr. Morgan announcing his gift.

The Hoentschel collection was purchased by Mr. Morgan in 1906 from Georges Hoentschel, the architect. It consisted of two main sections, the mediaeval and the eighteenth century. The latter Mr. Morgan immediately presented to the Museum, but the other was put on exhibition as a loan. The two are set up in Wing F of the Museum, the Wing of Decorative Arts. The section which the Museum has now received consists of early sculptures, furniture, textiles, stained glass, woodwork, and architectural fragments. It illustrates the best development of European decorative art, and its value lies not only in the high standard of the individual pieces, but in its representativeness as a collection.

The two pieces of sculpture included in Mr. Morgan's gift are from the Château de Biron and are said to be the finest specimens of Gothic plastic art in America and among the most important objects in the Museum, which has treasures not to be found in any other museum in the world. One piece is the "Entombment," a particularly fine representation of the subject which was a favorite with the artists of the early sixteenth century. It is a group of eight figures, nearly life size, attended by a choir of five angels, a richly ornamented frame inclosing it.

The second piece, a Pietà, also nearly life size, shows the Virgin with the dead Christ on her lap, adored by the donors, two brothers, Pons de Gontaut, a knight, and Arnold de Gontaut, Bishop of Sarlat. The pieces are supposed to be by the same artist, the Pietà dating two years earlier than the other. Both are in the Wing of Decorative Arts of the Museum, and distinctive features among many beautiful things.

The wonderful Colonna Madonna is well known by sight and history. The other pictures of Mr. Morgan's collection came to this country from his London home. The Madonna came from the National Gallery in London, where it had been held as a loan.

The Madonna, which might be more correctly called the "Madonna di Sant' Antonio," was ordered by the nuns of the convent of St. Anthony of Padua at Perugia, and was painted in that city. The unusual feature of the Christ Child and the little St. John fully clothed is due to the feelings of delicacy of the Sisters who would gaze upon it continually in the chapel of their convent. It was begun in 1504 and completed the following year. It was sold

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Germany Prepares for a War of Years; All Clothing Goods in Empire Requisitioned

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The most far-reaching war measure taken by Germany so far is the confiscation of practically all stocks of cloths, textiles, woven and knitted goods, which are suitable for use for the German army or navy, the sick and wounded prisoners, and German Government officials. This military ordinance has been approved by the Bundesrat, and is more significant even than the bread card proclamation.

The measure is not dictated by any present shortage of clothing materials, but is rather a far-sighted determination to checkmate England's possible sharper blockade intentions in advance and be prepared to wage the war for years, if necessary, so far as clothing materials are concerned, independent of imports.

The ordinance, which goes into effect throughout Germany at once, amounts to a general mobilization of all textiles, woolens, linen and cotton goods. All companies, as well as individual merchants, having in their possession more than a fixed maximum quantity of the goods subject to confiscation are required to make an itemized report of their stocks to the Ministry of War, and must be held subject to the disposal and orders of the War Ministry, which will as soon as possible release goods not wanted or unsuited for the war needs, taking over against prompt payment goods suitable to cover future war requirements. To obviate a rush of the public in the stores, tailors, &c., and to prevent a sudden boosting of prices, the ordinance fixes automatically a maximum. The price for such goods in future is to be no higher than the price at which they were last sold before Feb. 1.

The new war measure is the one topic of interest today, and the press with wonderful unanimity sounds a stirring patriotic note. The Tageblatt says:

"It will means a stretching of supplies. Hitherto discarded clothes have largely represented dead capital, use will now be found for them again for the rest of the war. Nobody in Germany will trouble about fashion. We will wear what clothes are available and adapt our needs to actual conditions.

"The new program for stretching stocks is not merely occasioned by military reasons to cover the needs of the army. Greater significance lies in the fact that the military authorities are striving to strengthen the whole German national economy. The Prussian War Ministry is following the policy of a war of economics, which is just as important for Germany as strategy, for Germany is waging not only a military and political war against the Quadruple Entente, but also an economic war. The fortunate ending of one is unthinkable without carrying the other through successfully. One of the Ministry's most important tasks is to keep our economic weapons just as sharp as our military ones. The army must first be covered, the needs of civilians can be more easily limited.

"As in the case of all our other protective measures, this readjustment in the textile industry will attract notice abroad and particularly the notice of our enemies. Capital will be made of the confiscation to show that Germany has reached the end of her strength. The clear-headed abroad who are familiar with conditions here, however, will think as we do, that Germany is arming for a long war. Confiscation is not an indication that no stocks are on hand, but rather of a gathering together of new strength."

Other newspapers lay emphasis on the fact that the new measure is designed to meet the exigencies of a war that may last for yaers.

The Morgen Post says:

"The purchases of textiles will undoubtedly make it more difficult for civilians, but this will have an educational effect on the well-to-do classes."

The Tagliche Rundschau says:

"The well-to-do classes will be forced to recognize the seriousness of the situation, which, unfortunately, they have not done so far. Men and women will ransack closets and trunks and return to old discarded clothes, conscious of the fact that today it is an honor to go about in a shabby coat."

GERMANY SENDS LUSITANIA NOTE

New Instructions Forwarded to Bernstorff Through the American Embassy.

MAY ARRIVE TOMORROW

Communication Such as to Give "Hope of Final Understanding," Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (via London.)—The Wolff Bureau announces that instructions were cabled on Feb. 1 to Count von Bernstorff on the Lusitania situation "which give reason to hope for a final understanding."

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Instructions have been sent by the German Government to Ambassador von Bernstorff at Washington of such a nature as to give "reasonable hope for a positive understanding" concerning the Lusitania affair, it was announced here today.

The anouncement, which is of a semi-official nature, is said by the Overseas News Agency to have been made "in connection with alarming English reports about the nature of German-American relations." The text of the statement is given by the news agency as follows:

"It is true that on Saturday, Jan. 29, a telegraphic report from the German Ambassador at Washington arrived at Berlin, showing that up to that time it had been impossible to adjust the Lusitania case in a manner satisfactory to both sides by friendly verbal exchanges of views. On Tuesday instructions were transmitted by telegraph to the German Ambassador which give reasonable hope for a positive understanding."

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says that it is admitted semi-officially in Berlin that on Jan. 29 a cablegram was received from Washington showing that up to that time no satisfactory agreement had been reached in the Lusitania case.

A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Zurich says:

"It is reported that there was a heavy slump today on the Frankfort, Germany, Bourse, owing to the belief of financiers that German-American diplomatic relations are approaching a crisis."

Bernstorff Awaits Instructions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, said tonight that so far he had received no new instructions from Berlin with regard to the Lusitania case. He added that he was not aware of the attitude of his Government, but that he was hoping for a satisfactory and final adjustment of the controversy. Beyond this the Ambassador refused to comment on the situation.

If, as asserted in the announcement of a semi-official nature, made in Berlin this morning, the new instructions to the Ambassador were transmitted by telegraph from Berlin on Feb. 1, they could not be expected to reach Washington before tomorrow or Friday, although they should be here by Saturday at the latest.

It is understood that Berlin's new instructions to the Ambassador are being sent through the medium of the American Embassy at Berlin, in the cipher code of the State Department, and are being routed via the American Legation at Berne and the American Embassy at London. These relays have been responsible for the delays in forwarding the communications.

While, in the absence of the text of the new instructions, officials are unwilling to hazard a forecast of the situation, and no positive statement can be obtained from them, it is evident that a favorable impression has been created in official and diplomatic circles here by the semi-official announcement from Berlin that the instructions sent to Count von Bernstorff are of such character as to "give reasonable hope for a positive understanding."

FIRST REAL STORY OF ZEPPELIN RAID

British Working People Chief Victims of Monday's Attack, Which Killed 59.

MILITARY DAMAGE SLIGHT

Crowds Are Calmed by the Singing of Hymns—Press Is Demanding Reprisals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 3.—As further details of the slaughter and destruction wrought by Monday's Zeppelin raid are made public—the official report now gives fifty-nine as the number of those killed, and 101 as that of the injured—insistent demands for reprisals are heard in quarters in which such a policy has hitherto been deprecated.

It is now possible to indicate in detail the extent and results of the raid over England. All the information which has reached me from representatives who have been over the areas affected shows that most of the victims belong to the poorer classes, and that a large number of women and children were killed and injured. Most of the men who were killed, met their death not while at work, but in their own homes.

When one considers the fact that of the counties in which bombs were dropped three, at least, of the six enumerated—Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire—contain a considerable number of manufacturing towns, the material damage done by the dropping of 220 bombs was very small in extent and importance. As at the time of the attack on London in October, when most of the bombs which might otherwise have caused great loss of life dropped in the middle of broad streets, so, in the course of Monday's invasion many great projectiles fell harmlessly in fields, gardens, and canals. The fact that it required approximately two bombs to inflict one death or injury is pointed out as the measure of the futility, from a military point of view, of this random bombardment.

Scores of Workmen's Homes Wrecked.

In Staffordshire, in one comparatively small area twenty-six persons were killed and ten injured. Scores of working-class homes were wrecked, but from a financial point of view the damage was inconsiderable. The houses are typical of thousands in this district and are packed together in small streets. The occupants are mostly engaged in coal mining and ironmaking, and pay a rental of 5 or 6 shillings a week. The cottages face one another, with a door opening on a narrow footpath on either side of a roadway barely wide enough for two vehicles to pass each other. Two separate visits were paid to this place by the Zeppelins, and in each case there was loss of life. The whole district reverberated with the shock of the explosions, which were heard miles away. In a neighboring town which was not reached by the raiders all lights were extinguished and traffic was stopped. Places of amusement were rapidly emptied, but, though there was plenty of excitement, there was no panic and the people found their way quietly home as best they could.

Whatever the conjecture of the Germans may have been as to the area they had reached, as soon as they started their bomb-dropping they went on with it very briskly. Some bombs found harmless billets in the canals with which this part of the country is largely intersected.

The district in which this particular attack was made is probably about six miles across. As a result of the first

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NOURISHING DIET IN GRIP—Horlick's. —Advt.

APPAM'S CAPTIVES TO BE FREED TODAY; COUNT DOHNA NAMED AS RAIDER CAPTAIN; CONFLICT OVER LINER'S STATUS BEGINS

German Cruiser Roon, With Submarines, Said to Have Accompanied Raider Moewe

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—The German cruiser Roon was nearby on the day the British liner Appam was captured off the Madeira Islands, according to information supplied by a British Naval Reserve officer who was one of the prisoners on the Appam. The raider, supposedly the Moewe, was escorted by the cruiser, and the latter directed her movements by wireless.

When the Moewe moved away after leaving Lieutenant Berg and a crew of twenty-two men on board the Appam she was receiving wireless messages from the Roon. It is said that the Roon was accompanied by three or four submarines, as well as by the Moewe. To all of these she was acting as a "mother ship."

The Roon is a 9,000-ton, 21-knot cruiser, and is the first large warship reported to have broken through the British North Sea blockade.

The German armored cruiser Roon was built in 1903 with a displacement of 9,050 tons, and a speed of 21 knots. She carries four 8.2-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, fourteen 24-pounders, four machine guns, and four submerged torpedo tubes. The Roon has a length of 403 feet and 65 feet beam. Her complement is 557 men.

The Roon was said in a Russian official report issued on July 4 last to have taken part in a naval action in the Baltic in which several German and several Russian warships were engaged. This report stated that the Roon, a "light cruiser of the Augsburg class," was put to flight, that her four eight-inch guns were silenced, and that fire started aboard her.

Last October it was reported from Petrograd that a German submarine had sunk a German cruiser of the Prinz Adelbert class, which was believed to be the Roon, but this was promptly denied by Germany.

LIKELY TO DECIDE APPAM IS GERMAN

Lansing Is Expected to Refuse to Restore Liner to British Owners.

SHIP TO BE INTERNED

Germans and British Promptly File Claims for the Possession of the Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—While the final decision of Secretary Lansing in the Appam case has not been finally reached, it is understood tonight that the inclination of the United States is to stand by the treaty of 1828 between America and Prussia, to refuse any demand from England for the restoration of the steamship to her former British owners, and to permit her to remain in American waters, or "to be freely carried out again at any time by" the German captors.

A vigorous protest is expected to be made by England against the action of the United States if taken under terms of the Prussian treaty of 1828. It now appears, in view of the day's developments, that instead of interning the Appam the United States will permit the steamer to be sequestrated at Norfolk, under German control, until the end of the war.

It was learned tonight that if this is the decision of the State Department the German Government will leave the Appam at Norfolk rather than risk her recapture by British cruisers by ordering her to sea.

Since it is not contended by any Government that the Appam had been converted into an auxiliary cruiser, or even that she had assumed the status of a fleet auxiliary before entering American waters, the steamship cannot be interned as a war ship. With Germany contending that the steamer is to be treated as a prize of war, and Great Britain ready to ask that the vessel receive the treatment of a prize, prescribed by The Hague Conventions of 1907, there was nothing left for the State Department to do but decide that the status of the Appam was that of a prize captured by Germany from the British merchant marine. This decision was reached today, but not officially announced.

The State Department ruled only partially on the case today, and left the main question unsettled regarding the treatment to be accorded the steamer itself. The points settled by the department were:

First—That the Appam is a prize of war, not a fleet auxiliary.

Second—That foreign Consuls at Norfolk and Newport News be allowed to go on board to put themselves into touch with their nationals on the Appam, this permission being subject to the assent of the German commander.

Third—That Collector Hamilton be permitted to allow all persons on board the Appam to come ashore except the German prize crew and except any other persons who may have acted or co-operated with the prize crew in navigating the Appam into an American port.

Fourth—That this permission for persons to land be granted subject to the provisions of the United States immigration laws.

The decisions thus reached were communicated to Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department, and orders were issued accordingly. However, there was a hitch under both rulings. The foreign Consuls did not board the Appam because Lieutenant Berg refused to grant permission. Hence these Consuls were not able to communcate with their nationals on the Appam.

Passenger Ruling Delayed.

The department's assent for Consuls to board and noncombatants to leave the ship was delivered to the Treasury Department about 3:30 o'clock. Assistant Secretary Peters called Collector Hamilton by long distance telephone, but at that hour the Collector was on board the Appam. It was not until 5:30 o'clock that he could be communicated with by telephone. It was then dark, a northeaster was blowing across Hampton Roads, and the waters were so rough that the Collector reported to Washington it was hardly safe for any of the

Continued on Page 2.

ENGLISH OUTLINE CLAIMS TO APPAM

Insist the Captured Liner Be Not Sheltered Here as a German Prize.

CONVERSION POINT RAISED

Great Britain Rejected Hague Plan for Sequestration in Ports of Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—As expressed to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, official British opinion as to the attitude the American Government is likely to take on the question of the captured Appam is that Washington will not accept the argument of the Germans that the Appam has the status of a converted German auxiliary and as such ought to be interned in America for the duration of the war.

The keenest interest is manifested in the complications threatened over the Appam incident. The consensus is that America will take the viewpoint that the Appam is simply a German prize of war and will order her out of American waters. Whether the Appam, if she should leave, would be captured by waiting British warships or whether the Germans would sink her before getting beyond the three-mile limit is another question. Some officials are inclined to believe that if America decides the Appam is a prize ship and compels her to leave port, the Germans never will allow British ships to get her, but will torpedo her.

The opinion that America will not recognize the Appam as a German auxiliary is based on the attitude of the American Government on the broad principle involved in the right to change the status of a ship on the high seas. America was opposed to any such privilege of changing the character of a ship at The Hague Convention, and would not be signatory to a clause proposed to that effect. While no incident had come up until now on which a precedent could be based, the American Government is expected here to adhere rigidly to her attitude taken at The Hague.

As a Prize of War.

That attitude, British officials say, would require that the Appam be regarded as having the status of a German prize of war. Article 23 of The Hague Convention of 1907 is cited by officials as authorizing that a prize may remain in a neutral port pending the decision of a prize court, but officials also argue that this undoubtedly does not hold in the case of the Appam, as Article 23 referred only to prizes captured in blockade.

With regard to the question as to custom on a point of neutral asylum to ships captured by a belligerent and manned with a prize crew, Hall, now recognized by English prize court and modern international jurists as a leading authority, points out that the United States laid down a rule forbidding belligerents to bring their captures into its harbors unless in event of unseaworthiness, stress of weather, or want of fuel or provisions. Denmark adopted this rule in 1823, and England, France, Prussia, and Italy all acceded to it in The Hague Convention. Concerning rights and duties of neutral powers in maritime war, Articles XX. and XXI. say explicitly that prizes so brought in must leave the neutral port as soon as circumstances which justify their entry are at an end, and that on failure to comply with an order to leave, the captured ship must be released, with its officers and crew, and the prize crew interned. Any other course would involve strengthening the captor in a military sense by allowing him to use neutral territory in order to get rid of an incumbrance without the risk of recapture.

It is true that Articles XX. and XXI. of the same convention permitted such captures to be kept under sequestration in neutral ports, pending a decision of a prize court, the prize crews to be released, but Great Britain, backed by Japan, formally repudiated this great assistance which, as Westlake says, neutrals might give belligerents. There arises what is

Continued on Page 2.

SEATAG OYSTERS—Purity and Flavor, are fat—not fattened; juicy—not "floated"; natural—not "freshened." A blue tag on every shell. Phone Mad. Sq. 2779.—Advt.

GERMANS TO GET THE PRIZE

Lansing to Rule She Is Entitled to be Held Here During War.

VIVID STORIES OF CAPTURE

Skippers Agree the Raider Is the Ponga, but Others Say She Is the Moewe.

4 TO 7 GUNS ON BOARD HER

Bombs to be Set Off by a Push Button Put on the Appam to Prevent Mutiny.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—The British liner Appam, of the Elder-Dempster Line, which arrived here yesterday under charge of a German prize crew of twenty-two men, will steam to Newport News tomorrow morning to land the passengers, the officers and crews of six other British steamships, and the survivors of a seventh, who came across the Atlantic in this one of the prize ships of the British-South African trade.

Captain Harrison of the Appam, the subordinate officers and the crew of the liner, together with eleven Englishmen whose status is still to be decided by the Government, will remain on the liner until a decision is reached as to whether they are men who are at war and should therefore be interned.

All day long the cloud of mystery that has enveloped the Appam has been as thick as the drenching rain that tonight is deluging this part of the country. Not until after 7 o'clock tonight did the true story of the Appam and the mysterious German raider which captured her, after having sunk seven other British steamers, begin to get out.

Identity of the Raider.

It is now apparently established that the vessel which overhauled the Appam some eight miles off the Madeira Islands was armed with a battery of from four to seven big guns, that she was equipped with two eighteen-inch torpedo tubes operated from the forward deck, that she was of 4,000 or 5,000 tons register, with a speed of about eighteen knots, and that her commander is Count Dohna, a Captain in the German Naval Reserve.

The captured British skippers agree that her name is the Ponga, but others, including Prince von Hatzfeldt, counselor of the German Embassy, insist she is the Möwe. Count Dohna once commanded a little geodetic steamship Möewe, with which the present raider may have been confused.

That Count Dohna is in command of the raider was the unqualified statement of Prince von Hatzfeldt, who hurried down from Washington to see to it that Lieutenant Berg, who brought the Appam all the way across the Atlantic, was not deprived of the fruits of an achievement that an attaché of the British Embassy admitted tonight was "a jolly fine bit of work whatever else you might say about the blighted affair."

Following instructions telephoned to Collector Norman R. Hamilton of Norfolk by the State Department in Washington, which at first ordered everybody on the Appam except the prize crew released, nine of the male passengers of the liner tonight braved the storm that is raging within the Capes and came ashore here.

Nine Get Ashore.

The lucky nine, who were escorted to the Hotel Chamberlin by Captain Guy Gaunt, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy, W. M. Royd, British Vice Consul in Norfolk, and Major T. E. Marshall, were Sir Edward Merewether, Governor of Sierra Leone; Frederick James, cousin of Lord Decies, and F. C. Fuller, all of whom hold official position in South Africa; Captain Evan Jones of the steamship Trader, Captain David Barton of the Corbridge, Captain Robert Reid of the Ariadne, Captain John Brackett of the Dromonby, Captain Ralph T. Yeates of the Author, and Captain John P. Jones of the Farringford, the six last named being the unfortunate skippers whose ships were sent to the bottom by Count Dohna.

Sir Edward Merewether and Mr. James, closely followed by Mr. Fuller, were the first of the "captured" Englishmen to step ashore from the immigration cutter that was sent out to the Appam. They were as happy as schoolboys as they stepped on solid American ground. The six skippers whose commands have gone the way of Davy Jones's locker were not so happy.

"I remember reading," said Sir Edward, "what Colonel Roosevelt said when he arrived back in New York from his hunting trip in Africa. As I remember his words, they were: 'Too bully to express in words,' and I want to say about one dozen 'Amens' and add a couple of dozen 'bullies' to what the Colonel said then. I know how he felt."

In the lobby of the Hotel Chamberlin every guest as well as a big delegation of officers from the coast artillery school and from Fort Monroe gathered about the Englishmen to hear the story of their enforced but famous voyage across the Atlantic.

Disagree About Captor.

The nine men had different descriptions to offer of the German raider. Some said she was a cruiser, another that she was a big gunboat, another that she was a Swedish fruit steamer converted into an auxiliary cruiser, while still another referred to Count Dohna's command as "just a plain, ordinary, dirty old tramp." Prince von Hatzfeldt had said the Möwe was a pretty fine sort of craft, built in Germany for the work that from last accounts she was accomplishing with a vengeance.

"She is a big single-funneled craft that appeared to be of about 4,000 tons register," said Sir Edward Merewether, "and if I remember recently she had a battery of seven guns, six of them of about 6-inch calibre. The seventh was a smaller gun mounted aft and four of the big guns were mounted well forward. I am also quite convinced that she had two torpedo tubes."

"Lieutenant Berg of the prize crew says that when the Möwe overhauled the Appam the latter vessel resisted. Is that true?" Sir Edward was asked.

"It is entirely untrue. The Appam at no time offered resistance of any kind," Sir Edward replied.

"Did the Germans fire upon the Appam?"

"Yes, once across our bows, and we immediately came to a stop. I can assure you that the Appam, which carried a small gun aft, didn't reply."

"How did they treat you after they took charge of the boat?"

"Very well, indeed. Really I have no complaint to make at all. They guarded us well and all that, but otherwise they were deucedly nice all things considered. We played cards, talked about home and the folks we were leaving behind, and minded our own business, and so we had no trouble at all—really none at all."

"How about the food?"

"It was quite nourishing, but toward the end it began to run out and our portions were a bit stingy for that reason. Otherwise no criticism, I assure you."

Mr. James, who is 6 feet 6 inches in his stocking feet, and whose face shows the tan of many African Summers, ridiculed Prince Hatzfeldt's statement that the raider was the same Möwe, the geodetic survey ship.

"It just happens," said Mr. James, "that I know that little old Möwe from stem to stern. I have been all over her and have dined on her and the man that commands the raider that sent us to America instead of home is the same man who commanded the survey ship when I was a dinner guest on board. This raider that is now kicking up such a fuss is of at least 5,000 tons, and I assure you she is armed with a pretty lively battery of trouble-makers. I ought to know, for they kept me on the raider for some hours before it was decided to include my name on the list of American passengers."

"Are you glad to be here?"

"Am I glad? My boy, that word don't begin to express it. Just as soon as they let me get my bags together, I am off to New York. I agree with Sir Edward when he indorsed what Colonel Roosevelt said on his return to America."

"How did they guard the passengers and the crews of the sunken ships?"

"They had plenty of armed fellows about the ship all right. They were everywhere—on the bridge, in the saloon, in the stokeroom, and on the decks. You see, we had twenty-one German prisoners on the Appam, and these fellows were immediately sworn in as transatlantic bobbies, to see that none of us poor chaps tried to walk away."

Captain Evan Jones of the Trader looked gloomy when he walked into the Chamberlin.

"I had no chance whatever,' he said, "and even if I had wanted to scrap for it, I could not have made good. You see, she was right on top of us before I knew what kind of a ship she was. Of course, I wasn't looking for any German raiders, for I knew they had all been swept from the seas months before. She was just an ordinary looking old tramp. She came limping along, and the first thing I knew she was alongside and I was looking down into the muzzles of half a dozen or more mighty nasty looking guns. They ordered us to abandon ship, and twenty minutes later we saw the last of the Trader as she plunged down."

Captain Barton of the Corbridge witnessed the sinking of the Farringford, as well as of his own ship. It was late in the afternoon of Jan. 11 when the two vessels, which were steaming in company, were overhauled.

Brand New Ship, He Says.

Captain David Barton of the Corbridge, the second prize taken by the raider, said the raider was a brand new ship built for the fruit trade, with her decks strengthened to carry a battery that would do credit to a first-class naval commerce destroyer.

"Some of her plates inside had not even been painted when I saw her," Captain Barton said. "She is a trim, fast boat with a single funnel, and has her hold fitted for carrying fruit. Her guns, six of them, probably are 5.7-inch bore. Four of them are mounted forward, masked by a collapsible steel forecastle, which falls away when the ship gets within range of her prey. Two others are aft, one of them on the poop, and both so placed that they are not readily observed.

"Although I was confined below deck during most of my stay on board I was given considerable liberty and managed to make a rather complete inspection. On a plate below the name Ponga was engraved, and several of us saw the same name on papers in the commander's cabin.

"I was on the boat beginning the night of Jan. 11, my ship having been captured a few hours after the raider began her work by taking the Farringford. The ship was manned by a crew of several hundred men, many of whom had 'S. M. S. Möwe' on their hats. Others had 'H. M. S. Paw,' and, in fact, there were half a dozen different names. Whenever the German was after a prize all of us were kept below under guard, and we saw virtually nothing of what happened.

"We were followed by the raider for an hour or two during the afternoon, but I paid little attention to her, as she appeared to be steaming along easily, and when within a few miles of us, I made out the British flag at her stern. Just at dusk she fired a warning shot, unmasked her battery, and I hove to."

Except minor details, the stories of the capture of the Appam agreed that the liner was four days out from Dakar, French West Africa, for Liverpool with passengers and 8,000 tons of general cargo, when she sighted the German Jan. 15. The raider was moving at a fair rate of speed, but seeming making no attempt to make for the Appam. Almost imperceptibly she began to gain speed and before Captain Harrison was aware that danger impended the German had changed his course and sent a warning shot across the liner's bow.

Captain Harrison immediately hove to. The raider's forecastle had fallen away, exposing her battery of huge guns trained upon the Appam. A small boat put out with a boarding party and in short time a prize crew was in possession of the ship. On Jan. 11, the steamers Cobridge and Farringford were overhauled about 150 miles northwest of Cape Finisterre; on Jan. 13, the Dromonby, Author, Trader, and Ariadne were taken in the Atlantic still further at sea and northward.

It was about sunset on Saturday when the Appam was captured. Through the night and into the next day the raider followed her closely, and on the evening of Jan. 16 she drew away to attack the British steamer Clan MacTavish. Accounts differ as to the distance from the Appam that the attack upon the MacTavish took place. It is variously estimated at from five to ten miles, but flashes of fire were visible from the liner. Only the prize crew, however, had a fair view of the capture, for the passengers and other prisoners were kept below decks, and glimpses through portholes had to satisfy them.

It appears that the MacTavish, mounting a little six-pounder on her bow, attempted resistance and was subjected to a heavy fire from the raider's big guns. Fifteen of her men were killed and many wounded before the merchantman went down. There were two interior explosions as she sank. The fate of the Master of the MacTavish is unknown, but he is believed to be with many of his crew on board the raider. The Appam steered close, but was ordered back. Later four of the MacTavish's crew, three of them severely wounded, were sent aboard the liner in a small boat.

The prize crew headed the Appam westward and proceeded in company with the raider until the next morning. Just when the raider disappeared and what direction she took is unknown to the Englishmen, and there has been no word of her since that day, Jan. 17.

How the Appam was lined with bombs which could be touched off by the German prize crew at any sign of an uprising among her 400 captives, was told by persons on the ship to Quarantine Officer McCaffery, and he related the story today.

"I was certainly glad to complete my work on the Appam," said Dr. McCaffery. I have no desire to remain in such close proximity to bombs as I was on that boat.

"According to stories told me by passengers many bombs are planted about the ship, and all of them can be exploded by the touching of a secret button. The bombs were placed by the Germans immediately after they took possession of the boat. The Appam's commander, Captain Harrison, and the other English officers were warned that any attempt to overpower the prize crew would result in the ship being blown up without further notice.

"I had a long talk with Captain Harrison, and he feels that he acted wisely in not attempting to resist the raider. All on board speak in the highest terms of the treatment the Germans have accorded them.

Capture of the Appam.

"Captain Harrison told me that the raider, disguised as a tramp steamer, was in sight of the Appam for half a day before she attempted to effect her capture. She would play in and out, far and near, from the Appam, and so disreputable was her appearance that even the Captain remarked to his crew about it. The Captain told me he thought she looked especially poorly constructed and painted, even for a tramp steamer.

"After firing a shot over the bow, stopping the Appam and dropping a false forecastle head, disclosing a battery of guns, several Germans boarded the Appam. They told the passengers, many of whom had become frightened and were adjusting lifebelts, that there was no danger. No one would be harmed, the Germans explained, as long as there was no resistance. 'They were regular toffs,' said one of the English officers. This was his way of designating the Germans as gentlemen. All of the raiders were from German merchantmen and were of the highest type of seamen.

"The passengers today, with the exception of having been on short rations, are as well cared for as if they had never been captured. Their linen and other clothing are clean and the ship is in good condition. Quoits is the popular pastime aboard. Their only concern seems to be over why the English Consul doesn't appeal immediately and release them. There are seventeen women on board. The only child is a negro baby."

Dr. McCaffrey said that he understood the raider was from Kiel and a type built since the war began. She was patterned after an English tramp steamer.

While some of the German seamen wear caps bearing the name Möwe, others have caps marked "Paula."

"It is just as well that you tell that the boat was the Möwe," a German seaman said to Dr. McCaffery. "It is just as nice and short a name." The seaman and his companions laughed uproariously at this remark.

It was after 6 o'clock when word came from Washington to Collector Hamilton to free the prisoners of the Appam. For thirty-six hours the passengers and the crews of the sunken fleet had been fretting because of the doubt that surrounded their status in American waters. Not a word of the decision of Washington was known on board until a cutter went alongside and Vice Consul Royd summoned Messrs. James, Merewether, and Fuller and the six Captains to the rail. Collector Hamilton meantime had informed Lieut. Berg of the order from the State Department that all on board, except the German prize crew, were to be notified immediately that they were at liberty to leave the ship whenever they so desired.

When Collector Hamilton informed Lieutenant Berg of the Government's decision the young German commander immediately protested, contending that the order, in fairness to himself and the service he represented, should not apply to Captain Harrison and the crew of the Appam and eleven of the male passengers, the latter, according to the viewpoint of the German commander, being sailors or soldiers at war with Germany and, therefore, subject to internment in this country.

Lieutenant Berg maintained that when the Appam was overhauled and after the raider had fired a shot across her bows the liner refused to stop; in fact, that she put up a semblance of resistance. This statement was branded as incorrect by all on the vessel except the prize crew. Collector Hamilton finally agreed to submit the protest to Washington, and he was instructed to hold the persons against whom the protest was lodged until a final decision was reached by the State Department tomorrow. Included in those against whose release Berg protested were the four Lascars, the sole survivors of the crew of the Clan MacTavish. Three of these men are reported in a critical condition and one is not expected to live.

When Collector Hamilton received the orders from Washington to release the passengers and crews of the destroyed British ships he decided to await until tomorrow morning before making the announcement to those on the Appam. This proposition was opposed by Captain Gaunt, Vice Consul Royd, and Major Marshall, who told the Collector that the passengers were British subjects in friendly American waters, and that they desired them informed at once of the State Department's decision.

Their Liberation Announced.

It was decided to permit Messrs. James, Faller, and Merewether and the six skippers to land and to inform the other passengers that they would be permitted to go ashore the first thing tomorrow morning after the Appam's arrival at Newport News.

In a driving rain Collector Hamilton, accompanied by Consul Royd, went out to the Appam. The passengers and captured crews were told to assemble in the saloon dining room, and Lieutenant Berg was sent for.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. Hamilton, "it is my pleasure to inform you that the United States Government has issued instructions that all of you shall be permitted to land. In the case of the Appam's crew and eleven of the male passengers, who are also included in the Washington instructions, a delay may be necessary, due to the protest of the Captain commanding the prize crew on this ship. That protest will be disposed of tomorrow."

The first cheer heard on board the Appam since that afternoon when she was made a prize echoed through the ship. Lieutenant Berg was not at all pleased, and he did not hesitate to so express himself.

"These people ar eon German territory," he said to Collector Hamilton.

"Perhaps so, but still in American waters, and having asylum in these waters they are entitled to and will receive American protection," replied the Collector.

"Will those who are detained because of Lieutenant Berg's protest be afforded American protection?" one of the passengers asked.

"They will," replied the Collector.

"Well, I want to say that those who leave this ship now will not be permitted to return," said Lieutenant Berg in a tone described by those present as not at all present.

"We don't want to!" "We won't!" and "Don't worry about that!" were some of the happy replies shouted.

"Why did Berg object to Captain Harrison of the Appam's liberation?" THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent asked Collector Hamilton. "If he objected to Harrison's being set free, why did he not also object to the other passengers?"

"That's too much for me; you'd better ask him," replied the Collector.

"Did any of the passengers lodge any complaints against the treatment accorded them after the capture?"

"Not a single one. They all seemed to realize they had been treated very well, indeed. As a matter of fact, Berg is a straight, decent chap, and so impresses all who meet him, despite his slight annoyance at the order from Washington regarding the people he brought in on the Appam."

The original order for the release of the people on the Appam stated that "only the prize crew and those who aided them" were to be kept on board. Those who aided were the German prisoners who helped guard the passengers during the voyage across the Atlantic.

It was verified today by Prince von Hatzfeldt that the Germans had placed explosives in various parts of the liner as a warning to the passengers and crews on board as to what would happen in the event of an uprising. The passengers were informed that this precaution had been taken, and told that any outbreak on their part might result in the destruction of the ship and the death or serious injury of many of them.

Prince von Hatzfeldt, after spending most of the afternoon on the Appam, came ashore tonight and held a six-hour conference with Lieutenant Berg.

"Is the raider which captured the Appam and sank the seven other ships really named Möwe?" he was asked.

"That is her correct name."

"Did she fly the Swedish flag, and was she at one time a Swedish freighter?"

"There is no truth in that story."

"Did she come from the Kiel Canal?"

"That might be telling a military secret, and for that reason I cannot answer."

"Captain Harrison is said to have stated that he saw a name on the brass work in the pilot house of the Möwe and to have informed the American agents of the Elder-Dempster Line that the name on the brasswork is the original name of the raider."

"Not a word of truth in it, just fiction. The right name of the vessel is the Möwe."

"Who is her commander?"

"Count Dohna."

"Where was the Möwe built, and are there any more at sea like her?"

"That I cannot discuss," said the Prince, laughing heartily.

Prince Rebukes Inspector.

Determined efforts were made by German guards to keep the United States officials off the Appam while the Prince was aboard. Immigration Inspector Morton of Norfolk first clashed with the guard. Morton brushed past the sailor and climbed the companionway. A few minutes later he was engaged in a controversy with the Prince, who took him to task for making an inspection of the ship yesterday during Lieutenant Berg's absence. The Prince indicated that he expected to take the matter up with Washington, but soon afterward agreed that it was not important.

Later Collector Hamilton arrived and took charge of the interests of the United States. After three hours he and the Prince returned to Old Point the British representatives were summoned, and the conference at the wharf began. At intervals Hamilton conferred with Washington officials over the telephone.

Owing to the state of war between the two countries the British and German representatives were placed in different rooms. Perhaps it was the first time in history that diplomatic exchanges took place in the business offices of steamship companies. Hamilton would talk first with one side and then to the other, dashing back and forth between two offices, around the hall from each other, exchanging views of the enemies as to who should be permitted to land. The names of various persons were written on slips of paper and passed from one office to another. Finally the selected list was agreed on, and the British representatives left for the boat in a launch to bring the English delegation ashore "for a conference," it was explained, with the British Consul.

When a launch went alongside the Appam to announce the decision German guards made futile attempts to quiet laughter, song, and greetings on the liner. Many of the British seamen shouted for smoking material, and from all sides came pleas for the news of the war. Those aboard the launch threw newspapers over the rail and tied tobacco and cigarettes to strings lowered over the side.

Overnight several boatloads of food had been taken aboard to replenish the larders that were well nigh empty when the ship appeared yesterday. Permission has been given for the loading of all provisions and water necessary, but the question of full provisioning is held in abeyance with the other problems of the vessel's status.

The cap ribbons of the prize crew bore not only the name Möwe, but in many instances the names of other German vessels. On some ribbons appeared the name of the battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II., now a unit in the German high seas fleet, while others bore the name of the protected cruiser Koln, which was destroyed by the British many months ago.

Among the passengers who will come ashore from the Appam today is an American citizen, Michael Tagliaferro of Nevada, who has been mining in Senegambia, and a man who says he is T. E. Baldwin of Rockville Centre, L. I., a sailor on one of the ships that were destroyed.

Collector Hamilton mailed tonight a complete report of his investigation of the Appam case to the Treasury Department in Washington.

British Vice Consul Kenworthy has arranged to disembark all persons entitled to go ashore on the arrival of the Appam at Newport News tomorrow. The British skippers with their crews and most of the passengers probably will start by tomorrow night for New York, where they will board a ship for England. Transportation and means of subsistence will be provided for the indigent among the passengers.

MacTAVISH OFFICERS HELD BY THE RAIDER?

Hint That They Were to be Shot for Resisting the German Seizure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — That the German raider that captured the Appam held the crew of the Clan MacTavish as prisoners of war was learned from certain passengers who were allowed to come ashore from the Appam this afternoon.

When the Appam left the raider to make her way across the Atlantic to Norfolk she had on board all the passengers of the Appam and of the other ships destroyed by the raider except the officers and crew of the Clan MacTavish. Among the crew of the MacTavish were several Lascars, how many those who divulged the information were unable to say.

Some Lascars were killed, but no one knew just how many. But four Lascars, who were wounded in the fighting between the crew of the raider and the officers and crew of the MacTavish came to Norfolk on the Appam. One of these Lascars does not appear to be as badly wounded as he feigned to be when placed on the Appam.

It was understood by the ship Captains and the passengers on the Appam that it was the purpose of the commander of the German raider to court-martial the officers and crew of the MacTavish, and it is thought that, in all probability, the officers and some of the crew were to be shot for resisting the raider.

The circumstances under which the crew of the MacTavish showed resistance are said to involve a show of treachery, which the Germans resented sharply. It is understood that most of the fighting put up by the MacTavish was done by the Lascars.

$150,000 SEIZED ON APPAM.

Liner Manchuria May Take Passengers Home to England.

Daniel Bacon, agent for the Elder, Dempster Company, in his office at the Produce Exchange yesterday, said that in spite of all rumors to the contrary his agents at Norfolk, Casner, Curran & Bullitt, had not been permitted to get in communication with the Appam. Orders were received by Collector Hamilton at Norfolk from the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington that no persons other than officials were to be allowed to go on board the steamer.

"I understand that the sum of $150,000 in gold was taken from the specie room of the Appam when she was captured by the German raider, and that the mails and cargo are intact."

Mr. Bacon said that he might make an arrangement with the International Mercantile Marine Company to have the American liner Manchuria, due to sail at noon on Saturday for London via Falmouth with mails, call at Norfolk and embark the entire party from the Appam.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 3. — The Bank of British West Africa announces that the value of the bullion on the steamer Appam amounted to less than $200,000.

MARINE INSURANCE QUADRUPLED IN DAY

Raider Sends Up Quotation for West African Coast Route to One Per Cent.

It cost four times as much to insure a cargo for shipment to the west coast of Africa by way of Cape of Good Hope yesterday afternoon as it did on Monday, the day before the British passenger liner Appam, flying the German naval ensign, entered Hampton Roads. The rate advanced with startling suddenness between the opening and close of business from one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the value of the cargo to 1 per cent. Shipments to Australia by way of the Cape and to the Far East on the same route were affected similarly.

"The rate began to go up immediately this morning," said Herbert Appleton of Appleton & Cox, underwriters, 3 South William Street. "It doubled to all African points and quadrupled to the west coast by way of the Cape. I suppose that in some instances, where war risks are now considered especially great, as with stray shipments, some shipments may even have been refused because of the presence of the German raider.

"We have not found it necessary to go this far. It was only to be expected, however, that as a new risk developed rates would advance. I do not know if a still greater increase will result. That depends altogether on whether any more vessels are captured or sunk and how active the raider becomes."

William G. Willcox of Willcox, Peck & Hughes, also testified to the effect on rates caused by the activities of the commerce destroyer.

A third underwriter, whose firm is one of the best known in the city, said he did not expect the demoralization of insurance rates to extend to ports not reached by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

"A very large number of ships has been taking this southern route because of the high rates through the Suez Canal," he said. "The rates for these vessels may go even higher than at the close of business this afternoon, but I do not think the German ship can operate very largely elsewhere. She is probably restricted to a limited area by the need of keeping close to her home base, which may be somewhere in the Azores. Of course, a great deal depends, too, on whether there are only one or two German ships out, or more. If only one or two they certainly can't go very far from their base."

ENGLISH OUTLINE CLAIMS TO APPAM

Continued from Page 1.

here considered to be a most serious point in regard to the Appam.

If the raider was equipped and dispatched from an enemy port, her capture of the Appam was legitimate. If, however, the raider, as is suspected here despite German statements to the contrary, was fitted out from a neutral port, her capture of the Appam was illegitimate, and she becomes a parallel case with the Alabama. As the Westminster Gazette says:

"If it has happened that in some neutral country some German naval men succeeded in making over the Möwe, equipping and arming her, and then setting out to sink allied shipping and repeat the performances of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, one of the gravest of problems will arise between Great Britain and the neutral country concerned. With the thought of the Alabama in our minds, it is devoutly to be hoped that this hypothesis is speedily proved to be without foundation."

Many people here believe the Germans had such a contingency in mind when Lieutenant Berg ran the Appam all the way across the Atlantic to Newport News. The Germans were anxious, one official said, to drag Great Britain and America into a tangle over any possible point and the Appam case, to the German mind, undoubtedly seemed to afford an exquisite opportunity.

Great Britain will rightly maintain that the Appam is a prize ship and should be treated as such; in other words, that America ought to order her out of American waters and intern the German crew and German prisoners aboard.

INSURANCE CONCERNS HIT.

Appam and Other Vessels Cause Heavy Loss to Underwriters.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Perplexity regarding the question of insurance on the Appam is admitted at Lloyd's, as the case is an unprecedented one. The solution of the puzzle depends largely on the attitude of the United States Government as to whether the Appam is to be considered a merchantman or a German cruiser. She is considered a war loss by the underwriters, however, and it is believed she will not be announced at Lloyd's as having arrived safely at port, as would have been done if she had completed her journey to England.

The sinking of the other vessels by the Germans means a large loss to the underwriters. It probably will amount to about $3,500,000.

Hints Moewe Was Interned.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 3.—According to the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, the Möwe is well known in South Africa, where she was used as a small survey ship for the German Navy. She was at Cape Town just before the war and was on the west coast of Africa when the hostilities began.

It is rumored that later she took refuge in a South American port, where she was interned and whence presumably she managed to escape.

Cecilie Suits Dismissed.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The suits brought by the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Bank, and Charles W. Rantoul, Jr., of New York, and Maurice Hansenns of Brussels against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company to recover more than $2,000,000 because the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie failed to complete her voyage to France and England just before the outbreak of the war were dismissed today.

LIKELY TO DECIDE APPAM IS GERMAN

Continued from Page 1.

passengers to land. However, they received permission if they cared to take the risk.

The treatment of these passengers will be similar to that of the passengers on board the Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm when they reached Norfolk. They will be required to pass the immigrant law requirements, and those not entitled to admission will be turned over to their respective foreign Consuls, to be sent out of the country. Others will be free to go as they please. Prisoners of war landed will be released.

A wholly different aspect was given the Appam case when Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, sent a memorandum to the State Department late this afternoon informing Secretary Lansing that the liner entered port as a naval prize of war. The Ambassador also informed the department that he had been informed in a telegram from Lieutenant Oscar Berg of the Germany navy, in command of the prize crew, that the Appam was brought into American waters in accordance with Article 19 of the Treaty of 1799 between Prussia and the United States, as revived by Article 12 of the Treaty of 1828 between Prussia and this country.

Article 19 of the treaty of 1799, as revived in the treaty of 1828, reads thus:

> The vessels of war, public and private, of both parties, shall carry freely, wheresoever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges, or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs, or any others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched, or put under legal protest, when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may be freely carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show.

This is the only portion of Article 19 of the treaty of 1799 now in force between Germany and the United States.

The Prussian treaty of 1799 expired by its own limitations on June 22, 1810. But when the treaty of May 1, 1828, was conducted between Prussia and the United States—and it has been in force ever since it was proclaimed on March 14, 1829—it revived Article 12 of the treaty of 1785, and the articles from the thirteenth to the twenty-fourth, inclusive, of the treaty of 1799, which had been dead since 1810, "with the exception of the last paragraph in the nineteenth article, relating to treaties with Great Britain."

The treaty of 1799, as it stood until its expiration in 1810, contained, likewise, an additional paragraph to Article 19. This additional paragraph went out of effect with the expiration of the 1799 treaty in 1810 and never was revived. It read as follows:

> But, conformably to the treaties existing between the United States and Great Britain, no vessel that shall have made a prize upon British subjects shall have a right to shelter in the ports of the United States, but if forced therein by tempests, or any other danger or accident of the sea, they shall be obliged to depart as soon as possible.

As the foregoing article was specifically not revived it is the German contention that the Appam was free to enter any American port and is free to leave "at any time." Thus she might remain at Norfolk until the end of the war.

Five years before the Treaty of 1799 with Prussia was concluded the United States entered into a treaty with Great Britain under date of November 19, 1794, which gave England the right to bring prizes into American ports. This was the so-called Jay Treaty, and its Article 25 provided:

> It shall be lawful for the ships of war and privateers belonging to the said parties respectively to carry whithersoever they please the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the Admiralty, or to any judges whatever; nor shall the said prizes, when they arrive at and enter the ports of the said parties, be detained or seized, neither shall the searchers or other officers of those places visit such prizes, (except for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any of the cargo thereof on shore in any manner contrary to the established laws of revenue, navigation, or commerce,) nor shall such officers take cognizance of the validity of such prizes; but they shall be at liberty to hoist sail and to depart as speedily as may be and carry their said prizes to the place mentioned in their commissions or patents, which the commanders of the said ships of war or privateers shall be obliged to show. No shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as have been made a prize upon the subjects or citizens of either of the said parties; but if forced by stress of weather, or the dangers of the sea, to enter therein, particular care shall be taken to hasten their departure, and to cause them to retire as soon as possible.

This particular section of the Jay Treaty expired by limitation on Oct. 28, 1807. The whole treaty was abrogated by the war of 1812 between England and the United States. In a ruling in 1885, Thomas F. Bayard, former Secretary of State, said, apropos of the Jay Treaty:

"The Treaty of 1794, however, is held by the highest authorities to have actually lapsed by reason of the subsequent state of war in 1812-15, and neither the Treaty of Ghent (1814) nor any treaty between the two countries since then re-enacted its provisions in whole or part."

No decision has been announced by Secretary Lansing concerning the treatment to be accorded by the treaties of 1828 and 1799, but it was strongly intimated tonight that the United States Government would feel compelled to regard this old Prussian treaty as rising superior to Article 13 of The Hague Convention of 1907, under which, it is understood, the British Government will ask for the release of the Appam and her restoration to her former British owner.

The demand of the British Government for the release of the Appam will be based on Article 21 of The Hague Convention which provides that, if a neutral prize brought into a neutral port under certain circumstances does not leave at once when ordered out by the neutral power, such neutral power must employ the means at its disposal to "release it with its officers and crew and to intern the prize crew."

But Secretary Lansing held, in the case of the British steamer Farn, which was captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, taken to San Juan as a German fleet auxiliary, and interned by the United States Government, that Article 13 of 1907 was not binding between the United States and Great Britain.

This decision was based on the fact that the British Government never ratified this particular article. Since this provision was not considered binding between the United States and Great Britain during the handling of the Farn case, and the treaty has not since been ratified by England it is not now considered binding as between the two Governments. However, the Prussian treaty of 1828 is in force between this country and Germany, and was recognized as binding in the controversy between Germany and the United States over the destruction of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

FIRST REAL STORY OF ZEPPELIN RAID

Continued from Page 1.

explosion thirteen people were killed and seven injured.

One bomb fell on a footpath in front of a house occupied by an elderly couple, their married daughter, her husband, and their child. At the time they were seated around the fire in a ground-floor room. The window was blown in, the place wrecked, and the whole family killed. All were terribly mutilated, and death was evidently instantaneous.

Hanging on the wall of one of the wrecked houses laid open to the street was a cage containing a canary which continued to whistle exuberantly as soon as the smoke and dust cleared away.

Barely had the dead and injured been removed from the scene of the explosion when two more bombs were dropped. One of the missiles fell in a field and did little damage; the other fell in the street in front of a hotel, which received its full force. Every door and window was smashed and the place was reduced to a complete ruin. In the house were the landlord, his wife and children, and his wife's mother. They had a miraculous escape, for, though they were cut and bruised by flying débris, no serious injury was done to any of them. Yet there was scarcely a whole piece of furniture left in the entire building.

In a place not far away no fewer than five bombs were dropped within a limited space. These fell in a canal and did no damage. Two miles away, however, a bomb dropped near a canal and killed a man who was walking along the path.

On its return journey (assuming that it was the same raider) the Zeppelin passed over —— and liberated half a dozen bombs.

The principal damage occurred in a typical working class thoroughfare. There is a hole seven feet deep by ten feet wide in the middle of the roadway. In one house a family of five were all killed, and the house is today nothing but a heap of bricks and mortar. All the tenements in this street are now windowless and frequently roofless, and many of them will need rebuilding.

In addition to the family above referred to, six other people living in the same street were killed, and one man was seriously injured. Among the buildings partially wrecked were two public houses. Three and a half miles away one man was killed outright and another has since died from his injuries. Mrs. ——, the Mayoress, who was passing along the street, was struck by a fragment of a bomb and so seriously hurt that her life is despaired of.

In spite of the great loss of life occasioned by the first raid, the people were quite calm, but there was a feeling of intense anger when the second attack was made.

It was 8:35 P. M. when the inhabitants of another place in Staffordshire became aware of the presence of Zeppelins by the dropping of a bomb. Others followed in fairly rapid succession until something like twenty had been discharged. The airships were over the town for probably forty minutes, which included, however, an interval of quiet of fifteen minutes.

In a mission room in this locality a woman was lecturing when a bomb fell just outside the building, wrecking one side and instantly killing the lecturer and two women of her audience and severely injuring another. In a street close by a house was wrecked and four persons were killed, and in another thoroughfare the backs of some houses were destroyed and a man killed.

An incendiary bomb fell upon the roof of a theatre, which was full of people. A play was in progress, and the audience, startled by the explosion, rose to its feet, but the leading actor and his manager called to the people from the stage to be calm, and started the national anthem. Everybody joined in the singing and then huddled in the darkened theatre until all danger had passed, when they dispersed.

The bomb rolled off the roof and dropped, flaming, into the roadway. Adjoining the theatre was a school hall, in which was an assemblage of children and adults. At the noise of the explosion some commotion occurred. The minister in charge, however, quickly gained control and led the audience in the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." The effect was instantly calming, and soon afterward the assemblage dispersed quietly.

In a billiard parlor a man and a boy were engaged in a game of billiards when a bomb crashed into the room and wrecked it. The man was killed, but, although the cue was knocked out of the boy's hand, he escaped without injury.

At midnight the raiders returned, but, after dropping a few explosives on the outskirts of the town, where they did no damage, they flew away in a northerly direction.

In Suffolk a Zeppelin passed over a village on the border of the county at 7:15 o'clock, flying very low. It could be seen distinctly. After hovering over the village for some time it went in a northeasterly direction for about two and a half miles, and then dropped forty or fifty bombs in an open field. The ground upon which they dropped was soft fen land, and the only damage done was the killing of two hens.

Three Zeppelins passed over the Norfolk coast. One was seen clearly in daylight after it had turned inland, and was traveling at a leisurely rate at an altitude of 1,500 feet. The machines followed the coast line for a few miles and then headed west.

From one town a Zeppelin was visible just after 5 o'clock, its cigar-shaped outline being seen at a great height. Bombs were dropped in a neighboring district an hour later. Most of the bombs fell into a plowed field, and no one was injured. Several sheep were maimed and a number of birds—most of them sparrows—were killed. A farmhouse close by was apparently the chief object of attack, for no fewer than thirty bombs were dropped on it. It evidently was mistaken for a building of another character.

In Lincolnshire the first sign of the raid was a Zeppelin flying at a great altitude. It was sighted soon after 7 o'clock. Probably more than one passed at that time, for within the next half hour or so bombs were being dropped in the northern and southern parts of the country, the aircraft, if they arrived together, having separated after flying inland.

For several hours the Zeppelins hovered over two small towns, widely separated, and a number of bombs were dropped without any damage being done. In every case the bombs dropped on fields or open spaces, and, with the exception of a barn which suffered the loss of a corner of its roof, the attack was quite without result in these districts.

The only neighborhood in Lincolnshire to suffer seriously was a small town at a considerable distance from either of the places just mentioned. Here three lives were lost, the victims being men, while nine others were injured. The attack here was not made until late at night. An airship was seen right above the town, and a bomb was dropped, which struck the outbuildings of a workhouse, partly demolishing washhouses and a coalhouse and shattering all the windows within a radius of some hundreds of yards. Half a dozen incendiary bombs were dropped some distance away, but little or no damage was done, and it was not found necessary even to call the fire brigade.

The raiders then evidently tried to bombard some works in the southern part of the town. One missile wrecked a donkey pump and killed two men, a number of others being injured. A third victim was killed by a bomb which fell in the roadway, and also injured several other men.

The Zeppelin then circled over the town, aiming its bombs at the most prominent buildings, but practically no damage was done. Finally it made off in an easterly direction, and, though for some time afterward explosions were heard, which indicated that other bombs were being dropped, no damage was done, nor were any more persons injured.

In Leicestershire two bombs were dropped in the lodginghouse district of a certain town. One of them killed a man and his wife and two other women. About 100 houses were more or less damaged by this explosion. A second bomb dropped 100 yards away at the back of a public house, doing great damage and smashing all the windows of a technical institute. According to observers, a Zeppelin hovered over the town for more than an hour and then made off in a southerly direction. A few minor injuries were suffered by people who hurried out of a picture theatre when the first alarm took place.

Hostile aircraft—whether more than one cannot be determined, as the night was very dark—visited a Derbyshire town soon after midnight, and eight bombs were dropped in rapid succession. Only one did any real damage, killing three men standing in a yard. The others fell in gardens or open spaces and, beyond smashing windows and slightly damaging cottages, were ineffective.

British Press Demands Reprisals.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 3.—The demand for vigorous reprisals for Zeppelin raids, voiced by the British press, takes precedence in editorial comment over criticism of the measures of protection. The last letter written by the late Lord Alverstone, for many years Lord Chief Justice of England, contained an appeal from his sick bed to the British people "not to employ berbarous methods of warfare because the Germans followed such methods," but Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's recent letter advocating the announcement of a policy of reprisals as the surest deterrent appears to be more in accord with present public feeling.

The belief is growing that the air raids have no military objects and are not aimed at any military bases, but are intended to be indiscriminate attacks for the purpose of terrorizing England. Moreover, experts declare that the Zeppelins could not attempt to find any definite targets at the height from which they now drop bombs, even if they wished to.

Newspapers which heretofore were opposed to reprisals as unworthy of British methods, have declared in favor of carrying the same kind of warfare into the enemy country, if necessary to protect the women and children.

Pitiful stories of mangled women, children, and old men, which every one hears, are kindling fierce anger, and are commented upon by the newspapers as the strongest deterrent to any peace talk which the entire war has produced.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"As a fighting nation we are no weaker than we were before the Germans set out on their voyage across the North Sea, but we are more determined. We cannot forget or forgive the suffering and sorrow which have been spread far and wide."

The Daily Chronicle, heretofore against reprisals, has now joined The Daily Telegraph in demanding an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" policy.

59 IN OFFICIAL DEATH LIST.

And 101 Injured in Latest British Air Raid—Little Military Damage.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 3.—The War Office last night issued the following statement with reference to the Zeppelin raid of Monday night:

"The utterly inaccurate report on the Berlin official telegram of Feb. 1, which purported to describe the effect of the German air raid on the night of Jan. 31, affords further proof of the fact that the raiders were quite unable to ascertain their position or shape their course with any degree of certainty.

"A number of cases of injury, mostly slight, have been reported since the previous figures were issued, and there have been two or three more deaths. The figures now stand as follows:

"Killed.—Men, 33; women, 20; children, 6; total, 59.

"Injured.—Men, 51; women, 48; children, 2; total, 101; making the totals of killed and injured: men, 84; women, 68, children, 8; a total of 160.

"A church and Congregational chapel were badly damaged, and a parish room was wrecked. Fourteen houses were demolished, and a great number damaged less seriously, by doors, window frames, &c., being blown out. Some damage, not very serious, was caused to railway property in two places. Only two factories, neither being of military importance, and a brewery were badly damaged, and two or three other factories were damaged slightly.

"The total number of bombs discovered up to the present exceeds 300. Many of them fell in rural places, where no damage was caused at all."

BERLIN DEFENDS THE RAID.

Says British Cities Deserved Punishment for War Activities.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (via London.)—Rumors have circulated here that the Zeppelin raid on England on Monday night was in reprisal for the Baralong affair, but The Associated Press correspondent is assured in authoritative quarters that the attack did not come under that head. It is stated that the Midland section of England was selected for the raid because it is the centre of the munitions industry, and because Liverpool is the centre of England's commerce; that there was a purpose to bring home to the people of Great Britain the fact that the boasted defenses of London do not avail against Germany's aircraft, and that it was intended also to interfere with the preparations being made in England for the carrying on of the British operations in France and Flanders.

The Admiralty Office has no further details to give out regarding the raid besides those already published, but it reiterates the positive statement that not a single one of the raiding Zeppelins was injured.

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a long editorial on the Zeppelin raid over England, saying that every one will be convinced that the attack was fully justified on considering the places visited and their military significance. It asserts that Liverpool, which the German Admiralty announced yesterday was bombarded, is to be considered primarily as a port of entry for American ammunition, "whose destruction is our sacred duty."

CHILDREN DEFIED THE BOMBS.

Continued to Play in the Streets After Warnings Were Given.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 3.—The residents of cities approached by the Zeppelins Monday night, although warned of their danger from splinters and shrapnel bullets, preferred to continue in the streets to taking shelter. When it was announced that railroad traffic was suspended the people took the matter philosophically and sought omnibuses and street cars, and when unable to get transport in this manner proceeded homeward without complaint. Women and men were equally calm, while children continued to play in the streets, occasionally looking skyward to see whether the air invaders were visible.

Two large churches were among the provincial buildings badly damaged. A couple married at a provincial town Monday afternoon were both killed in the evening by a Zeppelin bomb.

A fleet of Zeppelins—apparently the same which came Monday—made an ineffectual attempt at a raid on Friday night. The fog which prevailed on Monday enabled the Zeppelins to evade the aeroplanes. They steered a different course from their first approach and were able to make their way inland over the country north of London.

DUTCH FIRED AT A ZEPPELIN.

But She Escaped to the North After a Fusillade of Fifty Shots.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A Zeppelin airship was sighted today off the coast of Ameland, an island of the Netherlands in the North Sea, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company. The dirigible was flying low, and probably had lost her bearings owing to the fog.

The coast guard fired more than fifty shots at the Zeppelin, the dispatch adds, and it is believed that some hit her. She finally disappeared to the northward.

Early Tuesday morning the Zeppelin air fleet, returning from its raid on the English provinces, was heard in the vicinity of Amsterdam. Officers of ships arriving at Dutch ports say that five Zeppelins traveling westward were sighted a little while before the raid took place on Monday.

Saloniki Raiders Kill 29.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens says that twenty-nine persons were killed and fourteen injured in the Zeppelin raid on Saloniki. Two soldiers were among those killed.

Capture German Airmen at Saloniki

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Feb. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—As a measure of retaliation for the Zeppelin raid on Saloniki, fourteen French aeroplanes bombarded the enemy encampments at Petrits this morning. Flying low, the airmen were able to do very considerable damage.

A German aeroplane, which was captured with a German officer and sergeant, has been brought to Saloniki, the machine being set up this afternoon in front of the warehouse which was burned down as the result of the Zeppelin attack with big crowds standing around it.

JAPANESE STEAMER ABANDONED AT SEA

Crew of Takata Maru Taken Aboard American Ship Which Proceeds, Though Damaged.

News of the sinking of the new Japanese steamship Takata Maru, after her collision last night with the American oil tank steamer Silver Shell, about 200 miles southeast of Cape Race, N. F., and the rescue of her crew, was received here last night by Henderson Brothers, of 22 State Street, local agents for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, of Tokio, owners of the Japanese vessel. A wireless message received from Captain Moses of the Takata Maru, who is now on the Silver Shell, read:

> Ship abandoned sinkable condition. Crew all saved on board Silver Shell bound for the channel.

A later message to Henderson Brothers from the Marconi station at Cape Race said:

> Takata Maru sunk. Crew saved on board Silver Shell.

Officials of the Anchor Line announced yesterday that their steamer California, which left here Monday for Glasgow, had been directed by wireless to overtake the Silver Shell and stand by in case of emergency. The Silver Shell, although in no immediate danger, also was damaged. Another vessel, the British tramp steamer Armonia, which sailed from New York for Bordeaux on Jan. 28, is now standing by.

BRITAIN TO REPLY SOON.

Awaits France's Action to Answer Regarding Detention of Mails.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Great Britain's reply to the America note on the British blockade is expected within ten days. The note recently presented to Ambassador Page by the Foreign Office, which explained that a reply to the American note on the detention of mails would be delayed while the other allied powers, especially France, were being consulted, is equally applicable to the British note on the blockade policy, which is now in the hands of the French Government. It is not expected that any noteworthy changes will be made in this note, as the British and French Foreign Offices have been in close touch during its preparation.

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PRESIDENT'S PLEA IMPRESSES KANSAS

Opposition to Preparedness Among Farmers Shaken by His Address at Topeka.

CHAMPIONS TRADE RIGHTS

We Will Respect Blockades, Mr. Wilson Says, but Must Not Be "Put Upon" Too Far.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2.—Addressing an audience of 5,000 persons here, more than half of them Kansas farmers represented as being opposed to his preparedness program, President Wilson spoke today of the country's international relations in more outspoken terms than on any other occasion during his tour, and said frankly that America "is not going to abide the habitual and continued neglect of the rights of her citizens, even though it might be necessary to use force to vindicate them."

In an appeal in which he told the Kansans that he knew they would stand behind him and would be among the first to enlist if war should come, Mr. Wilson said the rights of American citizens, guaranteed them by their country, to travel throughout the world on peaceful missions must not be impeded by a reckless disregard of international relations, adding:

"There is another thing that we ought to safeguard, and that is our right to sell what we produce in the open markets of the world. Where there is a blockade we recognize the right to blockade; where there are ordinary restraints created by a state of war we ought to recognize these restraints. But the world needs the wheat of the Kansas fields and of the other great flowering acres of the United States, and we have the right to supply the rest of the world with the products of these fields.

"We have a right to send food to peaceful populations wherever the conditions of war make it possible to do so under ordinary rules of international law. We have a right to supply them with our cotton to clothe them. We have a right to supply them with our manufactured products."

The President had assigned to himself the difficult task of overcoming what had been pictured as a deep-seated prejudice against preparedness on the part of many of the farmers. As he built up his argument, bit by bit, the interruptions due to applause were more numerous and the applause more vigorous. The most enthusiastic outburst came when the President said:

"I was told before I came here, and I read in one of your papers this morning, that Kansas was not in sympathy with any policy of preparation for national defense. I do not believe a word of it. I long ago learned to distinguish between editorial opinion and popular opinion."

Made a Profound Impression.

The general verdict after the meeting was that the President's address had made a profound impression. A score of men with whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked said that the President had "put the matter in an entirely different light," and that what he had said about national defense was entirely different from what they had read about his views.

"That fellow's all right," said one sturdy farmer—and he had not the least intention of disrespect. "I guess you can say that I'll be with him. At any rate, Kansas will read that speech of his pretty carefully in the next few days, and will think a lot before going against him."

This remark seemed to be representative. The obstacle which Mr. Wilson seemingly had to overcome was illustrated by the remark of another farmer before the speech was delivered.

"I suppose he has come here to tell us if we don't arm we will be blown up by a submarine," he said. "Well, it won't go in Kansas."

There were plenty of other evidences of hostility. The Auditorium had been leased by the Farmers' Elevator and Co-operative Union of America, an organization similar to the Grange in New York State, and, while the members adjourned their session and gave up the hall to the President, they adopted a resolution not to march in the parade from the station to the Governor's House, their action being interpreted as a protest against preparedness.

In addition the organization, which represents nearly 10,000 farmers of the State, drew up resolutions frankly opposing the preparedness program of the President. A number of the 2,500 delegates present were for immediate adoption of the resolutions, but the majority counseled delay and induced their comrades as a matter of respect to hold the matter up until after the President has spoken.

For all that, nearly 1,500 of the farmers remained in the hall from 11 o'clock in the morning, when their meeting adjourned, until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to be sure that they would have an opportunity to hear what the President had to say. They were not among the most enthusiastic at the meeting, but they listened intently to every word. It is understood that no action will be taken on the resolution to oppose the President's program until ample time has been given to read his speech and debate his arguments. There was a general feeling that the resolution would never be adopted.

Great Crowds, Little Cheering.

The welcome extended to the President in Topeka was perhaps the most unusual so far on the trip. There was a great throng at the Santa Fe station, but scarcely a cheer was heard as the President and Mrs. Wilson alighted and got into their automobile. All along the line of march there were great crowds, but little cheering.

It was about 10 o'clock when President Wilson and his party reached Topeka, the turning point of his Middle Western tour. The President was greeted with a salute of twenty-one guns and escorted by State troops through the principal streets to the residence of Governor Capper.

The President and Mrs. Wilson rode over snow-packed streets in clear, zero weather in open automobiles. They were met at the station by Governor Capper, Mayor J. E. House of Topeka, and W. W. Webb, President of the Commercial Club. Kansas National Guardsmen held the crowd back.

For the first time in his tour, the President participated in a long street parade, lasting forty-five minutes. Preceding his automobile were several companies of National Guardsmen and following was a brass band playing popular and patriotic airs. American flags had been distributed to the crowds along the way. Schools held no sessions, the State House employes had a day off, and city employes a half holiday.

Kansas is looked upon as one of the Republican strongholds of the Middle West, and the President undoubtedly realized his difficulties. Governor Capper is a Republican and the owner of newspapers which have been assailing preparedness. It was to one of Governor Capper's newspapers that the President referred in his address when he questioned the value of editorial opinion as a true interpretation of popular opinion.

President Wilson dined with Governor Capper, but apparently did not convert him, for the Governor, while making no flat statement in introducing the President at the meeting later, phrased his remarks so that they could scarcely be taken as approval. He stirred up a lot of enthusiasm, however, when he said that Kansas would be the first to send more than 100,000 men into the field if war should ever come.

As the President rose the crowd gave the first great outburst of applause, and as "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played a shower of small American flags came from a dozen openings in the ceiling of the big hall.

PRESIDENT'S TOPEKA SPEECH.

No Place Fuller of Fight Than Kansas, He Declares.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2.—President Wilson's Topeka speech follows:

It is a genuine satisfaction on my part to find myself in Kansas again. Kansas likes to know what the facts are, and it likes to give them an open and frank consideration. Moreover, I believe that you realize that I would not have come away from Washington, except upon a very unusual occasion. Obviously it is my duty, so far as possible, to be always in Washington during these critical times of change, when nobody knows what an hour will bring forth, or what delicate question will assume some new aspect. You will realize, therefore, that it was only because I felt it my imperative and superior duty to come out and discuss matters with you that I have left Washington at all, and that only for a few days.

For I have come not to plead a cause—the cause I would speak for does not need to be pleaded for—but because I would assist if I could to clarify judgment and to sweep away those things irrelevant and untrue which are likely to cloud the issue of national defense, if they be not very candidly spoken about.

You will ask me, "Is there some new crisis that has arisen?" I answer, no, Sir, there is no special, new, critical situation which I have to discuss with you, but I want you to understand that the situation every day of the year is critical while this great contest continues in Europe. I need not tell you what my own attitude toward that contest is. I have tried to live up to the counsel which I have given my fellow-citizens, not only to be neutral in action, but also to be neutral in the genuine attitude of thought and mind. It is easy to refrain from unneutral acts, but it is not easy, when the world is swept by storm, to refrain from unneutral thought.

Tribute to Naturalized Citizens.

Moreover, America is a composite nation. You do not realize it quite so much in Kansas as it is realized in some other parts of the Union. So overwhelming a portion of your population is native-born that you naturally feel your first consciousness to be of America and things American, but I imagine those communities, and they are many, which contain very large bodies of men whose birthplace, whose memories, whose family connections are on the other side of the sea, in places now swept by the flame of war; men for whom every mail brings news of some disaster that it may be has touched those whom they love or has swept the face of some countryside which they remember in association with the days of their youth—their intimate sympathies are with some of the places now most affected by this titanic struggle. You cannot wonder, I do not wonder, that their affections are stirred and old memories awakened and old passions rekindled.

The majority of them are steadfast Americans, nevertheless. For, look what happened to them, my fellow citizens. You and I were born in America; they chose to be Americans. They deliberately came to America, beckoned hither by some of the fairest promises and prospects ever offered to mankind. They were told that this was a land of liberty and of opportunity, as it is. They were told that this was a land in which they could throw off some of the restraint and trammels under which they had chafed in the older countries. They were told that this was the place for the feet of young men who had ambition and who wished untrammeled hope to be their only leader; and of their own free and deliberate choice they have crossed the waters and joined their destinies with us, and the vast majority of them have the passion of American liberty in their hearts, just as much as you and I have. I do not want any American to misunderstand the real situation, and I believe that to be the real situation.

Native-Born Troublemakers.

Some men of American birth have tried to stir up trouble in America, too. If you were to listen to the counsels that are dinned into my ears in the executive office in Washington, you would find that some of the most intemperate of them come from the line of men who had for generations together been identified with America, but who, for the time being, are so carried away by the sweep of their sympathies that they have ceased to think in the terms of American tradition and American policy.

So that the situation for us is this: There is no country in the world, I suppose, whose heart is more open to generous emotions than this dear country which we love. You have seen what the result was in the extraordinary amount of assistance which we have tried to render those who are suffering most grievously from the consequences of the war on the other side of the sea. I express no judgment concerning any matter with regard to the conduct of the war, but the heart of America has bled because of the condition of the people in Belgium, and you know how we have poured out our sympathy and our wealth to assist in the relief of suffering in that storm-swept land. America looks to all quarters of the world and sympathizes with mankind in its sufferings wherever those sufferings may be displayed or undergone.

So what you have to realize is that everywhere throughout America there is combustible material—combustible in our breasts. It is easy to take fire where everything is hot. It is easy to start a flame when the air is full of the floating sparks of a great conflagration, and we have got to be on our guard, and it has been our daily and hourly anxiety in Washington to see that the exposed tinder was covered up and the sparks prevented from falling where there were magazines.

Kansas Full of Fight.

I was told before I came here, and I read in one of your papers this morning, that Kansas was not in sympathy with any policy of preparation for national defense. I do not believe a word of it. I long ago learned to distinguish between editorial opinion and popular opinion. Moreover, having been addicted to books, I happened to have read the history of Kansas, and if there is any other place in the world fuller of fight than Kansas I would like to hear of it—any other place fuller of fight on the right lines.

Kansas is not looking for trouble, but Kansas has made trouble for everybody that interfered with her liberty or her rights, and if I were to pick out one place which was likely to wince first and get hot first about invasion of the essential principles of American liberty I certainly would look to Kansas among the first places in the country. If Kansas is opposed or has been opposed to the policy of preparation for national defense it has been only because somebody has misrepresented that policy, and they did not know what it is.

What is the issue? Why, of course, there are some men going about proposing great military establishments for America, but you have not heard anybody connected with the Administration that did. You have not heard anybody in any responsible position who could carry his plan out who did. The singular thing about this situation is that the loudest voices have been the irresponsible voices. It is easy to talk and to say what ought to be done when you know that you have not to do it.

Nobody in authority, nobody in a position to lead the policy of the country has proposed great military armaments, and nobody who really understands the history or shares the spirit of America could or would propose great military establishments for America. But I have heard of men in Kansas who owned their own firearms and knew how to use them, and if there is any place in the Union more than another where you ought to understand what it is to be ready to take care of yourselves this is the place.

Defense Proposals Moderate.

All that anybody in authority has proposed is that America should be put in such a position that her free citizens should know how to take care of themselves and their country when the occasion arose. We have been proposing only a very moderate increase in the standing army of the country, because it is already too small for the routine uses of peace. I have not had soldiers enough to patrol the border between here and Mexico. I have not had soldiers enough for the ordinary services of the army, and there are many things that it has been impossible for me to do which it was my duty to do, because there were not men to do them with.

You are not going to be jealous of an increase in the army sufficient to enable the Executive to carry out his constitutional responsibilities. And over and above that we have proposed this, that a sufficient number of men out of the ranks of the civil pursuits of the country should be trained in the use and the keeping of arms, in the sanitation of camps, in the manoeuvres of the field and in military organization to be ready and pledged to be ready if the call should come, upon an act of Congress, to unite their force with the little force of the army itself and make a great multitude of armed men ready to vindicate the rights of America.

Is there anything inconsistent with the traditions of Kansas or with the true traditions of America in a proposal like that? The very essence of American tradition is contained in the proposal. Every Constitution of every State in the Union forbids the State Legislature to abridge the right of its citizens to carry arms.

At the very outset the makers of our very institutions realized that the force of the nation must dwell in the homes of the nation. I do not mean the moral forces merely; I mean the physical forces. They realized that every man must be allowed not only to have a vote, but, if he wanted to, to have a gun, so that when the voices of peace did not suffice, the voices of force would prevail, knowing that great bodies of men do not use force to usurp their own liberties, but to declare and vindicate their own liberties, and that there will be no collusion among free men to upset free institutions; that, whereas cliques and coteries and professional groups may conceive it to be of their interest to interfere with the peaceful life of the country, the general bodies of citizens would never so conceive it to be.

Not a Military Policy.

What we are asking is this: That the nation supply arms for those of the nation who are ready, if occasion should arise, to come to the national defense, and that it should do this without withdrawing them from their pursuits of industry and of peace, in order that America should know that in the foundations from which she always draws her strength there is welled up the inexhaustible resources of American manhood.

This is not a military policy; this is a policy of adequate preparation for national defense, and any man who represents it in any other light must either be ignorant or consciously misrepresenting the facts. You will say, "We have a National Guard." Yes, we have a National Guard, and the units of it, so far as I have observed them, command my admiration and respect, but there are only 129,000 enlisted men in the United States, taking the nation as a whole, and they are divided up into as many units as there are States. And the Constitution of the United States puts them under the direct command and control of the Governors of the States, not of the President of the United States, and the national authority has no right to call upon them for any service outside their States unless the territory of the nation is actually invaded.

I want to see Congress do everything that it can to enhance the dignity and the force, and to assist in the development of the National Guard, but the National Guard is a body of State troops and not a body of national reserves, because the Constitution makes them so, no matter whether we now think those are the best arrangements or not.

Not an Army of Aggression.

The other matter I want to speak to you about is not the plan itself, for that is a question of detail. I have given you the idea of it, and time does not suffice to discuss the detail in meetings of this sort. The detail is printed, for that matter, for anybody to see who wants it.

The other matter is this: suppose you had a great body of, let us say, half a million men, sufficiently trained to arms to make the nucleus of a great army if it were necessary to create a great army. What would be your idea that you would do with it? That is the matter that we need to clear up most of all.

There are all sorts of people in the United States and there are people who think that we ought to use the force of the United States to get everything we can get with it. But you do not think that and I do not think that, and not one American in a hundred thousand thinks that.

We would use this force, not to carry out any policy that even smacked of aggression of any kind, because this nation loves peace more than it loves anything else except honor. I like that exclamation of Henry V., in that stirring play of Shakespeare, "If it be an offense to covet honor, then I am the most offending soul alive," and I believe that could be said of America. If it be an offense against the peace of nations to covet honor, then is America the most offending nation in the world.

But she knows the basis of honor; that the basis of honor is right, is peaceful intention, is just action, is the treatment of others as we would wish to be treated ourselves, is the insistence upon the rule of a free field and no favor. The spirit of America would hold any executive back, would hold any Congress back from any action that had the least taint of aggression upon it.

We are not going to invade any nation's territory. We are not going to covet any nation's possessions. We are not going to invade any nation's rights. But suppose, my fellow-countrymen, some nation should invade our rights. What then? What would Kansas think? What would Kansas do then? What would America, speaking by the voice of Kansas or any other State in the Union, think and do then?

To Protect American Rights.

I have come here to tell you that the difficulties of our foreign policies, the delicate questions of our foreign relationship, do not diminish either in number or in delicacy and difficulty, but, on the contrary, daily increase in number and in intricacy and in danger, and I would be derelict to my duty to you if I did not deal with you in these matters with the utmost candor and tell you what it may be necessary to use the force of the United States to do.

For one thing, it may be necessary to use the force of the United States to vindicate the right of American citizens everywhere to enjoy the protection of international law. There is nothing you would be quicker to blame me for than neglecting to safeguard the right of Americans, no matter where they might be in the world. There are perfectly clearly marked rights guaranteed by international law which every American is entitled to enjoy, and America is not going to abide the habitual or the continued neglect of those rights.

Perhaps not being as near the ports as some other Americans, you do not travel as much and you do not realize the infinite number of legitimate errands upon which Americans travel—errands of commerce or errands of relief, errands of business for the Government, errands of every sort which are making America useful to the world. Americans do not travel to disturb the world. They travel to quicken the processes of the interchange of life and of goods in the world, and their travel here and there ought not to be impeded by a reckless disregard of international obligation.

Our Right to Trade Abroad.

There is another thing that we ought to safeguard, and that is our right to sell what we produce in the open neutral markets of the world. Where there is a blockade, we recognize the right to blockade; where there are the ordinary restraints created by a state of war we ought to recognize those restraints; but the world needs the wheat of the Kansas fields and of the other great flowering acres of the United States, and we have a right to supply the rest of the world with the products of those fields. We have a right to send food to peaceful populations whenever and wherever the conditions of war make it possible to do so under the ordinary rules of international law. We have a right to supply them with our cotton to clothe them. We have a right to supply them with our manufactured products.

We have made some mistakes, my fellow-citizens. For several generations past we have so neglected our merchant marine that one of the difficulties we are struggling against has nothing to do with international questions. We have not got American ships to send the goods in, and we have got to get them. I am going to ask you to follow the fortunes of the so-called Shipping bill in the present Congress, and make suggestions to your Congressman as to the absolute necessity of getting your wheat and your other products out of the ports and upon the high seas, where they can go, and shall go, under the protection of the laws of the United States.

But that is a mere parenthesis. Aside from that, so far as there are vehicles to carry our trade, we have the right to extend our trade for the assistance of the world; for we have not been selfish in this neutral attitude of ours. I resent the suggestion that we have been selfish, desiring merely to make money.

What would happen if there were no great nation disengaged from this terrible struggle? What would happen if every nation were consuming its substance in war? What would happen if no nation stood ready to assist the world with its finances and to supply it with its food? We are more indispensable now to the nations at war by the maintenance of our peace than we could possibly be to either side if we engaged in the war, and therefore there is a moral obligation laid upon us to keep out of this war if possible. But by the same token there is a moral obligation laid upon us to keep free the courses of our commerce and of our finance, and I believe that America stands ready to vindicate those rights.

The Monroe Doctrine.

But there are rights higher than either of those, higher than the rights of individual Americans outside of America, higher and greater than the rights of trade and of commerce. I mean the rights of mankind. We have made ourselves the guarantors of the rights of national sovereignty and of popular sovereignty on this side of the water in both continents in the Western Hemisphere. You would be ashamed, as I would be ashamed, to withdraw one inch from that handsome guarantee, for it is a handsome one. For we have nothing to make by it unless it be that we are to make friendships by it, and friendships are the best usury of any sort of business.

So far as dollars and cents and material advantage are concerned, we have nothing to make by the Monroe Doctrine. We have nothing to make by allying ourselves with the other nations of the Western Hemisphere in order to see to it that no man from outside, no Government from outside, no nation from outside attempts to assert any kind of sovereignty or undue influence over the peoples of this continent.

America knows that the only thing that sustains the Monroe Doctrine and all the inferences that flow from it is her own moral and physical force. The Monroe Doctrine is not part of international law. The Monroe Doctrine has never been formally accepted by any international agreement. The Monroe Doctrine merely rests upon the statement of the United States that if certain things happen she will do certain things. So nothing sustains the honor of the United States in respect of these long-cherished and long-admired promises except her own moral and physical force.

Do you know what has interfered more than anything else with the peaceful relations of the United States with the rest of the world? The credulity of the rest of the world when we have made statements of our sincere unselfishness in these matters.

Cuba and the Philippines.

The greatest surprise the world ever had, politically speaking, was when the United States withdrew from Cuba. We said: "We are fighting this thing for the sake of the Cubans, and when it is over we are going to turn Cuba over to her own people"—and statesmen in every capital in Europe smiled behind their hand. They said, "What! that great rich island lying directly south of the foot of your own Florida? Plant your flag there and then haul it down?" Americans said: "We will never raise the flag of the United States anywhere and then haul it down. And then, when the American people say that the time had come when her promises were to be fulfilled, down came that fluttering emblem our sovereignty, and we were more honored in its lowering than we had been in its hoisting.

The American people feel the same way about the Philippines, though the rest of the world does not yet believe it. We are trustees for the Filipino people, and just as soon as we feel that they can take care of their own affairs without our direct intereference and protection the flag again will be honored by the fulfillment of a promise.

That flag stands for honor, not for advantage. That flag stands for the rights of mankind, no matter where they be, no matter what their antecedents, no matter what their race. It stands for the absolute right of political liberty and free and self-government, and wherever it stands to the contrary American traditions have begun to be forgotten.

But my friends, the world does not understand that yet. It has got to have a few more demonstrations like the demonstration in Cuba. It has got to have a few more vindications of the American name. When those vindications have come I believe that nothing but peace will ever reign between the United States and the nations of the rest of the world; for every man who minds his own business is sure of peace, every man who respects his own character and observes the right is sure of peace, and every nation that makes right its guide and honor its principle is sure of peace.

Final Test of Our Ideal.

But until these things are believed of us we must be ready with the hand of force to hold others off from invasions of every right which we hold sacred. So I have come to you with the utmost confidence that the moment you understand the issue all differences of party, all differences of individual judgment, all differences of point of view would fall away, and like true Americans we should all stand shoulder to shoulder in a common cause, America first and her vindication the law of our life.

For, ladies and gentlemen, it is only upon the most solemn occasions that I would appeal to you as I have been appealing today. The final test of the validity, the strength, the irresistible force of the American ideal has come.

The rest of the world must be made to realize from this time on just what America stands for, and when that happy time comes, when peace shall reign again and America shall take part in the undisturbed and unclouded counsels of the world, it will be realized that the promises of the fathers, the ambitions of the men who fought for the bloody soil of Kansas, the ideals of the men who thought nothing of their lives in comparison with their ideals, will have been vindicated, and the world will say, "America promised to hold this light of liberty and right up for the guidance of our feet, and, behold, she has redeemed her promise. Her men, her leaders, her rank and file are pure of heart, they have purged their hearts of selfish ambition, and they have said to all mankind, 'Men and brethren, let us live together in righteousness and in the peace which springeth only from the soil of righteousness itself.'"

POLITICS, SAYS PETROGRAD.

President's Defense Tour Coupled with Colonel House's Trip Abroad.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 2, (via London.)—The Bourse Gazette, discussing President Wilson's speeches on preparedness, says it is "not to be doubted that the diplomatic procedure of the United States has entered a new phase," and adds that it is curious to note that the change was coincident with Colonel House's visit to Berlin and his prospective visits to other capitals.

The newspaper expresses the opinion that President Wilson's utterances preclude the possibility that Colonel House's mission is along the lines of the President's former pacific policy, but concludes that the "brandishing of arms across the water is the same kind of a political demonstration as the one last week in Stockholm."

PRESIDENT STIRS KANSAS CITIES

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begun during the present month to back him up in defending American lives and commerce abroad.

Get on Hind Legs and Talk.

"I want you to get up on your hind legs and talk!" he shouted. "Tell the people who represent you what the nation desires and demands—the thing that everybody in a democracy is listening for, the tramp, tramp, tramp, of the facts."

He said that he knew the people wanted him to keep America out of the war and he would bend every effort to do so with honor.

With America entangled in war, he said all the world would have gone mad, but America must be prepared.

"Those gallant men who sit on the hill in Washington and make our laws," he said, "are going to deliver the goods—because you want the goods delivered."

The President presented a warning that most of the munition factories of the United States are on the Atlantic seaboard, and that, therefore, the nation must be ready to repel the first attack in order to avoid disaster.

The scene at the close of the President's address was dramatic. The great crowd surged forward toward the platform the better to see Mr. Wilson and call out approval and confidence. The police were unable to keep hundreds from climbing up on the platform.

When the President entered the hall, after a reception at the Muehlbach Hotel, he appeared first at the top of a long inclined pathway leading from the back of the stage to the speakers' rostrum. The people sprang to their feet, shouting. Ten thousand small American flags were waved, a riot of color above the heads of the throng.

The President halted momentarily, as if startled at the sight of such a throng cheering for him. The applause was echoed by the crowds in the street.

President Wilson showed plainly the emotion he felt at so splendid a reception. When he spoke his voice seemed to possess a new ring, as if this reception had driven off the weariness of a hard day's campaigning.

Cheered Even from Outside

The streets were so thickly crowded during the President's visit that traffic was frequently interrupted. Five times the number of people in the hall were jammed outside in the streets, and these fought to get inside. The entire police force was required to keep order. The cheers of the crowd outside the building could be heard frequently as the President was speaking, and they could not know what he was saying, except that he was asking their support.

The hall in which President Wilson spoke was built for the Democratic National Convention of 1900, when Bryan was nominated for the Presidency. The meeting tonight, it was said, had never been equaled in size or enthusiasm in this section even during convention days.

The plans for welcoming President Wilson were made by the Kansas City Commercial Club and were entirely non-partisan. C. H. Butler, head of the club, presided. He is a Republican.

Kansas City is one of the cities that have been reported as lukewarm in support of the President's program. The reception here gave Mr. Wilson a double pleasure for this reason.

The President arrived at 5 o'clock from Topeka. He found the station blocked by a throng that battled with the police to get a glimpse of him and Mrs. Wilson. The throngs in the street from the station were so great that the automobiles of the Presidential party were often forced to stop. At the hotel the police also had trouble keeping the pathway open for the Presidential party. Everywhere in the streets the President was enthusiastically greeted.

President Wilson left here at 11 o'clock tonight for St. Louis. He is expected to arrive there tomorrow morning.

WILSON'S KANSAS CITY SPEECH

He Says That American Citizens Must Be Respected.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 2.—The following is the speech delivered here tonight by President Wilson:

You have certainly given me a most royal welcome to Kansas City, and I esteem it a very great privilege to deliver the message which I have come to deliver to this great throng of intelligent people. My natural duty to you, ladies and gentlemen, is in Washington, not here. I have a certain scruple of conscience in being away from Washington for many days at a time, because it is one of the interesting circumstances of the moment that there is hardly a day which does not in some degree alter the aspect of affairs.

It is important for your sake and, I venture to add, for the sake of the peace of the world that those who represent you in responsible stations should keep in constant touch with those changes. You will, therefore, credit me when I say that it is only an extraordinary occasion which draws me away from duties needing such constant attention.

I would not have come away from Washington had I not believed that there was a stronger compulsion of conscience to acquaint you with the state of affairs than there was to remain during this week at the place of guidance, for you will know without my describing it to you what the task assigned me has been. It has been the task of keeping the scales so poised from day to day that [illegible] throw [illegible] which would imperil the peace of the United States. I have felt that you were depending upon your Government to keep you out of this turmoil which is disturbing the rest of the world.

Our Citizens Must Be Respected.

You are counting upon me to do more than keep you out of trouble, however. You are counting upon me to see to it that the rights of citizens of the United States, wherever they may be, are respected by everybody. You have counted upon me to see to it that your energies should be released along the channels of trade in order that [illegible] the world engaged [illegible] expected [illegible] world [illegible] press and exercise her humane and legitimate energy. And I have come out to ask you what there was behind me in this task.

You know the lawyers speak of the law having a sanction back of it. The Judge, as he sits on his bench, has something back of him. He has the whole physical force of the nation back of him. The laws reside and sit upon him, no matter how commonplace his individual aspect, with a sort of majesty, because there is the sovereignty of the people and of the people's Government back of him. And when he utters a judgment the man against whom it is uttered knows that he dare not resist it. But when I, as your spokesman and representative, utter a judgment with regard to the rights of the United States in its relations to other nations, what is the sanction? What is the compulsion? What lies back of that? You will say "the force and majesty of the United States." Yes, the force and majesty of the United States, but is it ready to express itself?

If you resist the Judge, there are the bailiffs of the courts. If you resist the bailiffs of the court, there are those who assist the Sheriff of the county; if you resist the Sheriff, there is the National Guard; if you resist the National Guard, there is the army of the United States; but if you ignore in some foreign capital what the President of the United States urges as the rights of the people and Government of the United States, what is there back of that?

Must Uphold Our Dignity.

It is necessary, my fellow citizens, that I should come and ask you this question, because I do not know how long the mere word and insistence of your Government will prevail to maintain your honor and the dignity and power of the nation.

There may come a time—I pray God it may never come, but it may, in spite of everything we do, come upon us and come of a sudden—when I shall have to ask: "I have had my say. Who stands back of me? Where is the force by which the majesty and right of the United States are to be maintained and asserted?" I take it that there may, in your own conviction, come a time when that might and force must be vindicated and asserted. You are not willing that what your Government says should be ignored.

I have seen editorials written in more than one paper of the United States sneering at the number of notes that were being written from the State Department to the foreign Governments, and asking, "Why does not the Government act?" And in those same papers I have seen editorials against the preparation to do anything whatever effective if these notes are not regarded. Is that the temper of the United States? It may be the temper of some editorial offices, but it is not the temper of the people of the United States.

I came out upon this errand from Washington, and see what happened. Before I started everybody knew what errand I was bound on. I expected to meet quiet audiences and explain to them the issues of the day, and what did I meet? At every stop of the train multitudes of my fellow-citizens crowding out, not to see the President of the United States merely—he is not much to look at—but to declare their ardent belief in the majesty of the Government which he stands for and for the time being represents, and to declare in one fashion or another, if it were only by cheers, that they stood ready to do their duty in the hour of need.

Thrilled by the Tour.

I have been thrilled by the experiences of these few days, and I shall go back to Washington and smile at anybody who tells me that the United States is not wide awake. But, gentlemen, crowds at the stations, multitudes in great audience halls, cheers for the Government, the display—the ardent display as from the heart—of the emblem of our nation, the Stars and Stripes, only express the spirit of the nation; it does not express the organized force of the nation. And, while I know, and knew before I left Washington, what the spirit of the people was, I have come out to ask them what their organization is and what they intend to make it.

Modern wars are not won by mere numbers. They are not won by mere enthusiasm. They are not won by mere national spirit. They are won by the scientific conduct of war—the scientific application of irresistible force. And what is there behind the President of the United States?

Well, in the first place, there is a navy which, for my part, I am very proud of, a navy which for its numbers, ship by ship, man by man, officer by officer, I believe to be the equal of any navy in the world. But look at the great sweep of our coasts. Mind you, this war has engaged all the rest of the world outside of South America and the portion of North America occupied by the United States, and if this flame begins to creep in on us, it may, my fellow-citizens, creep in toward both coasts, and here are thousands upon thousands of miles of coast.

Do you know the great sweep from the canal up the coast to Alaska is something like half the circumference of the world? Do you remember the great sweep from the canal up to the St. Lawrence River? Do you know the bays, the inviting harbors, the great cities which cluster upon those coasts? And do you think that a navy that ranks fourth in the world in force is enough to defend the coasts and make secure the territory of a great continent like this?

A Navy Impregnable.

We have been interested in our navy for a great many years, and we have been slowly building it up to an excellent force, but we have done it piecemeal; we have done it a little at a time. There has been a party in Congress that was for a little navy, as well as a party in Congress that was for a big navy. No nation ought to wish either an army or navy to be proud of, to make a display with, to make a toy of. It is the arm of force which must lie back of every sovereignty in the world, and the navy of the United States must now be as rapidly as possible brought to a state of efficiency and of numerical strength which will make it practically impregnable to the navies of the world.

The fighting force of the navy now is splendid, and I should expect very great achievements from the fine officers and trained men that constitute that great navy. But it is not big enough, it is not numerous enough, it is incomplete, and it must be completed. And what the present Administration is proposing is [illegible] complete a definite program which will make our navy adequate for the defense of our land.

But on land, what stands behind the President, if he should have to set out in your behalf to enforce the demands of the United States for respect and right? An army so small that I have not had men enough to patrol the Mexican border. The Mexican border is a very long border, I admit. It runs the whole southern length of Texas and New Mexico and Arizona borders, and for a great strip of noble territory; but what is that to the whole extent and coast of the United States?

Tempted to Resort to Rangers.

And I have had not men enough to prevent bandits from raiding across the border of Mexico into the United States. It is a very mortifying circumstance, indeed. I have been tempted to advise Congress to help Texas build up its little force of Texas Rangers.

And now, if you please, because I am asking the Congress to give the Government an army adequate to the uses of peace, to the uses of the moment, some gentlemen go about and orate of military establishments. They see phantoms, they dream dreams. Militarism in the United States springing out of any of the proposals of the Administration! Why, a man must have a very strong imagination indeed to conceive any such nonsense as that. I am not asking, the Administration is not asking, to be backed by any bigger standing army than is necessary for the uses of the moment, but it is asking this.

Do you remember the experiences of the Spanish-American war? That was not much of a war, was it? It did not last very long. You remember the satirical verses that some newspaper man wrote about it:

> War is rude and impolite, it quite upsets a nation.
> It's made of several weeks of fight, and years of conversation.

A war which was parodied in verse, and yet what happened? You sent thousands of men to their death because they were ignorant. They did not get any further than the camps in Florida. They did not get on the water even, much less get to Cuba, and they died in the camps like flies, of all sorts of camp diseases, of all sorts of diseases that come from ignorance of medical science and camp sanitation. Splendid boys, boys fit, with a little training, to make an invincible army, but sent to their death by miserable diseases the soil of which was ignorance, helpless ignorance! Why, the percentage of our loss in that war by disease in the camp was greater than the percentage of the loss of the Japanese by disease and battle in their war with Russia.

Asking for a Very Little.

It is a very mortifying thing. There is not any place in the world where medical science is more nobly studied and more adequately applied than in the United States, but we poured crude, ignorant, untrained boys into the ranks of those armies, and they died before they got sight of an enemy.

Do you want to repeat that? And while that is going on, what might happen? What sort of disaster may come to you while you are trying to make an army out of absolutely raw material? Why, it seems almost ridiculous to state how little the present Administration is asking for. It is asking that you give it something that is not sheer raw material out of which to begin to make an army when it is absolutely necessary to make an army. It is asking that 500,000 men be asked to volunteer to take a little training every year for three years—not more than two or three months out of the year, in order that when volunteers are called for in case of war, we may have men, at least 500,000 of them, who know something about the use of arms, something about the sanitation of camps, something about the organization and discipline of war in the field and in the trenches.

This is all that we are asking for at the present time, and, if there is any criticism to be made upon it, it is that it is too little, not too much.

And there are men in Congress asking, "Can you get the 500,000 men? Will they volunteer?" Why, I believe you could get them out of any one State in the Union. You could almost get 5,000 of them out of this audience.

A Navy First in the World.

But, ladies and gentlemen, do not forget that that is not all there is to this problem. Suppose that I knew that, back of the insistence of the United States upon its rights, was a great navy that ranked first in the world and a body of men trained to arms adequate at any rate to fend off any initial disaster to the United States while we were making an army ready. That would be only the beginning.

There are other things that we have been very much concerned about in Washington, and we are taking steps to attend to. The railroads of this country have never been drawn into the counsels of the Government, never until recently, in such fashion as to make plans for co-ordinating all of them to transport troops and provisions and munitions in such a way as to be the effective arteries of the red blood and energy of the nation—never until re-

Continued on Page 4.

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FRENCH GUNS ACTIVE ON TWO WEST FRONTS

Demolish a Blockhouse in the Vosges and Shell Champagne Trenches.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Great artillery activity on the part of the French in Champagne and in the Vosges is reported by Army Headquarters in Berlin and Paris alike.

The Berlin statement says:

The enemy artillery has assumed great activity in some sections of the Champagne and east of St. Dié in the Vosges. The town of Lens was again shelled by the enemy.

A large French aeroplane was hit by our anti-aircraft fire and brought down southwest of Chauny. The occupants, who were wounded, were captured.

Following is the text of the Paris night communiqué:

In Artois the mine fighting has been quite spirited. In the neighborhood of the road from Lille our artillery fire caused three explosions in the enemy batteries in the region of Vimy. To the northwest of Berry-au-Bac German troops in transit were surprised by the fire of our cannon.

In Champagne we bombarded the enemy works to the north of Souain. In the Woevre an effective fire on two mine throwers to the northwest of Flirey is reported.

In Lorraine, at Hill 423, east of Senones, our batteries demolished an enemy blockhouse.

There has been cannonading on the rest of the front.

The statement given out by the French War Office this afternoon says:

Between the Avre and the Aisne our artillery fired on convoys in the region of the farm below Toutvent, as well as on a train which was leaving for Lassigny.

In the Argonne we exploded a mine at Hill 285, (Haute Chevauchée.

In Alsace our batteries exploded a munitions dépôt on the outskirts of Orbey, southeast of Bonhomme. In the region of Sondernach, south of Münster, the Germans occupied one of our listening posts, from which they were expelled immediately by a counterattack.

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Throw Back Austrians, Who Attempt to Storm Positions Near Mori.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Lagarina Valley Monday morning the enemy renewed, with the aid of his artillery, his vain attacks against our position northeast of Mori, which is still firmly held by our troops.

There have been encounters by small detachments in the Sugana Valley, in which the enemy was surprised and overcome by the Italians and everywhere repulsed.

In the Orizia zone and on the Carso front there has been the customary artillery activity. Our guns effectively shelled an enemy column on the march from Marcottini to San Martino. One of our detachments boldly raided an enemy trench southwest of San Martino. Fifty bombs were thrown, wrecking the trench.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Austrian official communication concerning operations on the Italian front as received here today says:

Attacks by an Italian battalion west of Rocegno in the Sugana Valley were repulsed. Enemy saps on the Col di Lana Slope were taken in hand-to-hand fighting and afterward blown up. There have been artillery duels on the Isonzo front.

FLOODS CHECK AYLMER.

But the British Relief Force on the Tigris Has a Strong Position.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A Reuter dispatch from Delhi transmits an official statement issued there regarding the fighting in Mesopotamia, saying:

General Aylmer's forces hold a strong position on the River Tigris. The recent floods have hindered and made a forward movement impracticable.

General Sir John E. Nixon, who has handed over the command of the British forces in Mesopotamia to Lieut. Gen. Sir Percy Lake, will start homeward within a short time.

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SAYS WAR OF TERROR WAS LONG PLANNED

M. Pichon Declares He Has Proof of Germany's Intentions in His Possession.

HAD PREPARED ATROCITIES

Submarines Were to Sink Liners, Airships to Raid Cities, and France Was to be Looted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 3.—Stephane Pichon, former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, writing specially for The London Daily Chronicle, says:

"Everyone in France is well aware that the Zeppelin raids on London only had the effect of swelling the tide of recruits. Lord Kitchener even said to me ironically last September that his friends charged him with having in some way inspired these aerial expeditions which served his purpose so well in augmenting Britain's military strength.

"The Zeppelin raid upon Paris will not have the effect of raising the number of Frenchmen in arms, for our soldiers are recruited by obligatory conscription, but it will strengthen in France, just as in England, the national determination in this fight to the death against Prussian militarism. Let our friends in Britain have no doubts on that score.

"The Germans are grossly mistaken if they imagine that by vainly trying to sow panic among the people of France they will succeed to the slightest degree in making them less full of determination and of courage. Paris is the last city in the world upon which such deeds of barbarism as those committed by the German aeronauts are capable of creating an impression of fear or discouragement. The capital of France, celebrated for the sweetness and pleasantness of its mode of life, for the delights it offers to its visitors and inhabitants, and for the luxury and elegance—somewhat frivolous, perhaps—for which it has a universal reputation, is just as renowned for its bravery and intrepidity in the hour of danger.

"Paris will suffer the sacrifice of its innocent lives, of the old folk, women and children who have been assassinated in its streets and swallowed up in the ruins of its destroyed houses. It will bear its grief for its dead and will be saddened by the spectacle of woe. But otherwise its life will not be disturbed. Once it has paid its debt of recognition to the unfortunates who have succumbed it will busy itself as best it can with repairing the wrong it has suffered, and it will continue to entertain toward its authors the sentiments they deserve—horror at their crimes, contempt for their motives, and an irrevocable determination to make them expiate to the full their unparalleled wrongs against humanity.

"What sort of mind and soul can belong to such as think that by disemboweling a few victims by their bombs and reducing a few buildings to dust they are going to terrorize a country? Can there be folk so dull and stupid as to nurse such illusions? I do not know which to wonder at the most, the moral monstrosity or the simple-wittedness of a people—for in this evil affair it is the whole German people that indorse the responsibility—that can dream of subjecting the world by deeds so infamous and yet so puerile.

"Observe, too, that it is all the outcome of long and premeditated preparation. Like the submarines that were definitely intended to send liners with their passengers and crews to the bottom, the Zeppelins have not been built in a day, nor was their objective decided upon in a week. The plan that is now being carried out before our eyes was conceived long ago. Long ago the means for carrying out that plan were put on the stocks. Germany's warfare against England was in particular to be waged with submarines, submersibles, and dirigibles. Of that I have irrefutable proofs in my personal possession and Admiral Tirpitz and his comrade, Count von Zeppelin, were consciously and professedly organizers of this new form of destruction to be used against the United Kingdom.

"As for us Frenchmen, it was understood we were to be overwhelmed under the weight of Germany's land army, equipped with artillery against which resistance would be impossible. It was equally arranged that our towns and villages should be blackmailed, looted, and razed to the ground and their inhabitants treated like noxious animals. It was understood that in no war, not even in the Thirty Years' War, were human laws and conventions to be so completely set aside.

"Similarly it was arranged that the war should be conducted against Britain by craft that could escape the sovereign weight of her watching fleet, which would sink her merchant ships and torpedo her big fighting units, and would thus isolate her coasts and cut off her supplies while dirigible airships would bombard London and British ports, factories, and arsenals. Everything was prepared to that end.

"It is not for me to tell my English friends what happened to this campaign of submarines and submersibles. They have taken that affair in hand, and are themselves engaged in settling the account. On the credit side are certain abominable crimes that revolted the whole world, but on the other is complete failure or loss. Their whole business is now dead, sunk beneath the sea, as are the craft and their assassin officers whose duty it was to put the entries in the ledger, but who have footed the bill in grim earnest.

"As for the Zeppelins, the system was worked out to perfection. Enormous airships were built, and their equipment of bombs and explosives was as colossal as everything that emanates from the Teuton imagination. Mishaps, of course, there were, but German inventors resolutely set themselves to profit thereby. They have just made one serious trial of their system. They will make others, if they are able, but I have hopes that in their future attempts they will encounter greater obstacles.

"After all, it is but a raging, helpless, and desperate form that the losers of the Marne, Aisne, and Yser are giving to the continuation of the war. Unable to shift our troops or pierce our lines they are trying to intimidate us by the slaughter of our women and children and the bombardment of our towns by their heavy guns when they are within range, or by Zeppelin bombs.

"It is all a waste of effort. The more they attack us in this mean and ignominious fashion of fighting the harder they will make our hearts and the more inflexible our purpose. The more vengeful and desperate they reveal themselves the greater will be the evidence they afford us of the certainty of our victory. Here, far below the Zeppelins, which we regard solely as the forerunners of their defeat, we kneel in profound respect before the corpses of our dead, whom we glorify and whom we will avenge."

RUSSIAN CAUCASUS GAINS.

Turks Flee in Lake Tortum Region —Armenian Village Taken.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 2, (via London).—The War Office issues the following bulletin on the fighting in the Caucasus:

Our troops, pursuing the Turks in the region of Lake Tortum, have advanced toward the Tchoruk River. In the Valley of the Upper Passim, in successful encounters with Turkish advance guards, we took prisoners. On the southern shore of Lake Van we captured the village of Norkeff after a fight.

In Persia, in the region of Kermanshah, we drove back the enemy in the direction of Nekhovend.

Recent official Turkish communications have sought to diminish our recent successes, but at the same time the communications have contained the following admission: "The Turks retreated toward Erzerum after hand-to-hand fighting for eight days with a numerically superior enemy," and expressed the assurance that the Turks would succeed in overcoming the Russians, whose superiority was "probably accidental." They thus confirm completely our success.

SAY KING NICHOLAS FLED COUNTRY SECRETLY

Montenegrin Ministers Alone Knew of It, Germans State—Serb Officials Returning.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Cologne Gazette has received from a special correspondent in Montenegro, the following description of King Nicholas and the plight of Serbian refugees:

"The reason for the flight of King Nicholas is now apparent. As the demand for an armistice was refused the Austro-Hungarian troops, so long as unconditional surrender was not agreed to, naturally were obliged to continue their advance. The King obviously was afraid of being captured by surprise. Not only family influence, but also the Government at Podgoritza brought pressure to bear on him to get away. Aside from the Ministers none of the persons standing closest to the King, like his court chamberlain and physician, whom he has had for a lifetime, knew of his flight.

"According to the Montenegrin constitution the Crown Prince should assume charge of the Government in the present situation, but as the Prince is now also out of the country the Government must follow such instructions as were left behind by the King. Prince Mirko is in Kruyszevac Castle, near Podgoritza, which is now guarded by an Austro-Hungarian company.

"All Montenegro has become merely a path of escape for the wretched Serbian fugitives. Before its retreat, the Serbian army, following the Russian methods in Poland, drove out the entire civilian population. Three thousand minor officials to whom transportation to Italy had been promised, waited in Durazzo, then in San Giovanni de Medua for ships. All, including officials of the courts, Post Office, railways, and Department of Forestry, as well as many bank officials, are now returning to Serbia via Montenegro. They are in a condition of indescribable distress.

"One surgeon general who has been paying 20 francs a night for an empty room, has expended 6,000 francs since October for the bare necessities of life. This officer came to Cettinje with his family from Podgoritza in an ox cart for which he paid 200 francs.

"The last orders of the troops were that every one should do what he thought best. Although the retreating Serbian army left all its automobiles behind, none of them could be made available on account of the bad roads. Dysentery is raging among the fugitives and both soldiers and civilians are dying by dozens on the street.

"Premier Pachitch was last seen in Ljuma Kuleh. He shouted to the soldiers, 'We're not defeated, Russia will help us.' One Minister assures me, indeed, that Russia actually made plans to attack the Bulgarians, marching through Rumania by way of Silistria, but was obliged to abandon the project. A number of Serbian artillery officers were taken prisoners in Cettinje. They had been acting since the beginning of the war in the service of Montenegro.

"The State of Montenegro, which hitherto has owed only small amounts to other countries, now has a national debt of 100,000,000 marks."

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The State Department has received a list of the check stubs taken from Captain Franz von Papen, recalled military attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, on his arrival at Falmouth, England, but an examination of these stubs by an official today failed to show that he had made a payment to Bridgman Taylor, who is under arrest at London.

Denies He's a Krupp Agent.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following: "The French report that Walter Masseter, arrested by the French on the Island of Crete, is an agent of the Krupps, is an invention."

ROUNDING GERMANS UP IN KAMERUN COLONY

British Occupy Three More Posts—German East Africans Retreat Before Smith-Dorrien.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 3.—Official bulletins issued here today report progress in the Anglo-French campaign in the German West African colony of Kamerun and in the operations of General Smith-Dorrien against German East Africa.

The communication concerning the Kamerun expedition says:

General Dobell, telegraphing from West Africa Feb. 1, reports that Daing was occupied by Colonel Haywood's column Jan. 25, with slight loss, and that, after defeating the enemy in another engagement two days later, Colonel Haywood occupied Nkan. This column is in touch with the French troops under Colonel Lemeillour, who are at Ambam.

Another British column, under Colonel Coles, occupied Lolodorf Jan. 28.

Large convoys continue to pass into Muni, Spanish Guinea.

The communication dealing with the operations in East Africa says:

A report received from General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien states that the small post of Kasigau, which was occupied by the enemy Dec. 6, has naw abandoned them.

MACKENSEN READY TO ATTACK SALONIKI

Germans, Bulgars, and 150,000 Turks Expected to Begin Operations in a Few Days.

AUSTRIANS NEAR DURAZZO

Montenegrin Troops in Albania Join Serbs — Talk of Rumanian-Greek Neutrality Treaty.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 3.—An Austro-German offensive against Saloniki is imminent, according to Saloniki advices from a German source to the Exchange Telegraph's Athens correspondent, who says that the Gievgeli-Strumitsa Railway has been repaired, and that Field Marshal von Mackensen is now at Monastir.

An Athens dispatch says that information received in military quarters there indicates that the German and Bulgarian troops, supported by 150,000 Turks, are expected to begin the attack about Feb. 15.

Heavy fighting in Albania in the near future also is likely. It is announced officially from Vienna that the vanguards of the Austro-Hungarian forces marching from Montenegro along the Albanian coast toward the Italian base at Avlona are south of the Mati River, having encountered no opposition on the way. They are, therefore, only twenty-five miles from Durazzo and ninety miles from Avlona.

It is learned from Rome that a part of the Montenegrin Army has succeeded in effecting a junction with the Serbian troops in Albania and that the combined force is falling back on Durazzo.

The Adeverul, a newspaper of Bucharest, declares that Greece and Rumania have signed a dual neutrality convention, according to a wireless dispatch received here from Rome.

ASKS OUR CONSUL TO GO.

Governor of Belgrade Tells Him Serbia Is Gone as Independent State.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Balkan Agency has a dispatch, originating in Vienna, saying that the Austrian Governor of Belgrade informed the American Consul there that, Serbia having ceased to exist as an independent State, the Austrian Military authorities were under the necessity of asking him to leave.

The dispatch adds that the Consul has arrived in Vienna and telegraphed Washington for instructions.

KAISER HONORS SULTAN.

Appoints Him Field Marshal and Praises Turkish Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Constantinople transmitted by the Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam says that Emperor William in an autograph letter appointing Sultan Mohammed V. of Turkey a Field Marshal, wrote:

"Your Majesty's troops in all the war theatres in the east have proved themselves worthy of the old military glory. They have accomplished deeds with the most tenacious perseverance and recently, by a victorious attack, they have repulsed the enemy in the Irak district.

"Reviewing the great events that have happened during my past life I recall today, on my birthday, the splendid performance of the Turkish Army, and, wishing to express my appreciation and close friendly relation which personally connects me with your Majesty's house, I beg you to accept the dignity of a Field Marshal in my army."

The newspapers of Constantinople, adds the dispatch, print long articles praising the action of the German Emperor, saying that it shows the friendly relations between the rulers and the armies of the Quadruple Alliance.

BLOW UP RUSSIAN TRENCHES

Austrians Try Mine Attack—Germans Trap Russian Detachment.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Austrian official communication, as received here today, says:

The Russians were forced by mine attacks to withdraw from the foremost trenches before the bridgehead of Uscieczko, (on the Dniester near the Bukowina border.)

There have been patrol engagements at other places on the northeast front.

The bulletin issued by the Berlin War Office says:

A strong Russian detachment was attacked by a German reconnoitring party on the Wiesielucha, south of Kucholka-Vola, between the Stochod and the Styr, and was wiped out.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 2.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the west (Russia) front yesterday the enemy in the region of Ikskull opened a violent artillery fire. In the region south of Oger our artillery successfully interfered with the enemy's work on fortifications and effectively bomarded enemy machine gun positions.

Our fire repulsed German attempts at an offensive at the Isle of Grandan, below Dvinsk, and in the region of Schischkowo, west of Dvinsk.

South of the Pripet in the region of Galouzia, our scouts, including a number of Czechs, effected successful reconnaissances, during which the Czech Lieutenant, Sy Rovoy, distinguished himself particularly.

In Galicia and Bukowina there is nothing to report.

PRESIDENT STIRS KANSAS CITIES

Continued from Page 3.

cently, though we are beginning to do it, for we have called the business men and the engineers of the country into counsel to say what are the resources of manufacture in this country and how we can co-ordinate them and put them into co-operation so that there will be no waste of time, no duplication of effort, and no failure to get every part of the machinery into operation should we need to use them in case of war.

We are taking counsel with regard to that now, but, mark you, the munitions of war are made in this country almost exclusively near the borders of the country, and for the most part upon the Atlantic seaboard, and any initial disaster to the force of the United States might put the greater part of them, if not all of them, in the possession of an enemy. So that you see the circle of my argument leads right back to the necessity for a force of men who can prevent an initial disaster, so that there will be no first invasion—a first disaster.

Speaks Momentous Words.

Did you ever hear more momentous things spoken of than these? Did it ever before occur to you that you must put more than the authority of words in the mouths of the men who speak to you? I have been wringing my heart and straining every energy of mind and heart that I have to preserve the honor and integrity and peace of the United States; but think of what must lie back of my thoughts.

I know what you want me to do. I would be ashamed if I did not use the utmost powers that are in me to do it. But suppose that some morning I should have to turn to you and say, "Fellow-citizens, I have done as much as I can. Now I must ask you to back me up with the force of the nation." And suppose that I should know before I said it that I had not told you what that meant, as I am telling you tonight. Suppose that I had not warned you of what was involved. Suppose that I had not challenged you in a moment of peace to make ready.

Do not suppose, however, that I am afraid that it is not going to be done. I would not do the injustice that that implication would involve to the gallant men upon the hill yonder in Washington who make the laws of the nation. They are going to do a good deal of debating, but they are going to deliver the goods. Do not misunderstand me. I do not mean that I can oblige them to deliver the goods; they are going to deliver the goods because you want them delivered.

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp of Facts.

I am a believer not only in some of the men who talk, though not all of them, but also in that vast body of my fellow-citizens who do not do any talking, and I would a great deal rather listen to the still small voice that comes out of the great body of the nation than to all the vocal orators in the land. But there are times when I must come out and say, "Do not let the voice be too small and too still," when I must come and say, "Fellow-citizens, get up on your hind legs and talk and tell the people who represent you, wherever they are, in your State capital or in your national capital, what it is that the nation desires and demands," because the thing that everybody is listening for in a democracy is the tramp, tramp, tramp of the facts.

The Force of Democracy.

Did you ever realize what the force of a democracy is? May I give you a small, whimsical example? A cynical English writer once said that the problem in every nation was how out of a multitude of knaves to make an honest people. Now I, for my part, deny utterly that it is a multitude of knaves, but if it were a multitude of knaves as numerous as the people of the United States you could make an honest nation out of them in this way: They are not all interested in the same things selfishly at the same time; they are going to take care of each other and neutralize each other and inspire one another.

Suppose that an audience as great as this surrounded, let us say, a football field too far away from the field to hear anything that was said out in the middle of the field itself, and suppose two men dressed in ordinary street dress and not expected to pummel each other, as the players perhaps are, should come out before the players and, standing in the sight of that great multitude, should suddenly fall to blows. You know what would happen. A great outcry would be raised, "Put them out, put them out." And there would be universal indignation that they should have so lost their self-possession and forgotten their decency.

Now, what happened? Perhaps one of those men said to the other something nobody would allow another man to say to him without hitting him. Perhaps there was not a man in the whole body of the audience who would not have struck the first blow upon the same provocation. But it was not his provocation, he did not hear what was said. If he did, it was not addressed to him, and he is cool, while they are hot.

Now, that is the way to answer the Englishman's cynical question. This country is so vast, its interests are so various, there are so many competing interests in it, that while any body of citizens is hot the vast majority are cool. And the vast majority are going to sit in judgment on the minority and tell them they have got to keep their heads and decide the quarrel in decent fashion.

Wants Nation's Judgment Now.

That is the way a democracy works; we are all of us fit to be judges about what is none of our business. And that is the way that great bodies of men come to the most cool-headed judgments—their passions are not involved, their special interests are not involved, they are looking at the thing with a certain removed, with a certain coolness of judgment.

I am anxious, therefore, my fellow-citizens, that you should look at the hot stuff of the war before you touch it; that you should be cool; that you should apply your hard business sense to the proposition. Shall we be caught unawares, and do a scientific job like tyros and ignoramuses, or shall we be ready? Shall we know how to do it, and when it is necessary to do it shall we do it to the queen's taste?

I know what the answer of America is, but I want it to be unmistakably uttered, and I want it to be unmistakably uttered now, because, speaking with all solemnity, I assure you that there is not a day to be lost, not, understand me, because of any new or specially critical matters but because I cannot tell twenty-four hours at a time whether there is going to be trouble or not.

Whether there is or not does not depend upon what I do or what I say, or upon what any man in the United States does or says. It depends upon what foreign Governments do, what the commanders of ships at sea do, what those in charge of submarines do, what those who are conducting blockades do. Upon the judgment of a score of men, big and little, hang the vital issues of peace or war for the United States.

This month should not go by without something decisive done by the people of the United States by way of preparation of the arms of self vindication and defense. My heart burns within me, my fellow-citizens, when I think of the importance of this matter and of all that is involved.

Men Who Clamor for War.

I am sorry that there should be anybody in the United States who goes about crying out for war. There are men, but they are irresponsible men, who do a great deal of talking, and they are appealing to some of the most fundamental and dangerous passions of the human heart. They are appealing, indeed, to one of the handsomest passions of the human heart.

If I see somebody suffering, suffering cruelly, suffering unjustly, and believe that by the aid of force on my part I can stop the suffering, it is not a low, but an exalted passion which leads me to wish to go in and help. And there are men in this country, men by the thousand, who believe that we ought to intervene to stop the intolerable suffering which is involved in some of the processes of this terrible war.

Yet I, for my part, am so convinced that we can help better by keeping out of the war, by giving our financial resources to the use of the injured world, by giving our cotton and our woolen stuffs to clothe the world—I am so convinced that the processes of peace are the helpful and healing and redeeming forces that I do not see how any man can think that by adding to the number of guns you can decrease the suffering or the tragedy of the world.

There is tragedy abroad in the world, my fellow-citizens. We in these peaceful areas of this blessed country go about our daily tasks unmolested and unafraid. It seems very strange that this tragedy should be enacted while we lie so still and peaceful in our own abodes. The world has never before in the history of mankind seen war upon such a scale, seen war with so many terrible features, seen the sweep of destruction comparable to that which is now devastating the fields of Europe. We think our own civil war one of the bloodiest wars in history, but all the sufferings of all the four years of that war are as dust in the balance as compared to the losses and sufferings and sacrifices which are being witnessed in Europe and upon the seas today. We are witnessing a cataclysm, and, God only knows what the issue will be.

See, therefore, the noble part that is assigned to America—to stand steady, to stand cool, to keep alive all the wholesome processes of peace. And we, who are trustees to repair the world when the damage is done, must take counsel with one another how we shall see to it that we shall not be prevented from the efficacious performance of that task.

I would not condescend to appeal to your passions. I would be ashamed of myself if I tried to do anything but quiet your judgments. I don't wish you to be any more excited than I am. I am too solemn to be excited. I would not draw a passionate breath for fear I might disturb the nice equipoise of the peace of this part of the world. But, ladies and gentlemen, one cannot help seeing visions, one cannot help realizing what it means to stand for the honor of a great nation like this.

You little realize the feeling that it gives me when I see those little flags lifted in the air and know that every one of them is a symbol of the solemn duty laid upon those selected to represent you in the counsels of the world. And I have come in all solemnity, my fellow-citizens, to ask you to sustain the judgment of those who represent you in applying the means, the necessary means, the only means which will make it certain that those great interests may be conserved and cared for.

Going Away Reassured.

I am going away from here reassured beyond even the hope that I entertained when I came here, and yet I want to beg of you that you do not let the impressions of this hour die with the hour. Let every man and woman in this place go out of here with the feeling that he has consecrated his influence from this moment until the thing is accomplished to making sure the security and the adequacy of the national defense, because, if America suffer, all the world loses its equipoise, madness has entered into everything and that serene flag which we have thrown to the breeze upon so many occasions as the beckoning finger of hope to those who believe in the rights of mankind will itself be stained with the blood of battle, and staggering here and there among its foes will lead men to wonder where the star of America has gone and why America has allowed herself to be embroiled when she might have carried that standard serenely forward to the redemption of the affairs of mankind. I beg of you to stand by your Government with your minds, as well as your hearts, and let us redeem America by applying our judgments to the wholesome process of national defense.

I am going to ask if the men in the band yonder will not allow me to conclude my address by allowing me to join with you in singing "America."

FELICITATE WILSON BY WIRE.

His Defense Campaign Indorsed by National Security League.

This telegram was sent to President Wilson at Kansas City yesterday by S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League:

New York, Feb. 2, 1916.
Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Kansas City, Mo.:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Security League held today it was resolved that we send to you our greetings and hearty congratulations upon your patriotic efforts for national preparedness and our sincere wishes for the fullest measure of success. We feel most deeply that the need is urgent, not only for comprehensive but for immediate action by Congress. We feel that if the American people fully understand the gravity of the situation they will support a policy for national protection based on the broadest lines.

S. STANWOOD MENKEN, President.
HERBERT BARRY, Secretary.

The National Security League recently indorsed the general plan embodied in the preparedness measures urged by the Wilson Administration.

Continuing today and tomorrow

Sale of Saks Suits for Men, at $18

Reduced from
$30, $28, $25 and $23
(A small charge for alterations)

¶ The recognized superiority of Saks productions at regular prices makes a Saks suit at a reduced price easily the best bargain in the chorus of semi-annual opportunities. There are no clothes quite like Saks clothes at any price, and at these liberal concessions they are just that much more advantageous to own and to wear. Every suit the exclusive product of the Saks organization, and every suit worth the price originally asked for it.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Fashion Furs
at very Great Savings

Fur Coats

Formerly	Description	Sale Price
$800	Baby Caracul, trimmed Fox or Skunk	$495
$550, $595	Flat Caracul, Mole, Seal	$395
$425	Mole, Caracul, Seal	$245
$325	Leopard, Seal, Caracul	$175

Fur Sets

Formerly	Description	Sale Price
$575	Natural Blue Fox	$375
$325	Taupe and Cross Fox	$195
$250, $275	Fox and Skunk	$125
$150, $175	Leopard, Beaver and Fox	$95
$125, $150	Lynx, Cub-bear and Kolinsky	$75
$85 & $95	Beaver, Raccoon and Black Fox	$45

$65 to $165 Gowns at $25 & $65
Afternoon, Dinner and Evening styles; a few of a kind.

$65 to $135 Suits—$25, $35, $45
About fifty in the group; the balance of many lines.

$145 to $250 Wraps—$75 & $125
Fur-trimmed afternoon and evening styles.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA
JACKSON HEIGHTS

15 minutes ride from Grand Central Station, on low priced land, is where you, Mr. Builder, should be erecting apartments now.

Phone Astoria 801
Call or write
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The STARS you see in Paramount Pictures

Run Your Eye Down This List

—just a partial list of screen stars now appearing in Paramount Pictures.

It costs a mint of money to give you this class of pictures.

It is the support of the better class of people—given to Paramount Theatres—that makes such a list possible.

You don't have to be satisfied with inferior pictures.

If there is no theatre showing Paramount Pictures in your neighborhood, tear out this advertisement and hand to the manager of your favorite theatre.

Send for this Motion Picture Magazine

Send 10 cents for a three months' trial offer of *Picture Progress*, a magazine filled with stories, photos, questions and answers and articles by and about your favorite Motion Picture players. Address your letter to Dept. C 16.

Paramount Pictures Corporation
FOUR EIGHTY-FIVE FIFTH AVENUE
AT 41st STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

With
Famous Players Film Co.
Mary Pickford
Marguerite Clark
John Barrymore
Pauline Frederick
Hazel Dawn
John Mason
Marie Doro
Charles Cherry

With
Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co.
Geraldine Farrar
Blanche Sweet
Donald Brian
Lou-Tellegen
Charlotte Walker
Fanny Ward
Laura Hope Crews
Victor Moore
Ina Claire
Theodore Roberts
Valeska Suratt
Mae Murray
Oleo Ridgely
Wallace Reid
Edna Goodrich

With The
Oliver Morosco Photo Play Co.
Elsie Janis (Bosworth)
Blanche Ring
Cyril Maude
Anna Held
Charlotte Greenwood
Sydney Grant
Constance Collier
Lenore Ulrich

With
Pallas Pictures
Dustin Farnum
Maclyn Arbuckle
Florence Rockwell
Myrtle Stedman

The Trade Mark Paramount Pictures that stands for Quality

DECLARES GERMANY AIDS EMBARGO FIGHT

Its Fiscal Agent Finances the 'American Conference,' Providence Journal Charges.

ASSAILS DR. BAYARD HALE

Declares He Is in Bernstorff's Pay and Says Lobby Is Working in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"An organization known as the American Embargo Conference, planned and brought into its existence by Count J. H. von Bernstorff at Washington, and financed directly from the office of Dr. Heinrich Albert, the fiscal agent of the German Government in New York City, has taken up the work of the so-called Labor's National Peace Council, and, through certain individuals, is now using every effort to bring to its aid United States Senators and members of Congress in order to bring about a cessation of the export of war materials to Europe.

"This organization, which already has branches in St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, is headed by William Bayard Hale, who calls himself Chairman of the National Board, and who is directly in the monthly pay of Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert. This is his only present business and in posing as an American patriot, Hale is handsomely supported with these regular financial contributions which come out of the German Government's fund.

"The first branch of the American Embargo Conference was opened at 324 Columbia Building, Cleveland, Ohio, several weeks ago. In this same room there has also been established a branch of the so-called German Relief Association run by one Hans Libau, 136 Liberty Street, New York, and which, under the guise of giving relief to German and Austrian laborers who have lost their jobs in munition factories, is conducting an active propaganda in an attempt to drag men out of these factories. Libau has declared to The Journal that the immense sums of money which he is paying out in various cities of the United States for this purpose are coming to him from voluntary subscriptions from German-American citizens. As a matter of fact, this work was started and the entire financial burden of it undertaken by the German and Austrian embassies.

"The heads of the national organization of the American Embargo Conference, in addition to William Bayard Hale, are, the Rev. Charles F. Aked, a late member of the Ford peace expedition, who is known as Chairman of the Advisory Board; Colonel Jasper Tucker Darling of Chicago, billed as 'civil war veteran and department patriotic instructor of Illinois for the G. A. R.,' and Frank S. Monnett of Columbus, Ohio, former Attorney General of the State of Ohio, and now under indictment as one of the leaders of Labor's National Peace Council, who is given the title of Chairman of the Committee of Legal Advisers.

"Two of the leading supporters of this organization in Cleveland are E. J. Franz and Hermann Pruesser. Consul Ludwig, the Austrian Consul in Cleveland, is practically directing the work of the organization in that city, and a great deal of the propaganda, in the form of printed articles, is being sent out directly from Ludwig's office.

"In Pittsburgh Baron Hauser, the Austrian-Hungarian Consul, is one of the leaders of this 'patriotic' embargo movement, and is acting under the direct orders of Baron Zwiedinek, the acting Austrian Ambassador at Washington, who in turn is taking his instructions from Count von Bernstorff.

"The circular issued by the conference, which has been printed by hundreds of thousands, and paid for with money provided by the German Embassy, is as follows:

"Our nation is beginning to realize that, as the European war progresses, we are fast becoming a party to it. Scores upon scores of shops and mills heretofore devoted to the production of articles to sustain life and add to human happiness are being converted into factories for the production of articles to destroy life and add to human woe.

"We show our humanity by a generous support of the Red Cross and its beneficial efforts to ameliorate the cruel and horrible effects of that fearful struggle, and yet our people, with the consent and connivance of our Government, are furnishing the means to prolong the war, to help slaughter the manhood of Europe, and to destroy the prosperity of the nations with whom we are at peace.

"And what for? Why are we thus increasing the sum of human misery? Only that a few of our already rich citizens may add more millions to their large store of wealth.

"The Christian sentiment of our people has, at all times, taken a high moral ground on the question of war. We have pitied the nations of the world for their bleeding desolation.

"We have lectured them on their madness. We have solemnly met at the call of our President, and prayed Almighty God to end this war. But when lucrative contracts came our way a tremor of cupidity ran through our financial circles and the vast resources of our country are being mobilized to feed and stoke the fires of destruction. Where was the effectiveness of the American conscience then? Why the contradiction between our professions and our practice?

"If this world war proves to be the bloody angle at which the road turns from ages of warfare to an age of peace, history for centuries to come will study the part played by the different nations on this Calvary of humanity. Is America, then, to stand in the sight of posterity with a money bag in her hands?

"This nefarious, immoral, unchristian, and dangerous traffic must be stopped and stopped at once. Join hands with us to put an end to this menace so unworthy of our great nation, and so contrary to the spirit of humanity and Christianity.

"An imposing host of American citizens have organized as the American Embargo Conference for the purpose of ascertaining through voting cards the true state or opinion of the American people on this subject. Only in that wan can Congress be convinced that a large majority of our people favor and demand an embargo. The work must be done quickly and effectively.

"Please notify the local Secretary on the inclosed card how many voting cards we shall send you.

"Yours for the sake of national righteousness."

"It will be noted that the 'imposing host of American citizens' referred to in this circular is led by William Bayard Hale, a paid employe of the German Embassy, part of whose job, in addition to filling this position, is the writing of what is generally known as 'sob stuff,' in pamphlet and dodger form, and which is being distributed throughout the United States.

"One of these articles, headed 'William Bayard Hale and Sister Emma,' starts off as follows:

> "Papa," said one of my young sons to me today as he counted up his Christmas treasures and missed one familiar name among those who had remembered him, "papa, why did the English kill Sister Emma?"

"Then Mr. Hale goes on to explain that Sister Emma was murdered by the British Government because it had refused to allow rubber gloves to go into Germany. At the end of this heart-rending story put forth by Mr. Hale under salary from the German Ambassador, he adds, 'Why did the English kill Sister Emma, my boy?' The answer one was tempted to give him was, 'Because the present Government of the United States allowed the English to kill her.'

"This American Embargo Conference from its branch at room 905, 139 North Cark Street, Chicago, has sent out millions of post cards, paid for by German money, to be signed by voters and sent to Congressmen from the various States, demanding an immediate embargo on munitions of war.

"For the furtherance of this work, the establishing of offices all over the country, the maintenance of an active lobby in Washington to create sentiment among members of Congress, and the immense sums spent in printing and postage, not one dollar of contributions has ever been asked for or received. Every penny of the money has been provided by the German Ambassador through Dr. Heinrich Albert.

"Every movement in the progress of this Embargo Conference work has been placed before Count von Bernstorff by his own representatives. The German Ambassador, furthermore, is in constant consultation with members of his Washington lobby who are seeking to swing certain members of the Senate and Congress into line. Orders have gone forth from the Embassy that if members of Congress should seek to wash their hands of the embargo movement because of the President's expressed declaration last Winter concerning it, they shall make the argument that the passage of such a resolution at this time would be a splendid thing for President Wilson because he could hold it as a club over the British and French before signing it, in order to wring concessions from the allied Governments with regard to the blockade situation."

THE LEADERS IN CLEVELAND.

Preacher and Two Attorneys Active in Embargo Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—The Rev. E. J. Franz, pastor of a Reformed church here; Herman Preusser, a leading German attorney, and J. P. Mooney, former Assistant City Law Director and a representative Irishman, are directing the campaign in Cleveland of the American Embargo Conference.

The conference has for its object the bombardment of Congressmen with postal cards protesting against the shipment of munitions to the Allies and urging an embargo. Such an embargo, they say, will bring about peace and a just enforcement of this country's neutrality.

UP-STATE FEELS SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE

Tremor Alarms Schenectady and Surrounding Towns—Buildings Rock in Troy.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 2.—Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt here at 11:25 o'clock tonight. Houses were shaken and window panes were broken in various parts of the county.

The shock was of such force as to shake the great plant of the General Electric Company, where it was feared an explosion had taken place.

Saratoga Springs, on the north, Amsterdam and all points within a radius of twenty-five miles of this city also felt the shock.

GLOVERSVILLE, Feb. 2.—A severe earth tremor, lasting several seconds, was felt here at 11:25 o'clock tonight. Reports from all parts of the city say that the shock was plainly noticeable, buildings being shaken and furniture and other articles moved from their places.

TROY, Feb. 2.—Rensselaer County tonight experienced an earthquake shock, the second within a month. At 11:25 o'clock windows in many houses in this city rattled for several seconds, and some structures vibrated so violently that occupants hurried into the streets. No material damage was done, so far as known.

SETS AUG. 1 FOR GERMAN COLLAPSE

French Statistician Says That Adequate Resources in Men Cannot Last Longer.

ONLY 800,000 AVAILABLE

Thinks Abnormal Measures Must Be Adopted to Keep Going Even Until April 1.

PARIS, Jan. 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Germans have still available to fill the voids in their ranks approximately 800,000 men, according to a French authority. He reaches this result by taking 9,370,000 as the total normal recruitment in Germany. This is based on the liberal proportion of 13 per cent. of the total population on Jan. 1 of this year, he says, those 9,370,000 recruits were accounted for as follows:

Effective men in the army	4,500,000
Permanent losses during sixteen months' campaign, (200,000 per month)	3,200,000
Men released from active service and needed by industries at home	700,000
Germans abroad, unable to join army or detailed on special missions	200,000
Total	8,600,000

The remaining 770,000 are divided as follows:

Wounded cured	100,000
Men being drilled	270,000
Contingent of 1917	400,000
Grand total	9,370,000

Supposing the wastage of 200,000 men per month to be exact and to continue during the winter months, he asserts that Germany's present resources in men would last until April 1.

Admitting that these bases and the resulting calculation are only approximate and open to discussion, this authority points out in confirmation the fact that as far back as Nov. 1 Germany had called up every available man excepting the young men of 19 years of age of the contingent of 1917, and had incorporated the contingent of 1916. Moreover, the estimate of 4,500,000 men as the effective force under arms presupposes that all the units have their full number, and that all the bases have their full complement, which this authority declares, on the basis of detailed reliable information, is not the case. The overestimation of this item, he considers, offsets any overestimation of the others.

The deduction he makes from these calculations is that Germany will be obliged to resort to abnormal measures to meet the abnormal situation resulting from progressive exhaustion of its resources in men and the continual extension of battle-fronts and augmentation of occupied territory. He expects Germany to strain her resources to the utmost limit and resort to three different measures that will, all told, give her 900,000 more men and enable her to sustain her present effort until Aug. 1, 1916.

These three extraordinary measures are: first, the calling up of men heretofore declared by medical examiners unfit for military service; second, in the calling up of all men between the ages of 45 and 54 years; third, in the reduction, as far as compatible with the essential needs of the country, of the number of men exempted from military service in order to keep war industries running.

The Germans have, according to this authority, exempted on account of physical unfitness between 25,000 and 50,000 men a year, or no more than 10 per cent. of the full effective force of each contingent, which he considers must represent a category of men very deficient physically, and says that a rigorous revision of these exempted men could not give more than a total of 400,000.

Of men between the ages of 45 and 54, he finds a probable total of 1,200,000, including fit and unfit, and estimates that only a little over 30 per cent. can be withdrawn from the economic life of the country, giving a total of 400,000 men whose quality as soldiers would be most problematic.

Of the 700,000 men exempted specially from active service in order to continue the work of such industries as are indispensable to the army, he admits the posibility of detaching no more than 100,000 men without seriously compromising industries essential to the conduct of the war. With the 900,000 men to be found by recourse to these measures this authority fixes a limit of four additional months effort, becoming, however, every day feebler and more desperate because of the diminishing soldierly qualities of these men, abnormally recruited.

LANSING PROPOSALS RESENTED IN ENGLAND

British Expert Says Government Never Will Agree to Disarm Liners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Appam incident, coming on top of Secretary Lansing's note communicated by cable last week giving American proposals for the future conduct of submarine warfare, only tends to accentuate the opinion that Mr. Lansing's main suggestions will not be accepted by the British officials.

As stated in a NEW YORK TIMES dispatch of Saturday, the British authorities regard the proposal to disarm merchant ships as impossbile. In fact, surprise is expressed in many quarters that the American Government, in view of the methods of German submarine warfare, should expect England to consent to any scheme by which her merchant ships should be deprived of means of defense against surprise attack. If the Germans would abandon torpedoing ships without warning and would not deliberately attack and sink them, as in the case of the Lusitania, Arabic, and Ancona, the British authorities might take a different view. But, it is said here, the authorities, having had a taste of German regard of international law and naval warfare, they feel that to strip merchantmen of guns for repulsing attack would only mean giving the Germans fuller opportunity for sinking merchantmen unless there happened to be British warships in sight to keep them off.

As submarines are able, by going under water, to evade war craft, the Germans would have it in their power to create widespread havoc on the high seas. England's reply to Mr. Lansing's note, therefore, may be expected to be a firm expression of inability to accept the proposed disarmament of merchantmen.

One official agreed that Mr. Lansing's proposals tended to put the conditions of submarine warfare upon a really humanitarian plane, and intimated that if Germany's previous practice had not rendered her undertakings untrustworthy, the British Government might consider them favorably.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A naval officer, who is an authority on blockade problems, said to The Associated Press today:

"We will never accept the provisions, and we are not influenced by German opposition to the note as outlined in the Berlin press, since we believe these articles were inspired and do not believe them sincere. The converse of those opinions expressed in the German papers probably give the true attitude of official Germany toward the proposals."

ST. CYRS SEPARATE, BUT NEITHER IS HERE

Couple Leaves Florida Train in Washington, and Wife Later Goes to Philadelphia.

TRIP BEGUN ON HER DEMAND

Husband Wanted to Stay in Palm Beach—Action Expected Soon in Westchester Will Case.

Mr. and Mrs. Jean H. E. St. Cyr, who left Palm Beach early Tuesday morning, supposedly to come to this city, did not arrive yesterday, and late last night news came from Philadelphia that Mrs. St. Cyr, who, before her last marriage, was the widow of "Silent" Smith, had remained in that city, but that her husband was not with her. His whereabouts was not ascertained, though it was said that he did not come into this city on any train arriving at the Pennsylvania Station up to midnight.

He and his wife were expected on the Florida Special of the Atlantic Coast Line which reached the station at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were many reporters and photographers awaiting to snap the couple and to question Mr. St. Cyr about the published charge that he is really John H. E. Thompson, one-time chorus man, hotel clerk, and haberdashery salesman.

It was learned from others on the train that Mr. and Mrs. St. Cyr had left the train in Washington at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning and, attended by three station attendants carrying their luggage, had hurried to a taxicab, in which they were whisked away.

It is known that Mrs. St. Cyr, at least, continued her journey later as far as Philadelphia, but whether or not St. Cyr left Washington is not known. Dispatches from Palm Beach last night indicated that the trip had been undertaken against his wishes, and but for his wife he would still be in the Florida resort.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Cyr boarded the train at West Palm Beach. They had a parlor and stateroom on the train and remained in their quarters throughout the journey. Mrs. St. Cyr, it was noted, seemed ill, and her husband received telegrams at various points along the route, which may have changed his plan to continue at once to this city.

Melville E. Ingalls, Jr., who has appeared as counsel for Mr. St. Cyr in matters connected with the estate of his first wife, declined to talk yesterday.

It is expected that tomorrow definite action will be taken in the Surrogate's Court of Westchester looking to the opening of the probate of the will of Mrs. Caroline Redfield St. Cyr, who was St. Cyr's first wife.

It was out of this proceeding that there grew the many startling statements as to his identity and his supposedly romantic and varied history. In connection with this lawsuit he was supposed to have been hurrying to New York.

WIFE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mrs. St. Cyr Takes Apartment in Hotel and Refuses Callers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Jean H. E. St. Cyr, who left Palm Beach suddenly on Monday following disclosures about her husband, arrived in this city tonight and went to the Bellevue-Stratford. She was alone, and immediately secluded herself in the apartment she had engaged.

St. Cyr boarded the 4:30 o'clock train leaving Washington this afternoon with his wife, but where he went is a mystery. He did not register at the Bellevue Stratford or any other Philadelphia hotel as far as could be learned tonight.

The fact that Mrs. St. Cyr had taken hotel accommodations here alone added interest to the reports that she had quarreled with her youthful husband.

It is thought that Mrs. St. Cyr is here to confer with relatives, and possibly with an attorney. Mrs. St. Cyr is a sister of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel and has many close social friends in this city.

DIES ON LINER AT HAVANA.

Simon Deimel of This City, Heart Disease Victim on the Pastores.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—Simon Deimel of 435 Riverside Drive, New York, died of heart disease on board the United Fruit Line steamship Pastores this morning as the vessel was entering the harbor. The body will be embalmed and returned to New York.

Insists Kaiser Is Well.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—In again denying the report published in various quarters that the German Emperor had been treated by an American physician for a cancerous condition of the larynx, the Overseas News Agency characterizes the report as "a malicious attempt to influence foreign public opinion falsely," and adds:

"The Emperor is traveling from one line of battle to another, as only a healthy man can do."

Velvet
TOBACCO

YOU judge a hoss's age by his teeth, a tobacco's by its lack of 'em. Two years' agein' takes the "teeth" out of VELVET.

Velvet Joe.

R. H. Macy & Co.

SEASON 1916

The Custom Shirt Department

announces the arrival of fine imported and domestic fabrics for shirts to measure.

We maintain our own shirt workrooms on the premises. This department is under the supervision of expert craftsmen.

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205 *OVERCOATS* that were $20
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182 *SUITS* that were $20

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Physician Discovers New Sore Throat Remedy

Almost everyone knows that the mouth and throat contain more disease breeding micro-organisms than are to be found anywhere else in the body.

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ARREST WITNESSES IN THE MOHR CASE

Relatives Who Tried to Establish Alibi for Negro Defendant Are Charged with Perjury.

BROWN DENIES CONFESSION

Accused Negro Takes Stand and Denies That He Plotted the Murder with Mrs. Mohr.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 2.—Bessie Spellman and Gertrude Dalley, respectively wife and sister of Henry Spellman, one of the two negroes on trial here for the murder of Dr. Charles Franklin Mohr at Mrs. Mohr's behest, were arrested and charged with perjury today immediately after they had testified in support of Spellamn's alibi for the night of the shooting. The women were later held in $1,000 bail each.

Victor Brown, the other negro defendant, took the witness stand in his own defense this afternoon, and, in addition to denying the accusations of George W. Healis, the chauffeur who turned State's evidence, he gave his own alibi for the night of the murder. Attorney General Rice, in cross-examination, was unable to shake the negro in any of his assertions.

The defense rested after Brown's testimony, and the prosecution at once called its first witness in rebuttal. The State expects to complete its rebuttal evidence tomorrow, and the lawyers for the defense will begin their summing up, after which Mr. Rice will sum up for the State. Judge Stearns will probably charge the jurymen and deliver the case to them on Saturday or Monday.

It was indicated just before adjournment this afternoon that Police Captain Monahan may give tomorrow what many consider very damaging testimony against Mrs. Mohr. Assistant Attorney General Phillips asked the Captain, when he was on the stand today, if Brown had not said, when Mrs. Mohr was brought into Police Headquarters, "You did it, Mrs. Mohr. You know you did."

At once counsel for Mrs. Mohr objected, saying that the evidence was not admissible, but Judge Stearns was inclined to think that, inasmuch as the defense had opened the question of what happened at Police Headquarters, the State had the right to go into the question as fully as desired. Counsel insisted, however, that the defense had not opened the question, and Judge Stearns consented to hold his decision in abeyance until the dispute could be settled by reference to the trial record. The court stenographer was instructed to look the matter up and report on it tomorrow.

Give Alibi for Spellman.

Bessie Spellman testified this morning that her husband came home one minute before 9 o'clock on the night of Aug. 31, and, after eating, went over to his sister's house to sleep. As Dr. Mohr was shot about 8:45 on that evening at a point several miles from Bessie Spellman's house, Assistant Attorney General Phillips, in cross-examination, asked her if she did not tell Deputy Sheriff Kinnecom and Police Captain Monahan last night that she saw nothing of Spellman on the night of the murder. The witness denied that she said this, but Captain Monahan took the stand later and contradicted her.

Gertrude Dalley followed Spellman's wife to the stand and testified that shortly after 9 o'clock on the night of the murder, while she was in bed in her room, she heard some one whom she surmised to be Spellman going into his room, and that the next morning she found her brother in his bed.

In cross-examination Mr. Phillips produced an affidavit made by the woman about two weeks after Dr. Mohr's death, in which she swore that she had been asleep when Spellman came in on the night of the murder and had no idea of the time of his arrival. The Assistant Attorney General, supported later by the testimony of Captain Monahan, further charged the woman with telling Captain Monahan and Deputy Sheriff Kinnecom last night that she was asleep when Spellman came in that night.

Court adjourned for the mid-day recess when the witness left the stand and both she and Spellman's wife were summoned to the Attorney General's office, where Mr. Rice, according to report, said that they might go free if they retracted their testimony. William H. Lewis, of counsel for Brown and Spellman, told Mr. Rice that the women would retract nothing, and the Attorney General replied that he would not hold them. Captain Monahan, however, made the complaint against the women and arrested them. Mr. Lewis was indignant, characterizing the arrest as "outrageous."

Brown Takes the Stand.

Victor Brown took the stand in his own defense as the first witness of the afternoon session. He is a light-colored little negro of very nervous temperament, and, when he first began to testify, seemed ill at ease. He regained his composure before long, however, and became sharp and quick with his answers. He began his testimony with a recital of his activities previous to his second employment as stable boy by Dr. Mohr. He said he was in Dr. Mohr's service for some months prior to August last, when he was discharged for talking to Mrs. Mohr. Taking up the testimony of George Healis, which told of his and Brown's plotting with Mrs. Mohr for her husband's death, the witness made a complete denial.

Brown swore that he never told Healis that Mrs. Mohr gave him poison to put in the doctor's coffee; that he never purchased a revolver in Boston and never displayed a revolver to Healis; that Mrs. Mohr did not buy his motor cycle; that he never made threats against Dr. Mohr; that Mrs. Mohr never made threats in his presence against the doctor; that he and Healis never went to see Mrs. Mohr together, and that Mrs. Mohr never gave him money or presents.

Brown said that Dr. Mohr paid him $60 a month and that he bought his motor cycle out of money saved by himself despite the fact that he also supported his wife. Mr. Lewis then asked the negro what he had done and where he had gone on the night of the murder. The negro said that shortly after 7:30 o'clock, when he is known to have purchased a tank for his motor cycle lights, he rode the motor cycle through Roger Williams Park and out to Rocky Point, an amusement resort, returning without making a stop and going through Providence, in another direction, to Riverside to see a family named Chinn. He arrived in Riverside, he said, some time after 9 o'clock, and this agreed with testimony introduced by the prosecution, according to whose theory Brown went to Riverside from the scene of the shooting.

Brown Denies Making Confession.

Brown denied that he had made a confession of the murder and told of being taken to Police Headquarters and of being beleaguered with questions there until he became tired of it all and said, in reply to Chief O'Neil's repeated accusations, "Well, if you say that I shot Dr. Mohr, it must be so." Other police officers and reporters, Brown said, similarly accused him and he gave them the same answer.

"Did you ever tell any one that you shot Dr. Mohr?" Mr. Lewis asked.

"No," replied Brown, smiling, "they all told me that I did."

Brown admitted on cross-examination that he had given Mrs. Mohr information about the activities of Dr. Mohr, but he denied that any plot had grown out of this. The Attorney General gave Brown two letters supposed to have been written to the witness by his wife, but Brown said that he was unable to identify the handwriting.

Brown said he was "suspicious" of the letters because some of the words in them seemed to have been "fixed." Mr. Rice tried to put the letters in evidence, but it developed that correspondence between husband and wife is privileged matter in Rhode Island and cannot be disclosed without consent, except in cases of divorce and cases affecting property rights.

The first witness of the day was Arthur Cushing of counsel for Mrs. Mohr, who is also one of two joint administrators of Dr. Mohr's estate. From the doctor's deposit and cash books he testified that the last bank deposit made by Dr. Mohr was $254 on the Saturday before the Tuesday on which he was shot, and that on this day, the preceding Friday, and the Tuesday of the shooting Dr. Mohr received in fees a total of $734. Mr. Lewis will argue from this evidence that the doctor must have had in his possession when he was shot more than the $125 found in his pockets, and that he must have been robbed after his assault. This is to support the theory of the defense that Healis shot the doctor, with robbery as a motive.

The trial will be resumed at 9:45 tomorrow morning.

TO STUDY SEVERY'S CASE.

Alienists Will Decide on the Silent Gunman's Sanity.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—District Attorney Harold D. Alexander will ask the County Court tomorrow for an order for the examination by alienists of Harold S. Severy, the young man who confessed last night that he shot four persons in the streets of Albany last Friday night because he thought they were persecuting him. He used a cleverly fashioned gun which was concealed in his coat sleeve and equipped with a Maxim silencer. One of his victims has died.

The District Attorney expects to confer tomorrow with a lawyer from Boston, representing Severy. Early today Chief of Police Hyatt telegraphed to Melvin L. Severy, the young man's father, in Los Angeles, and received a reply saying that the elder Severy would have his personal counsel come from Boston. Tonight Mr. Alexander received a telegram from Edward Crockett, a Botson lawyer, saying that he was leaving for Albany to represent Severy.

Severy was arraigned this morning before Police Judge Brady on a charge of first degree assault. When asked to plead he said:

"I am not guilty of an attempt to kill."

Judge Brady was then informed of the intention of the District Attorney to have Severy examined by alienists and set the case down for a further hearing on Friday afternoon. In the meantime he committed Severy to the County Jail to be held without bail. The jail officials were ordered to take every precaution to prevent Severy from committing suicide.

The District Attorney said tonight that if alienists found the prisoner sane the case would go to the Grand Jury. If they found him insane, he said, he would ask the court for a commitment to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan.

WOULD SUPPRESS SILENCERS.

Inspector Faurot Says They Are an Incentive to Crime.

Inspector Faurot, head of the Detective Bureau, said yesterday that in view of the acts of the "Silent Gunman" in Albany and similar occurrences in this city there should be a law against the sale of the silencers.

"Several of us who believed that the use of silencers should be suppressed," said he, "tried to have a law forbidding their sale passed in this State. This was after a tragedy on the upper west side, where a man had shot and killed his entire family with a rifle provided with one of these devices. The silencer is an incentive to crime."

Inquiries among dealers in this city showed that silencers for .22 calibre rifles were sold in considerable quantities. They are used for sporting guns and mostly for target practice in houses where the owners do not wish to disturb their neighbors.

The use of the silencers in the shooting of game is forbidden in some of the States, as in New Jersey and Vermont, because it is believed that it gives too great an advantage to poachers and to those who are shooting out of season.

TEIPER PUT IN CELL.

Admits Ownership of Revolver Found Near Scene of Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—Although no direct charge has been made against him, John Edward Teiper, the wealthy young manufacturer, is spending tonight in a cell in the city jail. He was ordered locked up after District Attorney Dudley and Sheriff Edward Stengel had spent another day in running down clues in the case of Mrs. Agnes Teiper and her son Frederick, mother and brother of the young prisoner, who were beaten to death and then shot in a lonely spot on the Orchard Park Road late Sunday night. Another victim, Miss Grace Teiper, is dying in the Sisters' Hospital.

The District Attorney announced late today that young Teiper has admitted that the revolver found near the scene of the shooting belonged to him. He also admitted that he had it in his possession when he left his home last Sunday night with his mother, sister, and brother, and said it was fully loaded then. What explanation he has made of its possession the District Attorney will not reveal. The admission by Teiper was made after the Sheriff's office had learned that Teiper bought the revolver about ten days ago in a store at Orchard Park.

Edward R. O'Malley, former Attorney General, made no objection when his client was locked up tonight. The District Attorney made it clear that there was no charge against the young man.

Young Teiper, under guard today, attended the funeral of his mother and brother. The services were held at the home in Richmond Avenue and later from the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in Delaware Avenue. Thousands of curious folk jammed the streets and a heavy police guard was necessary. Teiper appeared to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown and had to be assisted from the carriage by his guards.

Dr. Thomas H. Russell Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 2.—Dr. Thomas H. Russell, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Yale Medical School, died today of pneumonia, aged 65. He was graduated from Yale in 1872. His father, General W. H. Russell, founded the famous Yale Senior Society of Skull and Bones.

MILITIAMEN URGE FEDERALIZED GUARD

High Officers Insist That Continental Army Scheme Is Generally Opposed.

WANT CONGRESS CONTROL

General Sadler of New Jersey Fears Depletion of Militia if Excluded as First-Line Troops.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Members of the National Guard Association continued before the House Military Committee today their vigorous opposition to any army increase plan that would exclude the State troops as soldiers of the first line. Adjt. Gens. Sadler of New Jersey and Dickson of Illinois and ex-Adjt. Gen. Critchfield of Ohio testified that there was virtually no sentiment among the guardsmen in favor of the Continental Army plan. They contended that Congress had full power to nationalize the militia and remedy defects of the system pointed out by regular army officers.

General Critchfield said that requisites were adequate compensation, greater authority over the National Guard, and administration of militia affairs in the War Department by officers in sympathy with the needs and wishes of the forces. General Dickson insisted that in any event the States should retain the right to use the militiamen in peace times.

Colonel M. J. Foreman, commanding the First Illinois Cavalry, and the first line officer of the guard to be heard, was emphatic in asserting that if the Continental Army were organized, interest in the National Guard would wane.

"Only the promise that we would be in the first line in any war to come," he said, "has kept us true to the faith."

General Sadler said that if Congress would provide for the organization of the guard on the basis of 500 men for every Congressional district the force would total 265,000 on a peace footing, which could be readily doubled for war.

General Sadler said that the annual total appropriation under a Militia Pay bill would be about $3,650,000. Estimates of the cost of the Continental Army, he added, ranged from $40,000,000 to $62,000,000.

General Sadler insisted that guardsmen went into the service because they believed they would be sent to the front in case of war, and if they were now superseded by the Continental Army he was certain he could not retain 30 per cent. of his present force ninety days.

Representative Wise asked what General Sadler meant by saying he favored Federal control in so far as was consistent with State uses. General Sadler said he had been thinking of legal limitations.

"We want to be under Congress," he said.

CONSIDER 16-INCH GUNS FOR OUR NEW WARSHIPS

Admiral Strauss Believes Them Practicable—Navy Increases Its Supply of Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, told the House Committee on Naval Affairs today that the General Board of the navy had not yet determined whether the battleships and cruisers to be authorized in the pending naval bill should be equipped with sixteen-inch guns. Admiral Strauss indicated that he believed the sixteen-inch gun was practicable for use on large naval vessels.

Admiral Strauss told the committee that the latest fourteen-inch guns of the navy, having a range of 24,000 yards as mounted, or fourteen land miles, were the equal of the fifteen-inch weapons of foreign navies because of the greater muzzle velocity. He said that at target practice last year three twelve-inch shells were driven through heavy armor plating at 12,000 yards.

Discussing submarine mines, Admiral Strauss said that the General Board had recommended an increase of 6,000 over the number heretofore believed necessary. The Norfolk Navy Yard was turning out those of the newest English design, he said, at a rate of ten a day, which soon would be increased to twenty.

Much of Admiral Strauss's testimony was of a technical character and Representative Callaway of Texas, a small navy member of the committee, insisted upon asking many questions of an academic character. At one period of the hearing the Texan caused Admiral Strauss to illustrate by means of the committee table whether a big ship's gun could hit an enemy ship more readily when the fighting was head-on than when both were fighting in broadside formation.

Mr. Callaway asked if one hit out of each 100 shots, at a range of 12,000 yards, was not good shooting. Admiral Strauss impatiently said that it was not, whereupon Mr. Callaway expressed surprise.

Admiral Strauss said information received since the outbreak of the European war showed that the gun power of the French Navy was superior to that of the United States, which made this nation's navy stand fourth in the list of naval powers. This statement is in accord with those made by President Wilson in his Western speeches and by Secretary Daniels.

The Hammond wireless torpedo was discussed by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, who said that while it was fitted for coast defense uses it had not yet been fully developed for use on naval vessels. Admiral Strauss told the committee also that the inventor of this torpedo, John Hays Hammond, Jr., was experimenting on the fire control of torpedoes with a view to making their fire more accurate. He said the Navy Department was now manufacturing wire nets for trapping torpedoes, these nets being similar to those used successfully by the British in the North Sea, and the Navy Department, he said, had made a net which was believed to be proof against any net-cutting apparatus placed on torpedoes.

SOPHIE LYONS OFFERS GIFT.

Retired Thief Has Site for Criminals' Home in Detroit.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—Sophie Lyons Burke of Detroit, once widely known as an exceedingly cunning criminal, has offered property in this city valued at $35,000 for the establishment of a home for the reclamation of children with criminal tendencies. The announcement was made at the Pathfinders' annual dinner last night. The site at Lafayette Boulevard and Twenty-fourth Street is to be dedicated to "character building," the chief work of the Pathfinders' Club.

Sophie Lyons—she is known best by the name she bore before she married Burke—has been the international "queen" of pickpockets, shoplifters, and confidence women. She was at one time a member of a band of bank burglars that gave the police of all big cities of the world much trouble. She has reformed and settled down in her Detroit home. She is said to have made $500,000, and has written an account of her life entitled "Why Crime Does Not Pay."

The gift was offered with the condition that a suitable building be erected on the site. The home is to be devoted to the work of convincing children who have begun to be criminals that they have chosen the wrong path, and also to training them so that they will have the strength to go aright. A secondary purpose is to provide a place in which adults who have fallen into crime may get a new start in life.

Mrs. Burke is 67 years old. Her attention was directed to the Pathfinders' Club by articles in Detroit newspapers, and she sent a letter and a copy of her autobiography to J. F. Wright. At that time she offered to provide homes, rent free, to any criminals with families who were brought to Detroit by the organization to begin life over.

"What we have we cannot take with us," said Mrs. Burke. "I own forty houses and some vacant property, all gathered by judicious investment. When I am called away I must leave it behind, and I want to know that it is doing the most good possible.

"I want to see erected on that property a haven for young men in those trying days following their release from prison. I don't want them to walk the streets thinking they haven't a friend to appeal to or a place to go. I don't want them, in that condition, to stop in front of a store and feel the temptation of burglary.

"It is over twenty years ago that I heard a voice calling to me and saw the error of crime. If some good, wealthy man will build on my property I will feel that I have done a good work."

Mrs. Burke was busy with tenants this morning. A supposed family of five to whom she had rented a house proved to number a dozen or more, and not all members of one family. She immediately canceled all arrangements and returned their money.

"If they deceived me before they moved in, what would they do after they were settled?" she asked.

McCall's Name Is Withdrawn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—The name of Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts was withdrawn today at his request from the Minnesota Republican Presidential primaries.

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SEEKS LOST RELATIVES.

Flannagan, 77, Also Trying Hard to Get a Job.

Michael Flannagan, aged 77, formerly of Hill of Down, County Meath, Ireland, once had a mother, a sister, a wife, a family, a job, and a reputation for being a hard-working man. Now he's lost them all. Every day he seeks a job at an employment agency near the Battery, and now he searches for his lost relatives through an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES. If he finds those he seeks, Michael will cross the employment agency off his visiting list.

"If I only had a little job," said Michael, "where I could work just a few hours a day and spend the rest of my time in meditation I might be able to fortify myself against the outrages of this hard world and its harder Winters.

"I'm a gardener, and there's not a man in Ireland or any of her possessions who knows the habits of flowers and horses better than Michael Flannagan. Let him get his fist into a posy bed and sure it'll blossom like the rose. Sure he can make pansies and marigolds and chrysanthemums or any other species of the flower kingdom grow like the shamrock in County Meath.

"It's pretty hard for a hard-working, honest man to hold his head up while he's holding a park bench down. It wouldn't be so hard if I knew where my sister was. She paid my way to this country—the wife of Henry Hefferan she was. You know Henry? He used to be a cook in a restaurant. Where? Oh, uptown somewhere.

"When I had a job and wasn't riding these bloomin' park boards I sent my wife $100 whenever I could scrape up that much. Then I had a letter from a nun saying I ought to be ashamed of myself for neglecting my poor wife. I never sent another dollar. I couldn't. And a little while after that I got another letter from the nun. My wife was dead.

"Sure, young man, if your newspaper can find my lost sister, or a little job for me, just a nice little job, it's the greatest newspaper in the world."

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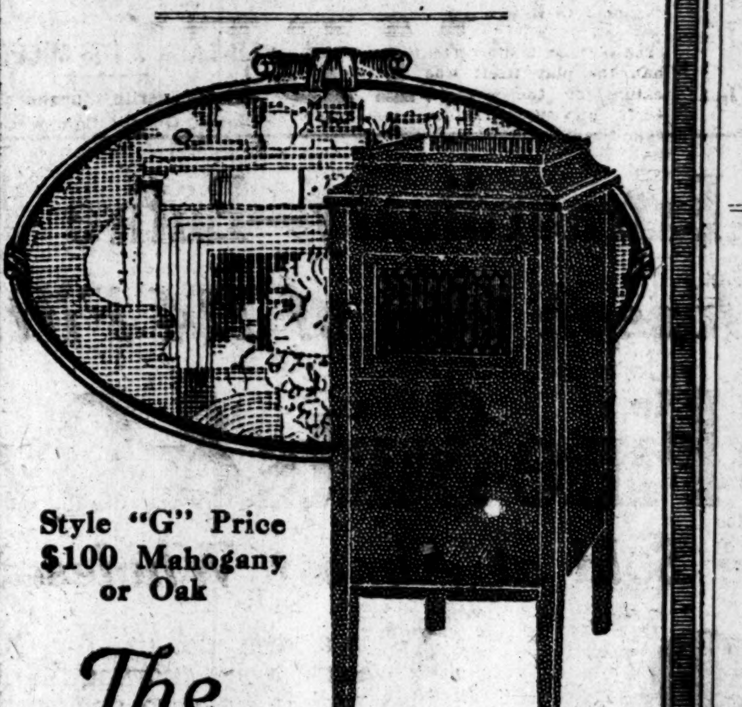

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THE WONDERFUL GRADUOLA, with its delicate and practical control of tone, doubles the pleasure-giving power of the phonograph. By its aid you literally may *sing* or *play* guided by the skill of great musicians. This revolutionary device is exclusive with the Vocalion.

Aeolian-Vocalion Prices
Without Graduola $35 to $75
With Graduola $100 to $2000

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⁂ Catalogue written by Dana H. Carroll and illustrated by autochromatic color and Halftone Reproductions will be mailed on receipt of $1.25.

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Women's and Misses' Trimmed Spring Hats

in smart, attractive styles, will be offered to-day, in the First Floor Millinery Department, at the very special prices of

$6.75 & $9.50

In the regular stock of this Department there is a remarkably generous showing of novelties in Millinery Trimmings, including Flowers, Ornaments and Fancy Feathers, all moderately priced.

B. Altman & Co.

Spring Novelties in Parasols

form a most interesting and inspiring display on the First Floor. It includes many exquisite Parasols from abroad, as well as a number of dainty specimens evolved by American designers; and features the newest shapes, colors and handles. Especially distinctive are Parasols of taffeta, trimmed with ostrich; of white or natural pongee, richly hand-embroidered in Japan; and of white linen, embellished with French and Philippine hand-embroideries. There is also a very large and diversified selection of silk Parasols, in plain, floral, striped and ombre effects and in combinations of black-and-white.

Woven Silk Undergarments

Among the attractive novelties being shown in anticipation of the Spring season are long Pantalettes of sheer woven silk, introducing leather trimming. There are also new and effective styles in Woven Silk Vests, Corset Covers, Bloomers and Combinations, all extremely dainty and quite moderately priced.

(Women's Woven Underwear Department, Second Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
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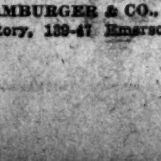

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The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial should be preserved by all interested in the progress of the world's greatest conflict. Graphic pictures, beautifully reproduced. 10 cents a copy; $5.00 a year. The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BELGIAN GRATITUDE SENT IN HANDIWORK

Like Bread Cast Upon the Waters, Flour Bags Return as Embroideries.

ARTISTIC, EXPERTS SAY

Noblewomen and Orphan Children Alike Express Their Appreciation of America's Charity.

Touching evidences of the gratitude of the children of Belgium to the children and people of the United States for the aid extended to the suffering population of the little kingdom were contained in packages received yesterday at the Federal Public Stores in this city. Consigned to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at 71 Broadway, were a great variety of souvenirs of American generosity in the form of cotton flour bags which had been sent from this country filled with domestic flour for the starving Belgians, and returned by the grateful recipients, highly embroidered, painted, or otherwise embellished by Belgian children. Several members of the Belgian nobility sent samples of their handiwork.

The tokens of appreciation reaching here were said to be much like those sent to President Wilson recently. All of the articles in the packages received yesterday were made from flour bags ranging from the five-pound size to bags holding 50 or 100 pounds. The deft manner in which these containers were manipulated to convey the thanks of the Belgian juveniles excited the admiration of Customs Examiner H. S. Patten, the Government's embroidery expert; Special Deputy Appraiser Wolfe, and other officials.

They were nearly all converted into articles of utility, among them being wall pockets, women's hand and work bags, children's dresses, aprons, scalloped and plain; table tops, and bedspreads. Besides these there were wood carvings and toys and novelties of many kinds, all turned out by children.

Nearly all of the bags when shipped to Belgium bore in printed letters the names of the respective brands, together with lettering setting forth who the American donors were. When these bags reached the Appraiser's Stores yesterday the stenciled lettering had given place to embroidery which the officials had no hesitation in pronouncing high class in every respect, much of it being of an artistic order.

One of the most striking features of the display was the frequency with which the United States flag was embroidered on the articles, either singly or in combination with the Belgian colors of black, yellow, and red.

One little Belgian girl, Mimie Hauben, 8 years old, of Bilsen, sent a five-pound bag made up as a picture frame showing excellent needlework, and inscribed in silk, "I Kiss and Love My Saviors." Another bag returned as an apron carried the legend "Souvenir of Belgium." A bedspread made from one of the larger bags was lined with pink silk, and on its front had the words "Dieu Recompense l'Amerique." Other expressions such as "Noble Land," "Gratitude," and similar sentiments appeared on a majority of the articles.

A noticeable exhibit was a large flour bag, attached to which was a card reading, "Baronne Paula de Moffarts, Chateau de Nieuvenhoven." This piece, which was made up as a table cover, was exquisitely embroidered, and represented a basket of flowers. Another souvenir, also a cover embellished with needlework, bore the card of Mlle. Ida Woelmot, Limbourg. Many pictures of the child senders were attached to the smaller bags.

Many of the souvenirs were made by the inmates of the Orphanage of St. Joseph, Hoessele, and the Institute of St. Joseph, Munsterbilsen. Pictures of these children in groups were inclosed. One of these institutions received a bag of flour stenciled "Contributed by the People of Indiana, U. S. A." The bag returned contained the inscription beautifully done in silk embroidery.

The Customs authorities decided that the articles would have to stand duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff's provision for "embroideries." Examiner Patten explaining that the law contained no paragraph which would permit free entry, notwithstanding the character of the goods. Special Deputy Wolfe said that a nominal value would be placed on the souvenirs.

At the offices of the Belgian Relief Commission it was stated that the souvenirs would be distributed among the various State headquarters of the commission. Later they may be auctioned off.

NAVY TO TAKE AID TO JEWS.

Collier Will Carry Medicine to Palestine—Relief Fund $2,500,000.

Large contributions received by the American Jewish Relief Committee yesterday from committees in cities throughout the United States and from New York organizations which have been collecting brought the cash total to $1,232,789. The Treasurer announced yesterday that more than $200,000 had been reported from Philadelphia and about $200,000 more by committees in other cities. This, with $839,753 in pledges, brings the total acknowledged and reported to more than two and a half millions of dollars.

It was announced yesterday that after conferences with Secretaries Lansing and Daniels the Government had consented to send medicine to Palestine on a naval collier. Arrangements had been made by Jacob H. Schiff of the Red Cross to send quinine and other medicines to Palestine by way of Rotterdam, but the British Government refused to permit supplies to be sent into German, Austrian, or Turkish territory. Albert Lucas, representing the committee, called on Mr. Lansing and Mr. Daniels in Washington yesterday and after an explanation of the situation it was arranged that the collier laden with medicine should sail for a Mediterranean port on Feb. 15.

A report to the committee from Philadelphia yesterday said that the local committee there had $350,000 pledged, and that committees of business men would keep at work until at least $500,000 had been pledged.

The contributions of $25 or more acknowledged yesterday follow:

Hogriam Com.	$343	Uniontown Com.	$1,823
F. & A. M., 848	50	A. Schlesinger	5,000
Theodore R. Hoyt	50	Coudersport Com.	25
Cyrus L. Sulzberger (monthly)	100	McKeesport Com.	2,434
Champaign and Urbana Com.	150	Cumberland Com.	155
Irene L. Demuth	50	Aberdeen Com.	205
Philip Maslansky	25	Greenville Com.	1,013
Van Ingen & Co.	100	Owensboro Com.	178
Sherman Com.	75	Newark Com.	142
Des Moines Com.	1,000	Bristol Com.	601
A. & L. Goldman	100	Catskill Com.	305
Mishawaka Com.	103	Calgary Com.	275
Newbern Com.	150	Wilmington Com.	1,500
Paul J. Sachs	50	Franklin Com.	166
Palestine Com.	322	Muskegon Com.	[illegible]
Elwood Com.	54	L. M. Ulmann	25
Spartanburg Com.	616	Hamilton Com.	714
Wellsville Com.	281	Staunton Christian Churches	250
Muskogee and Sallisaw Com.	643	X. Y. Z.	50
Sault Ste. Marie Committee	232	Glassport Com.	148
S. Stern & Co.	100	E. E. Bernheimer	100
Hutchinson Com.	37	I. Goldberg	25
Elgin Com.	401	Blumiler & Metzger	100
O. E. S., 17	25	Cumberland Com.	100
Lafayette Com.	430	Alma Gluck	25
Elkhart Com.	116	Cairo Thread Wks.	25
Bradford Com.	2,358	H. G. Enelow	25
Sidney Blumenthal	25	Oakland Com.	13,000
Somerville Com.	618	Jersey City Com.	3,191
Watertown Com.	870	Huron Club	53
Parkersburg Com.	2,500	Alfred I. Esberg	50
Lubell Bros.	500	Society B'nee Salem	25
		F. & A. M., 30	25
		Greensboro Com.	25

These contributions have been received from persons in the shirt trade through the Business Men's League:

Phillips-Jones Co.	$1,000	M. C. D. Borden & Sons	$100
I. Unterberg & Co.	1,000	Bob & Baskind employes	80
Bob & Buskind	250	Frank & Bauer	50
S. Liebovitz & Sons	750	Abrams & Marcus	50
D. Oberndorf	500	M. Nirenberg & Co.	50
J. Horowitz & Son	250	A. Blumberg	50
Salant & Salant	250	Kelsey Textile Cor.	50
J. H. Barnett & Brother	150	Atkin & Hartman	50
Le Roy Shirt Co.	150	J. Loewy & Co.	50
Advance Shirt Co.	150	Converse & Co.	50
Berkowitz Bros.	150	Clift & Goodrich	50
Bischoff Brothers	100	A. G. Hyde & Sons	50
J. Kaplan & Bro.	100	Rosen & Herman	50
S. Valentine Co.	100	Com. Shirt Co.	50
I. Gleitzman & Sons	100	M. Fine & Sons	25
London & Hyman	100	N. Bregstone	25
Tauber, Ryttenberg & Co.	100	Usona Shirt Co.	25
Estate of Joseph Oshinsky	100	Savada Brothers	25
A. Goldstein & Co.	100	S. & W. Shirt Co.	25
H. B. Rosen	100	Berger & Marks	25
F. Jacobson & Son	100	Greenberg Bros.	25
Freezer & Cohen	100	Alexander & Co.	25
S. Noveck & Co.	100	Lewis Bros Co. employes	25
Goodman, Cohen & Co.	100	Dan Levy	25
Lewis Bros. Co.	100	M. D. Harris & Co.	25
Atlas Shirt Co.	100	M. Nirenberg & Co.	25
		Maier, Morton & Browne	25
		Drew & Lipke	25

These gifts from the silk trade were received by the Business Men's League:

Read & Lovatt Mfg Co.	$100	Schefer, Schramm & Vogel	$250
Star Ribbon Mfg Co.	70	Parker, Wilder & Co.	100
Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	100	Tiedemann & Sons	100
W. Skinner & Sons	500	Atwood-Micbine Co.	100
United Piece Dye Works	500	Busch & Co.	100
Arobla Silk Co.	25	Pelgram & Meyer	100
Cheney Bros.	250	D. G. Dery	75
E. Gerli & Co.	250	Star Ribbon Co.	60
H. A. Caesar & Co.	100	A. Karberg & Co.	50
Relling & Schoen	50	Tata Sons & Co.	50
Stewart Silk Co.	50	Brainerd & Armstrong Co.	50
Acorn Silk Co.	25	S. J. Aronsohn, Inc.	50
Anonymous	500	Leon-Ferenbach Silk Co.	50
J. B. Martin & Co.	100	E. W. Kahn & Co.	25
Heminway & Bartlett Silk Co.	50	Russell Murray & Co.	25
W. Emmerich & Co.	1,000	Valentine & Bentley	25
Salts Textile Co.	1,000	Weschler-Barber Co.	25
F. Vietor & Achelis	1,000	Catoir Silk Co.	25
S. L. Feiber	250	H. L. Gwalter	25
Klingenstein Bros & Co.	250		
Passavant & Co.	200		

The Business Men's League reports these gifts from other trades:

Dreicer & Co.	$1,000	Independent Button Co.	$25
Monarch Button Co.	25	Phoenix Button Co.	25
Eureka Button Co.	200	Samuel Stolzman	25
M. Turkeltaub & Son	100	H. Knobel & Co.	25
Manhattan Button Co.	100	Torbert & Stiger	25
Dollin, Shamberg & McKeown	100	Best Linen Supply Co. (col.)	156
Eclipse Button Co.	50	N. Y. Linen Supply Co. (col.)	890

It was announced yesterday that committees working in the following cities had so far collected the following amounts:

Henderson, Ky.	$78	Athens, Ga.	$2,000
Lorain, Ohio	1,056	White Plains	2,500
Huntington, W. Va.	1,500	Steubenville, O.	4,000
Lafayette, Ind.	430	Atlanta	25,000
Sandusky, Ohio	3,000	Olean, N. Y.	1,300
Enid, Okla.	400	Macon, Ga.	1,700
Madison, Wis.	784	Cincinnati	65,000
Sedalia, Mo.	618	Denver	20,000
Peoria, Ill.	6,000	Altoona	3,000
Long Branch	1,300	Indiana, Penn.	1,500
Jacksonville, Tenn.	7	Somerville, N. J.	500
Marshall, Texas	256	Utica, N. Y.	3,900
Corsicana, Texas	1,750	Washington	2,329
Plainfield, N. J.	3,200	Stockton, Cal.	3,000
Erie, Penn.	1,500	Norfolk, Va.	12,000
Wilkes-Barre	6,000	Portsmouth, Va.	5,000
Bradford, Penn.	2,354	Alexandria, Va.	1,000
Syracuse	7,500	Richmond, Va.	10,000
York, Penn.	2,000	Newport News	1,500
New Haven	15,000	Kingston, N. Y.	39
Pt. Huron, Mich.	500	Albion, N. Y.	40
Warren, Penn.	272	Marion, Ohio	76
Massillon, Ohio	730	Johnson City, Tenn.	141
Petoskey, Mich.	305	Newburg, N. Y.	1,054
Austin, Penn.	31	Olean, N. Y.	1,298

Checks and pledges may be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee at 52 William Street, or to Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, tenth floor, Pulitzer Building; the People's Relief Committee, 196 East Broadway, or to the Women's Proclamation Day Committee, Mrs. Harry Kraft Treasurer, Pulitzer Building.

MOBS RIOT IN LISBON; BOMBS FLUNG AT POLICE

Minister of Justice Is Fired On—Outbreaks Continue Unchecked for Days.

LISBON, Feb. 1, (via Paris, Feb. 2.)—The rioting, which began last Saturday, on account of the increased price of food articles, has not yet been quelled and one person was reported killed and several wounded today by bombs thrown by the rioters in their conflicts with the police and the soldiers.

The Minister of the Interior said in the Senate today that the Government was determined to repress all attempts on the part of rioters to prevent men from returning to work. The Senate passed a vote of confidence in the Government. The opposition party announced that it had no intention of raising any obstacles to the efforts of the Government to restore and preserve order.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Havas Agency says that travelers from Lisbon report that the Portuguese Minister of Justice was fired upon by rioters and that he defended himself with his revolver. They also say that fire occurred in Belem Palace, the official residence of the President, but that it was soon extinguished; that many bombs have been exploded in different parts of the city and that the police have discovered quantities of dynamite, bombs, and arms.

PASSPORTS HOLD LINER.

Neutrality Squad Inspection Delays Rotterdam Till 8 o'Clock.

Owing to the large number of passengers and the time taken in examining passports on the pier at Hoboken, it was 8 o'clock last night before the Rotterdam sailed for Rotterdam via Falmouth.

Tall wooden barricades had been built on the pier to keep passengers in line and make certain that no one got aboard the liner without a passport.

Among the 367 first cabin passengers were Lady Clifton Robinson, Lady Peterson, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mrs. R. R. Carr Harris, Commander P. Symington, U. S. Naval Attaché at London; Patrick Francis Murphy, Mrs. Frederick W. Harcourt, Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Ewing, Professor and Mrs. Guillermo F. Hall, Amedo Bassi, and Major Beccles Wilson of the Canadian forces, who is going back to join his regiment in Flanders.

Major Wilson said 20,000 Canadian troops would sail from St. John next week for England and another 20,000 would sail a week later.

CITY BREVITIES.

The National Special Aid Society will hold a meeting this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at 597 Fifth Avenue to raise further funds for the purpose of furnishing aeroplanes for the navy. James Barnes, who was in Belgium during the invasion, where he was of assistance to Minister Brand Whitlock, will talk on preparedness.

Louis D. Brandeis, the Rev. John A. Ryan, and Mrs. Florence Kelley will be the speakers on the minimum wage program for next Sunday night at 8 o'clock at the Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Seventeenth Street. John D. Foote, Chairman of the Minimum Wage Committee of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, will preside.

George B. Cortelyou will preside at the annual dinner of the American Museum of Safety at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight, when the five medals awarded annually by the museum will be presented to the winners. The dinner will be at 7 o'clock in the grand ballroom.

College athletics, politics, and national defense will be discussed at the annual dinner of the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York City next Saturday night at the Hotel McAlpin.

Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, Secretary General of the American Institute of International Law, will deliver a lecture in Spanish this evening at 8:15 o'clock in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University. The lecture is free.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Principal of the National Educational and Industrial Training School for Negro Girls at Daytona, Fla., who is in this city to raise $7,000 toward the erection of new buildings for that institution and to obtain pledges of annual contributions for running expenses, will speak at 3 o'clock on Friday at the residence of Mrs. Orme Wilson, 3 East Sixty-fourth Street, and at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. Sargeant Cram, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street.

GERMAN PLAYERS ACT A WAR DRAMA

"Lea Lyon," by Alex. Brody, Deals with an Episode Only of Great Conflict.

LAID IN HOUSE OF RABBI

Crown Prince of Russia, with Troops, Demands Rabbi's Daughter, and a Tragedy Follows.

LEA LYON—A drama in three acts, by Alexander Brody. At the Irving Place Theatre.

Rabbi Lyon	Richard Feist
Lea, seine Tochter	Inge Hold
Josue Jossel	Gustav Paul Schuetz
Der Dorfnarr	Christian Rub
Der alte Hillel	Willy Frey
Eine gelehrte Frau	Grete Meyer
Grossfurst Konstantin	Arnold Korff
Der Generalstabsoberst	Kurt Manthey
Tarras, Kosakennetman	Ernst Holznagel
Ein Tscherkesse	Otto Schwarz

The excellent German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre last night gave the first performance in America of a drama which belongs to that considerable group inspired by the great war. It was "Lea Lyon," a play by Alexander Brody, that in Budapest had been acted more than a hundred times.

More than the dramatists of England and France those of the Central Powers seem to be making more frequent and better use of the wealth of dramatic material the conflict has hurled at their feet; at least the war plays that have been presented at the Irving Place compared with those seen here on the English-speaking stages would seem to indicate that. The German playwrights and their brothers are content with taking some detached phases of the distorted conditions attendant upon the war without attempting to give a panoramic picture of all its horrors and terrors.

"Lea Lyon" unfolds the events that pass within the house of a Rabbi in a Galician village. The action is confined within the span of two days. To the home of Rabbi Lyon comes the Crown Prince of Russia in charge of a detachment of troops. At first as a conqueror he demands Lea, the Rabbi's daughter, with the threat that a refusal will bring death to the men of the Rabbi's congregation.

A decision the first day is averted by the Prince's overindulgence in wine, and when he awakes on the morrow and finds Lea asleep at the feet of her father, who has kept vigil through the night, his impulsiveness of the day before is chastened by love. So it is as a lover that he now makes his plea, a plea that meets with favor with the girl.

She offers herself as a sacrifice to save the lives of the villagers, and brings on herself the curse of death from her father, who cannot be reconciled. The suicide of the Prince when he finds he has betrayed his troops by loitering too long, followed by the death of the girl at the hands of her father when he learns she has given herself to her lover, is the tragic dènouement to this modern story of Romeo and Juliet.

The manner of its presentation rather than the play itself was the notable feature of the performance. Arnold Korff, the visiting Viennese star, gave a magnificent performance in the rôle of the Prince. He indicated with great skill the changing emotions of the amorous Prince whose desires were tempered by the fire of love.

Here is a romantic actor who has few equals on the local English-speaking stage. Richard Feist gave a vivid impersonation of the tragic figure of the Rabbi, and Inge Hold acted the daughter with fine feeling. The drama was well staged, and the presence of some actors from one of the Yiddish theatres in the ensemble in the parts of villagers added to its realism.

FIGURE SKATING CONTESTS.

Mrs. Iselin and Mrs. Brokaw Among Judges at Hippodrome.

A series of figure skating contests will be held at the Hippodrome on the afternoons of Feb. 14 to 19 and on succeeding afternoons if more time is required to finish the competitions. The sanction of the Eastern Skating Association, which has jurisdiction over local amateur skating meets, has been granted the contests, the events of which will comprise figure skating for novices, consisting of boys and girls under 16 years of age, for women, for men, and contests in pair skating and waltzing.

James A. Cruikshank will have general management of the meet, and Irving Brokaw and George H. Browne of Boston will be among the judges. Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. Barger-Wallach, and Mrs. Ernest Iselin have consented to act as judges of the novice class. Prizes will be awarded the winners in each event, and the decisions will be made in accordance with the standards of the international style of skating. This consists of big, bold, free curves, spirals and circles, with interludes of toe movements, pirouettes, and jumps.

The contests will be held on the ice pond of the Hippodrome stage after the matinée performances. It is expected that teams will come from Boston, Buffalo, Montreal, Pittsburgh, and Chicago to compete. The last meet here was held seven years ago when the American style was in vogue.

ADELE RITCHIE MARRIES.

Musical Comedy Star Is Wedded to Guy Bates Post.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 2.—Adele Ritchie, the musical comedy star, and Guy Bates Post, playing here in "Omar," were married at noon today in the parsonage of Cooke's Presbyterian Church. The bride was met on her arrival in Toronto by Mr. Post and Mrs. Lawrence Solman, manager of the Royal Alexandria Theatre.

The trio went directly to the home of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. William Patterson. There were no bridal guests and the bride only added a huge nosegay of violets to a traveling costume. After luncheon at the Queen's Hotel Mr. Post left to play his matinée and his bride occupied a box throughout the performance.

ERMA ZARSKA REAPPEARS.

Soprano Whose Voice Failed at Debut Sings in "Rusticana."

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Erma Zarska, the Bohemian soprano, whose dèbut at the beginning of the season was marked by her vocal collapse, and who had not sung since, made her reappearance in the rôle of Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana." There was another new singer in the cast, Sophie Braslau, who sang Lola. The others were Mme. Mattfeld and Messrs. Botta and De Luca.

"Goyescas," the new Spanish opera, was sung for the second time on any stage as part of last night's bill. The cast again included [illegible] Perini and Messrs. Martinelli, De Luca, and Bloch. Mr. Bavagnoli conducted both operas.

WILL CHANGE PLAY'S TITLE.

Marie Tempest to Heed Times Editorial Criticising "God and Co."

Marie Tempest has written a letter to THE TIMES in answer to an editorial printed in the "Topics of the Times" department in Tuesday's issue, in which the title of Henry Austin Adams's play, "God and Company," presented at two special performances by the Stage Society, was criticised. The editorial characterized the use of the title as a lapse of taste. "For sacred names," it said, "even from the point of view of the agnostic or the atheist, there should be public respect." Miss Tempest, who first chose the play for production, wrote in answer:

> In justice to the author of "God and Company" I think it is only fair to state that he had abandoned the title, possibly in deference to public opinion, in favor of "The Minister's Wife," under which I read and bought the play.
>
> When the committee of the Stage Society read it they felt that the latter was trite and misleading, and, as the author was inaccessible, owing to the floods in California, his first title was used. It is a phrase used in the play by the agnostic Sexton, Grubb, and defiantly accepted by the broad-minded clergyman as a slogan. After studying the play one gets accustomed to the phrase, and it has a special significance, and it was only after reading your letter that I realized fully how much it might offend. I have hopes of a future production of this play which has caused so much sensation, and I have another title in mind to be used then. In producing a play of this kind it is only fair to warn the public in advance that it is not for the jeune fille. In this instance a serious subject is boldly and fully discussed, and the title we used gave a hint to parents of the nature of the entertainment.
>
> While one does not wish to offend, one must fight for the right to the same freedom for the theatre that is enjoyed by the other arts. There are heaps of entertainments for young people: serious men and women have a claim to consideration in the theatre if the drama is to rise at all from the depths of banality into which the prurient minded and the frivolous have forced it.

Mr. Adams, author of the play, was at one time rector of the Church of the Redeemer in New York. Later he announced that he had embraced Catholicism.

REICHER OUT OF 'WEAVERS.'

Actor-Manager Will Make Other Productions for Modern Stage.

The players who have been appearing with Emanuel Reicher, the German actor-manager who founded the Modern Stage here last season in Hauptmann's social drama, "The Weavers," at the Garden Theatre for the last two months, are making the second experiment in conducting a co-operative theatre to be tried in New York in recent years. The other venture in the co-operative field was led by Douglas Wood at the Bandbox two years ago.

Mr. Reicher, who produced "The Weavers" as one of the plays of his Modern Stage repertoire, has turned over the production and its management to the members of the company and given up his rôle in order that he may make other productions for his organization. Ernest Rowan has succeeded him as Old Ansarge. The Committee on Industrial Relations, of which Frank Walsh is Chairman, became interested in the play some time ago on account of its relation to labor problems in the industrial centres, and members of the committee subscribed $500 to be used in advertising the play. To this $500 Augustin Duncan, brother of Isidore Duncan, added $250, and Katherine Dreier a like amount. This money is to be used in paying teh overhead expenses of the company during the remainder of its stay at the Garden Theatre, and the receipts will be divided among the players.

After the engagement here, which will probably extend through this month, the drama will be presented on a tour that will embrace some of the manufacturing cities of the East.

WAR TALK 3,106 MILES LONG

F. A. Vanderlip Speaks Over the 'Phone to Queens Commerce Guests.

Five hundred members of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens met at the Waldorf-Astoria last night at their fifth annual dinner and listened to Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, who talked over the telephone from Los Angeles, 3,106 miles away, on the outlook for business at the end of the war. Mayor Mitchel, who spoke also, after telling of the transit benefits made for Queens in the last year, made a stirring plea for adequate preparedness in which he urged universal military training for every young man in the United States, and praised President Wilson's speeches in New York and throughout the West.

In contrast to Mayor Mitchel's generous support of the President's policy was the address of George W. Perkins, who, after calling attention to the need of industrial preparation to meet the conditions after the war, criticised the President by saying that "such a policy as Mr. Wilson has pursued is more likely to get us into war, and more certain to get us into disgrace, than a firm, positive program, well thought out and strictly adhered to from the beginning."

Mayor Mitchel after speaking of local improvements with special reference to Queens turned to national defense.

"Sentiment for our country is not enough," said Mayor Mitchel. "Service is required. We must be prepared to pay a physical tax in aid of national defense. This country will never submit to militarism. There is a great difference between that and the proper training of our citizens to the use of arms. We have several plans for this and the one before Congress clearly recognizes the principle of citizen service. To my mind universal male training in arms is absolutely essential. The time to act is now; we must not wait until the crisis comes.

"Our city government, while it cannot take any direct step in this preparedness matter, has felt that it can be of service to the National Government, and it has been instrumental in forming a City Commission on National Defense which will meet on March 3 and 4 in St. Louis for the purpose of organizing locally in the different cities a sentiment for national defense. We surely ought to give this important matter of national preparedness the same careful study and thought that has been bestowed upon the development of our civic, educational, and industrial conditions."

George W. Perkins, after contrasting the superior industrial co-operative system of Germany with what he called the governmental efforts to stifle industrial development in the United States, criticised the Wilson administration for "the abandonment of our people and business interests in Mexico."

SUN DARK AT NOON TODAY.

Partial Eclipse Can Be Observed if Storm Don't Interfere.

New Yorkers will be able to observe a partial eclipse of the sun today between 10:23 A. M. and 12:34 P. M. The line of total eclipse runs from the Pacific Ocean across northern South America and across the Atlantic, almost to the south coast of Ireland. Seen from New York, however, not more than four-tenths of the sun's face will be covered.

"While the partial eclipse of the sun on Thursday is not of great scientific interest," says Professor Harold Jacoby of Columbia University, "it will be interesting and easy for New Yorkers to watch the phenomenon if the day is not too cloudy. With the precision obtainable by modern scientific methods it is only a total eclipse of the sun that is now of scientific interest. Such an eclipse will occur in June, 1918, visible from one side of the United States to the other, the line of totality beginning in this country somewhere in Northern Florida and extending through Denver to Portland, Oregon."

Play Pirate Is Fined $25.

John R. Price, a play broker, of East Thirty-first Street, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court to a violation of the piracy section of the copyright law by selling to G. Daniel Waters of Des Moines, Iowa, without authority, copies of "Within the Law," "The Chorus Lady," and "Barriers Burned Away." Judge Clayton fined him $25.

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PARK THEATRE FIFTY-NINTH STREET and COLUMBUS CIRCLE CONTINUOUSLY 1 to 11 P. M.—15-25-50c

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2:20. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. ELSIE FERGUSON In Hall Caine's Great Success, MARGARET SCHILLER. Seats now for Lincoln's & Washingt'n B'day Mats.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC 3rd EDITION—EVERYTHING NEW.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8 sharp. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy. "Cock o' the Walk"
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. MRS. FISKE in the Brilliant Comedy Brilliantly Acted, ERSTWHILE SUSAN
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.
HARRIS W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:20 Last Mat. Sat. 2:20. LAST WEEK SADIE LOVE—with—MARJORIE RAMBEAU Next Week, "Hit-the-Trail Holliday."
CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Next Mon. at 8 Sharp SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE. JAMES K. Hackett VIOLA Allen in SHAKESPEARE'S MACBETH Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2 Sharp.
FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. ROSE STAHL in GEO. V. HOBART'S New Comedy, "MOONLIGHT MARY."
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Tues. 2:20 The Boomerang EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.
LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holiday." Moves Next Monday to Harris Theatre. Com. WED. NIGHT, Feb. 9th. Seats Tomorrow. THE COHAN REVUE 1916 All Star Cast.
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. ABE POTASH MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY
GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

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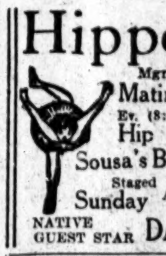

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KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way at 38th. TWO TUMULTUOUS TRIANGLE TRIUMPHS—DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS "HIS PICTURE IN THE PAPERS" 'Fatty' Arbuckle & Mabel Normand In a Keystone Comedy, "HE DID & DIDN'T."
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25 to $1 Ruth St. Denis, George Nash & Co., Geo. MacFarlane, Sam & Kitty Morton, Belle Blanche, Oliver & Olp. "Discontent"
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Today at 2:30, Rheingold. Matzenauer, Rappold, Ober; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Ruysdael, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Tonight at 8:15, La Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Leonhardt. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos; De Luca, Damacco, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Ballo in Maschera. Kurt, Duchene, Garrison; Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Hempel; Sembach, Weil, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Alda, Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. Mat. at 1:30, Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:15, Haensel u. Gretel. Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz; followed by Goyescas. Fitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca. Cond., Hageman-Bavagnoli.
THIS SUN. EVE. at 8:30 (50c-$1.50.) Orch. Concert. Cond., Hageman. SOLOISTS—FRITZ KREISLER Celebrated Austrian Violinist. Braslau, Contr. Botta, Tenor HARDMAN PIANO USED.
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SEVENTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE HOTEL BILTMORE, Feb. 11, at 11, Alda Paderewski Spalding Res. Seats, $3; Boxes (seating 6), $30. Orders for seats and boxes may now be secured from R. E. JOHNSTON, 1451 Broadway. Phone 608-609 Bryant.
Mr. Alfred Noyes, THE WELL-KNOWN BRITISH POET WILL GIVE AUTHOR'S READINGS For the Benefit of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund. At AEOLIAN HALL, Feb. 11th, 8:30 P. M. Orchestra Seats, $2.50. Balcony, $1. Boxes, $20. Tickets now on sale at J. T. McBride, 71 Broadway and branches. Also Aeolian Hall Box Office.
SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next Sunday Afternoon at 3 Mason, Mozart, Schumann, Mahler, Smetana. Soloist, MARCIA VAN DRESSER Seats at Box Office and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Feb. 12th, (Lincoln's Birthday) at 2:30—MISCHA ELMAN 3rd Violin Recital. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. Steinway Piano.
Carnegie Hall, Mon. Evg., Feb. 7, at 8:15. VIOLIN & PIANO RECITAL. Schnitzer Macmillen Tickets $2.00 to 50 cts. Box Office and Haensel & Jones, 33 W. 42d St. Baldwin Piano.
Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 15, at 3. Song Recital Frieda Hempel Coenraad V. Bos at Piano (STEINWAY). Tickets 75c to $2.00 at Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 West 34th St. at Box Office.
TODAY • CARNEGIE HALL • TODAY PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY—F. X. Ahrens, Cond. Soloist ALBERT SPALDING Violinist Last Concert. Beethoven Concerto—Dvorak New World Symphony—Grieg—Tschaikowsky. Lowest prices. Tickets at Box Office.
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AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Feb. 7, at 3. CARL Friedberg Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Baldwin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Feb. 5, at 3 Harold Bauer Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano
AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Afternoon at 3 CHOPIN RECITAL HERBERT FRYER Benefit for "CONCERTS AT THE FRONT." Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 Piano Recital by Ethel Newcomb Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano
PRINCESS THEATRE, This Afternoon at 3. SONG RECITAL MARIAN CLARK Tickets on Sale at Box Office.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Feb. 13, at 3. JOHN McCormack Seats at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)
AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Feb. 9, at 3. KATHLEEN PARLOW ERNEST HUTCHESON A Charming Program of French Solo and Ensemble Works. 50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Ev., Feb. 5, at 8:15 Piano and Organ Recital—SARAH Sokolsky-Freid (STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. M. H. Hanson.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1916.

STATE AND FEDERAL TAX PROPOSALS.

"There are on the statute books to-"day sufficient tax laws which, prop-"erly amended and wisely adminis-"tered, will give to the State as well as "to the localities, if fairly distributed, "sufficient revenue for all reasonable "purposes." Nothing more cheering than that has come from Albany since the direct tax was imposed. But it is the report of the minority of the Mills committee, whose majority report recommending a State income tax is promised soon. Committees propose, but the Legislature disposes. The minority report may yet take precedence over the majority's, which has met nothing but obstacles and discouragement since its purport was announced.

The minority report recommends that the corporation tax laws shall be amended to provide that every corporation shall pay something under the franchise tax law and escape assessment for local purposes. The loss to the localities would be made good by allotment from the State tax. The minority further proposes a "just apportionment" between the State and the localities of the various indirect taxes, "on the basis of the assessed value of real estate in each tax district." Under present conditions the local assessments, save in this city, are nearly all low, with the result of escaping a fair share of the direct tax. As the indirect taxes exceed the direct tax there would be an inducement to make the local real estate assessment more nearly represent true values, in order to secure a larger allotment of the indirect taxes. Incidentally there might be surprises in the yield of the direct tax, thus relieving this city of its excessive contributions to the State.

Added to these suggestions of the minority is a sharp criticism of the majority's income tax proposal. Under the Constitution it must be assessed by the local assessors, and therefore will be as unjustly levied and collected as the personal property tax. The minority fails to add that the real estate tax is as scandalously maladministered as the personal tax, and that the reproaches heaped upon individual tax dodgers lie equally at the doors of entire communities which accept the lightening of their burdens by officials negligent of their duties and their oaths.

Washington supplies Federal tax proposals by Senator SIMMONS and Representative BAILEY which it is prudent to bear in mind in connection with the forthcoming proposal for the State income tax. Senator SIMMONS declares that the existence of State income or inheritance taxes

> furnished no sufficient ground why the Federal Government, whose possible sources of taxation were much more circumscribed than those of the States, should refrain, in their behalf, from exercising its rights.

Accordingly both income and inheritance taxes are on the Senator's list, along with munitions factories, swollen fortunes, whisky, and beer. It is a singular list, suggestive of punishment or prohibition as much as of revenue. That motive is plainly declared in Representative BAILEY's proposal of rates for the Federal income tax. He would take half of all incomes of $500,000 or over, not to get money but to put to the test the patriotism of the too rich. In his words:

> If the forces of big business are to plunge this country into a saturnalia of extravagance for war purposes in time of peace they should put up the money.

That shows how far Mr. BAILEY has advanced beyond Mr. TILDEN's principle of limiting taxation to the needs of the Government economically administered. The new way in nation and State alike is to collect all the taxes possible, and find ways to spend the money. In levying the taxes regard should be paid not to revenue alone but to the prevention of war, the redistribution of property, the punishment of the super-rich, the regulation of profits, the restoration of the land to all the people, the defeat of the President's preparedness measures, and other social reforms for which approval is assumed.

Such are the threats of the taxlayers. It is none too soon for the taxpayers to form their opinions regarding proposals of which such fair notice is given. If it is desirable to allow the taxlayers at Albany and Washington to levy one tax upon another by invasion of each other's jurisdiction silence will give consent to both alike.

FORSAKEN!

The feather-topped palms wave symbolically and ironically. The waves falter, like a Chautauqua salute, on the beach. The banana leaves droop sadly. On "the broad piazza" of his Florida villa the indefatigable collector of Paramount Issues fans wearily the brow behind The Commoner. What is the country coming to? Most and worst of all, what is coming to him?

The Middle West that was his special territory, the region dedicated to his cult, the seed ground of isms and Bryanisms, forgetting him, refusing to ride on his Twelve Automobile Roads of War, listening eagerly and enthusiastically to that gospel of preparedness which he regards as the very doctrine of Satan! Mr. WILSON unharmed by the desertion of the greatest Secretary of State that ever voted in Lincoln, Neb.; Mr. WILSON acclaimed tumultuously by the very people supposed to worship unpreparedness and its apostle—Mr. WILSON everything and the silver-mouthed spouter for peace-at-any-price nothing!

A bitter hour for the sometime idol of "the plain people." He is neglected. Even in his own State his power has been tottering for some time. Unpreparedness sags and totters, too. Another dear gazelle to follow the fate of its predecessors—Sixteen to One, Imperialism. As usual, the "Paramount" is of no account.

Mr. BRYAN is used to losing States. But to lose the Middle West when he isn't yet a candidate, to be deserted on the eve of his great campaign of righteousness and revenge: this is a sorrow hardly to be soothed even among the lemon trees.

GOLD AND TRADE.

The President of the nation's biggest bank is a banker who challenges the familiar gibe that the United States could have no truly national bank because it had no bankers of that calibre. That dates back no longer than to the time when it was thought that a bond-secured currency was an example for the world, and that the way to encourage trade was to impede imports. The Federal Reserve Bank has been born since, and now Mr. VANDERLIP suggests a substitute for the old "high and higher tariff" policy. He asked how we proposed to defend our enormous stock of gold, made abnormally great by war conditions, when trade returns to a peace basis and commerce is on terms of equality of exchange, rather than stimulated by purchases dictated by necessity. Then gold will be sought by the world as gold, as a basis for an inflated foreign credit structure rather than as an adjustment of an unpaid balance upon the exchange of commodities. Unless we take precautions our own credit structure will then be inflated, and we shall have a need for our gold which now we do not feel.

Answering his own question, Mr. VANDERLIP urged that we use our gold to create credits abroad rather than to inflate credit at home. Then when the foreigners' demand for our gold is made they can be made to take their own obligations. In just that manner we have seen ourselves supplied with American securities instead of gold. We have even seen the beginning of a movement to this country of foreign investments in other countries, offered to us on terms more attractive than gold itself. Those investments had previously served to promote the foreign trade of the countries making them and now are available as a substitute for gold, when it is in deficient supply.

Our gold now is in excessive supply, to such an extent that it threatens the creation of a topheavy domestic credit structure. To reduce the gold when it is a danger, to create an insurance against its excessive depletion when we shall need it, and also to promote our foreign trade by lending foreigners credit wherewith to buy American goods is both good business and good banking. Also it is the alternative to erecting barriers against trade by prohibitory customs. We can produce more than we can consume, and foreigners will readily buy what they can pay for in goods. They cannot pay in gold because there is not gold enough in the world to support foreign trade on that basis, and because, if there were, it is not in possession of those to whom we wish to sell our goods. The alternative to selling abroad is overproduction and collapse of domestic trade, such as we have experienced again and again—and such as Mr. VANDERLIP warns us against repeating. We must use our capacity for trade and not allow our excess of gold supply to entice us into the old error of trading among ourselves at inflated prices until we liquidate in panic. Our little currency panics were bad enough, but they caused only security liquidation, as a means of finding funds for daily use. An economic panic causes the reconstruction of the entire fabric of prices for labor and goods, and causes prostration of industry rather than finance and for years rather than for months.

Mr. VANDERLIP takes a long and bold look ahead. He speaks without a thought or hint of partisanship, his argument being purely economic. He is one of many men of large affairs whose thought is at variance with that of the politicians, both those in office and out of office. Their proposal is to give us an old-fashioned tariff, to fool the farmers, the wage-earners, and the people generally. Mr. VANDERLIP's proposal is for another sort of tariff than one to guarantee profits. We are in a new era, when old theories are of little value against new conditions.

DISFIGURING WASHINGTON.

Somebody is always aching to mar that beauty of comprehensive intelligent design, that noble reach and proportion, that symmetrical plan, which give the City of Washington such dignity and splendor. What genius of defacement conceived the scheme, authorized by Congress in 1915, of a heating, lighting, and power plant, to be built on Government property, at the head of Washington Channel and foot of Fourteenth Street, or Water Street, next the Potomac River banks? The object of this plant is to furnish heat, light, and power to certain public buildings—the Treasury Department, the White House, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and so on, including certain buildings as yet unbuilt.

The site is in an almost direct southerly line from the White House to the Potomac. There, as if with malice prepense to spoil a grand vista familiar to and cherished by many millions of Americans, it is proposed to burden the ground and insult the sky with a brick building some 178 feet long and between 80 and 90 high, to be adorned further by four titanic chimney stacks, with a diameter of 16 feet and nearly 200 feet high. This monstrous deformity, if it is not prevented, will be an ineffaceable blot upon the comeliness, the distinction, the ordered plan of Washington. From the new Lincoln Memorial, the Monument, the Mall, the Park, from far down the Potomac, from dozens of places frequented and beloved by the public, and part of that wide, long sight and sweep of stately design, this wretched stack house would meet the eye. It would spoil the landscape. It is not too much to say that it would disfigure Washington, that park of the whole American people.

And the horrible enormity would probably smell nearly as bad as it would look. It would throw off gases for the delectation of the Smithsonian, the National Museum, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and other unfortunates, including the trees in the Mall. It would be noisome to the nose, a crime to the eye. A heaven-abrading bone-rendering establishment in Central Park is about the only parallel to this barbarous intruder on the charm and the comfort of Washington.

Why was such a site chosen for such a thing? To bring by water the coal the plant will consume? Apparently no arrangements for supplying coal in that way are intended. It is said that this landscape destroyer won't produce much light and power anyway. Certainly the public buildings which it is to serve can be supplied adequately and much more cheaply by existing means. Finally, it is as plain as a pikestaff that light, heat, and power generation concerns should be tucked away out of sight. This one would deface all sights of the capital.

There are plenty of objections of detail to the plant, but the whole scheme is a nuisance and a shame. The Commission of Fine Arts wasn't permitted to see the plans until Jan. 24. The landscape ravagers have proceeded cunningly. The contracts are let. The commission, the American Federation of Arts, the American Institute of Architects, in short the taste and cultivation as well as the national feeling of pride in Washington, are stirred by this secret raid upon it. It comes up in committee conference today. It should be smashed without mercy. But before those 800 feet of plotted chimney stacks fall, wouldn't it be well for Congress to pry into the bowels of this precious scheme? From what savage breast and brain does it spring?

THE BANANA TRUST CASE.

After a ten weeks' trial a jury has acquitted the "Banana Trust" of a conspiracy to damage a competitor to the extent of $15,000,000. It cannot be said that the acquittal was solely the work of the jury, for the Judge contributed a good share. By his ruling the damages were reduced to $5,000,000 before the case was left to the jury with an instruction that whether or not the restraint of trade was reasonable was to be determined "by the "effect a monopoly had upon the pub-"lic generally." If the companies had combined to form the monopoly there could be no damages between the conspirators, and the defendant could be mulcted in damages only if its competition was malicious, with intent to ruin its competitor. The jury deliberated nearly two days, their difficulty turning upon the distinction between reasonable and unreasonable restraint of trade. The Judge's instructions above were given in response to a request for direction upon that point.

The only remarkable thing about the verdict is that it was just what might have been expected. The "man in the street" knows from his daily experience what competition is prejudicial to the public and what "restraint of trade" is permissible by the light of reason. It is only Attorneys General and Judges, men far removed from business life, and influenced by precedents or politics or statutes based on politics, who have difficulty in drawing the line between good and bad conduct under the Sherman trust law. It is among the shortest, and plainest, and most beneficent of laws, the difficulty under it arising altogether from the effort to give it a meaning contrary to business custom. It is only as a revolutionary statute that it causes trouble. As an expression of the common law of business it requires only what business men of good character do of their own accord, and are safe in doing in reliance upon the judgment of their peers.

The entire history of the act is a warning to lawmakers that it is dangerous to attempt revolution by statute, and that equally whether the attempt succeeds or fails. In this case there has been more than twenty years of agitation, and the law is just what it was before the statute was passed.

"PORK" AND PREPAREDNESS.

The President's declaration at Racine that the movement for preparedness did not spring from the munitions makers is authoritative and conclusive. The chief danger on that head is from the politicians rather than the armament makers, and rather among the opponents of preparedness than from the convinced supporters of it.

Already there are pending bills appropriating $300,000,000 for the establishment of munitions factories where they will do the most good to the local political interests and the most harm to national interests and the subject of preparedness. The only necessity for the President's tour is that he supports honest preparedness and needs popular support against the pork hunters. His tour would have been unnecessary if he had been willing to waste a half billion, or better yet a billion, on preparedness graft.

"All hands to repel the pork hunters" is a necessary cry, on many other subjects than preparedness. The biggest grabs for the preparedness pork are made by some of those who had previously opposed preparedness. The most modest proposals are made by the friends of preparedness who wish to get nothing from preparedness except preparedness, and the most of that for the money.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New York's Mail Deliveries Safe.

The representatives from elsewhere, Southern Democratic members of the House Post Office Committee, who thought that New York had too many mail deliveries because their districts had fewer, will not succeed in reducing the New York service. So Mr. MOON, Chairman of the Committee of the House on Post Offices, has informed the President of the Board of Trade of this city. The proper standard of comparison for the New York service is its necessities, not the necessities of some other place which does not return to the Government an excess of $10,686,996 above costs. The revenues of the New York Post Office are more than one-tenth of the total Post Office revenues of the entire country. That indicates a volume of business which more than justifies generous treatment, and which needs it, if it is to be done at all. If the boxes of collection and distribution are not cleared frequently the accumulation soon exceeds the power of handling without wagons, thus increasing cost in the name of economy. The loss of an hour or two in delivery often means the loss of days in correspondence. Moreover there are two ends to the postal business of this city. The country wants to communicate with New York as much as New York wishes to communicate with the country, and the Representative who proposed to reduce the service of this city was really proposing to reduce the facilities of his constituents, whether they send or receive letters to or from here. Good Post Office service here is in the interest of the entire country, not of New York alone.

Panama Bonds for the Panama Canal?

General GOETHALS arrives to ask for $11,000,000 for the Panama Canal's constructive needs just at the time that it is proposed to issue Panama Canal bonds under the Government shipping scheme. Inasmuch as the Panama Canal is still a source of expense, there is a suggestion that any Panama bonds issued at this time of a Treasury deficit might well be issued on Panama Canal account. There is no fitness in proposing the issue of Panama bonds for shipping. The proposal to issue a mortgage upon a property which is not finished and does not earn expenses adds nothing to the credit of the United States.

If there are to be bonds issued for shipping—as it is not necessary to admit—it would be better to make a new issue of bonds and charge them to the shipping enterprise on the books of the Treasury. At least it would be better to make an issue of straight shipping bonds, issued against the shipping provided with the proceeds, with provision for amortization from the profits which are to be gathered from the use of the ships.

Walking Across the Bay.

Some Manhattan Island people think with wondering pity of those who dwell on Staten Island as upon those who live somewhere back of the beyond. But the Staten Islander, tramping the deck of the ferryboat twice daily—walking all the way across the bay and back—in comfort, plenty of room and fresh air, filling his lungs with the untainted breeze, thinks with contemptuous scorn of the existence of the Manhattanite in his glorified egg-box of an apartment house, traveling to his daily work packed like a sardine in a subway car, hanging to a strap, burrowing like a mole through the dark, breathing the smell-laden air from thousands of lungs.

When the citizen of Richmond Borough is ready to go home after his day of work he walks the deck of the ferryboat, buttoned against the cold, while the clean, clear, invigorating air cleanses nerves and brain of fatigue. He sees the walls and towers of Manhattan ablaze with lights, towering and glittering against the dark. A ring of fire hoops the bay, joining the cities upon its shores in a wedding band of golden light gemmed with rubies and emeralds. Through the darkness weave magic shuttles of light and fire. Liberty's torch shines out through the upper air, a beacon and a symbol. Now and then, in the distance, flames high the red flare from a furnace, dramatic and sinister.

The waters of the bay in which, until so recently, only a lone ship or two could be seen at anchor, are crowded with vessels from the four corners of the earth. The Staten Islander has watched their flags converging here during the last year or more—the Union Jack and the Tricolor, the green field and yellow globe of Brazil, the rising sun of Japan, the yellow and white and red crosses of Scandinavia, the red and yellow of Spain, the banners of Italy and Holland and little Cuba, the blue and white of Greece. Time will never be so old that some trailing glory of romance will not hover over "the black ships of the Achaeans!" The Staten Islander watches them all as they come, riding high on the waves, as to a congress of the nations, and again as they go forth, heavy laden with huge boxes, as to whose contents he makes a pitying guess. And he wonders what kind of minds Manhattanites can have that they do not all prefer to walk across the bay morning and night.

Combat of Good and Evil in Oregon.

From Oregon, a freshman of prohibition, comes news good and bad, after the manner of unuplifted mortal things. The State Dairymen's Association, marrying health to business, has passed some energetic resolutions, commending hot milk as "a better stimulant in case of chill and exhaustion than whisky," adverting to the opportunity "given by the passing of the saloon in the three Northwestern States" to substitute "soft-drink" houses for Gilded Sheols and asking the appointment of a committee to distribute "literature" on the healthful, stimulating value of milk, hot, cold, and lukewarm, and to induce coffee and "soft-drink" houses to keep those lacteal benefactors constantly on hand.

Resolutions of pith and moment. May Oregon put the Cow above the Still! But the Evil One is at work, of course, transmuting the kindly offices of the dairy into that which biteth like a serpent. A Clackamas County farmer has made the sinister discovery that "it is possible to make practically pure alcohol by running apple cider through a cream separator." Is he violating the prohibition law by that unseemly use of the innocent cream separator? The District Attorney is pondering the case. So milk and alcohol are fighting one another in Oregon. May the Dairy beat the "Dive"!

THE NEW AEROPLANES.

Comparative Merits of Fokker Monoplanes and the English Machines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of late much undeserved publicity has been given the German Fokker monoplane by the lay press and such of the aeronautical journals as are controlled by so-called authorities on the subject.

When Mr. Woodhouse in the interview in THE TIMES says that the English are turning out machines superior to the Fokker, he states a fact known to those in aviation for some time—even those who, unlike Mr. Woodhouse, have not been in touch with aeronautical development on both sides since the beginning of the war. But when he says that over a year ago the English possessed planes capable of 140 to 160 miles per hour, he is indeed making startling disclosures. I would like to ask what English machine, built over a year ago, could make 150 miles an hour "with ease," as Mr. Woodhouse tells us they made it; and just what Mr. Woodhouse means when he says that the royal aircraft factory built Bristol and Sopwith type machines is not quite clear, as both are built by private firms.

The statement that the Avro, Short, Wright, and Martinsyde machines are all small scouts is quite erroneous, as is also the statement that they are "usually manned by the pilot only." The Avro and Short machines are not scouts, and the Wright is an obsolete American product never used in the British air service, and never on active service by any one in the present war. In fact, the only scout in Mr. Woodhouse's list is the Martinsyde, which is not fast, doing only about 85 miles per hour. It is used largely in the British military schools, and by the less skillful pilots in active service.

It is barely possible that the Fokker firm has developed something new, but I base my estimates of it on the data published in one of Mr. Woodhouse's papers, Aerial Age. I know this article to be fairly accurate, as most of it, including the illustrations, was republished from Flight of London. I doubt whether the Fokker illustrated could make more than 85 miles an hour, or climb more than 800 feet a minute with pilot and four hours' fuel on board. (I base these estimates on experience gained in flying a machine of the same general type.) Any ordinary reconnoissance-type biplane can exceed these figures, and in view of this fact, Mr. Woodhouse's talk about machines of 150 miles an hour to combat the Fokker does not seem logical, to say the least.

J. GUY GILPATRIC.

New York, Jan. 30, 1916.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's Wife.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of the many rich and charming essays in his recently published "Vanishing Roads," Richard Le Gallienne tells the following:

> One wintry afternoon in Salem Hawthorne returned home earlier than usual from the Custom House. With pale lips he said to his wife: "I am turned out of office," to which she—God bless her!—cheerily replied: "Very well! Now you can write your book!" and immediately set about lighting his study fire and generally making things comfortable for his work. The book was "The Scarlet Letter."

Now, do you, in your editorial wisdom, suppose there are any reincarnated Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthornes resident in your great city of the one-step, of stateswomen, and of that twentieth century feminine vision which looks past men's souls to their capacity as acrobats-in-waiting?

G. C.

Sleepy Hollow Farm, Feb. 1, 1916.

AT THE MOVIES.

They swing across the screen in brave
array,
Long British columns grinding the
dark grass.
Twelve months ago they marched into
the gray
Of battle—yet again behold them pass!
One lifts his dusty cap. His hair is
bright;
I meet his eyes, eager and young and
bold.
The picture quivers into ghostly white;
Then I remember—and my heart grows
cold!

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

ART NOTES.

Yamanaka Sale at American Galleries—Swedish Life Films.

The annual Yamanaka sale is on at the American Art Galleries and the walls this year echo to the sharp complaint of Japanese poodle dogs that stand in front of their marvelous lacquered and cloisonné kennels announcing to all visitors that they are dissatisfied with their Oriental collars. The noses of the faithful goldfish that have been long on the staff of the American Art Association are sadly out of joint. Not only dogs in kennels but birds in cages dispute the zoological privileges of the establishment. And it is a valuable object lesson in exhibition methods. Magnificent as the Chinese kennels and cages are, in their turquoise and lapis, their vermilion and pistache-green trappings, they would fail to carry complete conviction if the little creatures for which they were made were absent. As it is, they will attract more people than the rooms can hold, with a lively sprinkling of the youth of the city, for added to the dog and bird specialties is a roomful of dolls in every splendor of imperial costume.

Every one knows that the doll in Japan is an institution, celebrated by festivals and dignified in the collections of connoisseurs. Certain types of doll are permitted only to royalty and other types are symbols of native legends. Often the dolls appear in groups, thus illustrating more elaborately episodes of history or fable. One group, for example, describes a well-known incident, the falling of a boy into a large garden jar of goldfish. All efforts to fish him out were unavailing. Sze Ma K'wang, the quick-witted, hurled a stone at the base of the jar and made an opening large enough for his companion to crawl out. This story is told to Japanese boys to inculcate the virtue and value of quick thought and ready action, and the illustrative group is beautifully carved.

A special section is given to the costume dolls, which really are mannequins wearing the fashions of different periods and classes. Those representing actors bear a close resemblance to early color prints of actors, not only in costume but in color and facial expression. Still another section contains the Warrior Dolls made especially for the May Doll Festival, that one of the two doll festivals which is held especially for boys. The oldest doll in the collection is carved in wood, a figure of a boy seated on a drum, and dates back to the early fifteenth century when dolls were first beginning to be used as toys. Before this time they served chiefly as mortuary statuettes, substitutes for the human corpus when suicide for the purpose of accompanying friend or emperor to heaven was no longer compulsory.

In one of the other galleries are a magnificent group of Chinese stone sculptures of the Tang and Sung dynasties and a thirteenth or fourteenth Indian statue of a Shaka reclining, carved in alabaster and exceedingly delicate in form and subtle in expression. There are also rare Tibetan and Korean paintings, and screens of the highest aesthetic quality. There are jades and rock crystals and giant Fu-Lions in cloisonné enamel. There is, in fact, so much of extraordinary interest that the few days allowed for examination before the sale seem quite inadequate.

Swedish Art Exhibition.

The Brooklyn Museum announces that in connection with its exhibition of Swedish pictures and sculptures it has obtained from the Commissioner General of the Panama Pacific Exposition a series of sixteen reels of moving picture films, representing all phases of Swedish life, including schools and universities; the military system; athletic sports, country life and festivities, scenes in cities; the industries of Sweden, such as lumbering, mining, fisheries, &c.; relations of the royal family to the Swedish people; folk dances, the Swedish Laplanders; natural scenery; waterfalls, lakes, &c.; Winter traffic in the harbor of Stockholm; Winter scenes and Winter sports, &c. These films will be exhibited in the lecture hall of the museum on Thursday evenings at 8:15 and on Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock, during the coming four weeks, beginning on Thursday, Feb. 3. Four reels will be shown at each session, and the same reels will be shown on the Thursday evening and the Saturday afternoon of the given week. Special arrangements will be made to accommodate public schools on other dates to be arranged with the public school authorities.

These exhibitions are planned by the museum authorities as giving additional interest to the Swedish Art Exhibition, which has just been opened, and are calculated to interest and entertain the Scandinavian colony of Brooklyn and New York, as well as to attract all others who may be interested in the Swedish Art Exhibition. The list of reels is as follows: Stockholm in Winter; Dalecarlian Dances; Summer Pictures from Westerbotten; School Children at the Stadium; Winter Days in Sweden; Festival at Visby; Consecration of the Archbishop; Royal Swedish Horseguards; Lakes of Siljan, &c., with Swedish Girl Scouts; Trollhattan Waterfalls; With the Laplanders in the Far North; Skating at the Stadium, Stockholm; Crown Prince with Boy Scouts; Chains of Cold; Swedish Laplanders in Their Costumes; Swedish Educational Work 100 Miles North of the Polar Circle; Ling's Memorial at Stadium, Stockholm; Winter Sports in the Vicinity of Stockholm; The Indal River; Winter Days in Stockholm, From the Archipelago to Stockholm; Sporting Week at Are, 1914; Winter Traffic in the Harbor of Stockholm; On the Shores of Lake Asunden; Famous Porjous Waterfalls, Swedish Folk Dances, The Pearl of the Baltic.

The seating capacity of the museum lecture hall is about 1,100. Each exhibition will last about an hour, and all exhibitions are free to the public.

Sale of Fine Bronzes.

At the Anderson Galleries is an exhibition of bronzes, porcelains, and ornamental clocks consigned for sale by Theodore B. Starr, whose firm is discontinuing its bronze department. Among the finer bronzes shown are MacMonnies's "Boy and Heron," animal subjects by Solon Borglum, and H. M. Shrady; statuettes by Bessie Potter Vonnoh, and several good Barye and Fremiet subjects.

The Belais-Mallett Trial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES contains an article headed "Animal Society Man Gets $1,500 Verdict." The headlines and comments of this article are unfair. Upon the trial referred to it was the contention of Mr. Belais that Mr. Mallett was actuated by personal motives due to the fact that the society had on a number of occasions prosecuted and convicted drivers employed by Mallett upon charges of cruelty to animals. The evidence regarding alleged favoritism of Magistrates was thoroughly shaken upon trial.

There was no credible evidence upon the trial, in my opinion, and evidently none in the jury's opinion, which in the slightest way reflected upon the Humane Society or any one connected with it.

HERBERT R. LIMBURG.

New York, Jan. 28, 1916.

MEN FOR A TARIFF BOARD.

Not Experts, but Those Able to Direct a Large Technical Staff.

New York, Feb. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today, under the title "A Representative Tariff Board," is a letter urging that the Tariff Board, when created, "should be of about twenty members and consist of not more than two members from each of the following occupations: Manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, bankers, farmers, lawyers, representatives of labor, and the rest of the board to be men who have made a thorough study of tariff administration."

The plan thus indicated embodies an old but fallacious theory, namely, that the Commissioners themselves are to be technical experts and to do the necessary technical work. If such a plan were feasible it would follow that each Commissioner would practically be the sole arbiter as to the subjects committed to him, and therefore that each subject would be acted on by an individual, not by a group or commission. The experience of the late Tariff Board showed, conclusively, the impossibility of doing what is thus implied. No twenty men could possibly possess the vast amount and range of technical knowledge required to deal with all of the arts and industries of this country. For this purpose a large staff of technical assistants will be indispensable, and an essential to continued success will be that the men thus found competent shall be retained permanently and their accumulated experience made available.

The proper functions of the Commissioners, as I believe all of those best qualified agree, should be administrative and judicial. In their administrative capacity they will be responsible for the selection, appointment, direction, and control of the technical staff. In their judicial capacity they should review the work of the staff, approve, amend, or reverse its findings, consider and determine the proper findings in cases of doubt or of exceptional importance, and unite in formulating reports to Congress or the President.

The purpose in view would be defeated by attempting to create a commission composed of a group of specialists, each intended to have jurisdiction of a fractional part of the tariff problem. On the contrary, the commission should have united control and responsibility over the whole problem, with authority to distribute the necessary technical work among an adequate staff of technical experts. I may point out further that the qualifications suggested in the above quotation from the letter in question are quite impracticable for their intended purpose. No two "manufacturers" could possibly be competent to deal with all problems relating to all our vast and varied manufacturing industries; the experience of each would be limited to one or a few special fields. So, likewise, no "wholesaler" or "retailer" would have knowledge and experience outside of the limited lines of his own business. A dealer in boots and shoes, for example, would have little or no knowledge concerning the chemical industry, mining or metallurgy, and vice versa.

We urgently need a Tariff Commission, but let us recognize that its functions will cover the whole range of our industrial and commercial activities, that the duties of the Commissioners should be to organize a competent technical staff to direct its work, to approve or amend its findings, and to compile the reports called for by Congress or the President. On this basis a board of five, or possibly seven, Commissioners will probably be more expedient and efficient than one having a larger membership. The essential qualities in the Commissioners are character, ability, freedom from bias, and the judicial temperament.

HENRY R. TOWNE.

Dr. Taylor and the Gary System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Education has placed itself in an unfortunate position regarding the Gary plan. Without making the slightest effort to explain its action it failed at its meeting on Wednesday last to re-elect Dr. Joseph S. Taylor as Superintendent of the district in the Bronx in which he has been reorganizing, at the direction of the board itself, the twelve schools set aside for a thorough trial of the Gary plan.

There is a growing feeling in many quarters that Dr. Taylor has been sacrificed because the school authorities are not as favorably inclined to a thorough trial of Mr. Wirt's program as their previous official acts and assurances would lead the public to believe. There exists a distinct impression that in selecting the very time when the plan is to be put into operation—Feb. 1—the board has chosen a dramatic moment to notify Dr. Taylor that he had failed to read between the lines and had taken instructions too seriously.

There should be no difficulty in reaching a just estimate of Dr. Taylor's fitness. The Board of Superintendents and the Committee on Nominations, which are the two bodies in the school system most competent to pass upon his professional qualifications, have already shown their appreciation of his worth in unanimously recommending his re-election. Furthermore, the mere fact that the Board of Education itself, only six months ago, selected him to supervise this important work would ordinarily be regarded as sufficient guarantee of the high esteem in which he was apparently held by that body. It is difficult to believe that the Board of Education has suddenly discovered reasons of sufficient weight to justify it in reversing its judgment in such a summary fashion without taking the public into its confidence.

Perhaps the real reason is simply that the absence of several members of the board permitted undue weight to be given to the fifteen votes which prevented Dr. Taylor's re-election, and which constitute less than one-third of the total membership of the board. If so, it is a timely reminder to the great majority of progressive members who object to such tactics to be more alert and regular in attendance.

HOWARD W. NUDD,
Director Public Education Association of the City of New York.

New York, Feb. 1, 1916.

Mr. McAneny's Retirement.

From The Globe of Yesterday.

Great sincerity marked the expressions of regret yesterday heard in the Board of Estimate over the departure of President McAneny.

For seven years the chief direction of the city's business has been in the hands of three men—Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and President McAneny. Except as limited by the charter they have constituted the City's Administration Committee. Casting nine votes, they have constituted a majority of the predominant Board of Estimate. At times sharp disagreement has arisen, but cherishing common ideals and devoted essentially to common purposes, they have been able to give some degree of continuity to municipal policy. • • •

The triumvirate has shown civic courage in persistently refusing to do the easy and good-natured thing. Graft has been almost eliminated from the Police Department and from contracts. City servants no longer become mysteriously rich. The members of the triumvirate are all most wholesomely poor. However sharp may be criticism of particular policies, it is not open to doubt that the city's government has been administered with thought of public rather than of private ends. If there is a political revolution next year, and Tammany comes back, as is commonly predicted, it will take some time to slip back to the level of inefficiency that formerly prevailed. • • •

The good wishes of the public go with Mr. McAneny. He has served the city well—with high intelligence and singleness of purpose. It is greatly to be hoped that his successor will take his standards as a model and resolve to merit equal praise.

PROXY VOTES FOR WOMEN.

A Compromise Offered for Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to various inquiries may I state, in regard to woman suffrage, that although I have taken an active part for several years in opposition to that movement, I do not personally like the position of being an obstructionist and of helping to prevent those women who do want the vote from getting it? At the same time, of course, I have no intention of consenting to their forcing the vote upon me against my will. With a view of reconciling these contradictory conditions I have taken occasion, in a book on "Feminism," which Mr. Martin and I are issuing, to propose a compromise measure for suffragists and anti-suffragists which, in my view, should satisfy the just demands of both.

The proposal is as follows: Any State which shall henceforth extend the franchise to its women shall accompany the act by an amendment providing that any women who do not wish to exercise the franchise in person shall be permitted, legally and without discredit, to delegate their vote to some male voter whom they may choose. For example, a girl, on coming of age, may go with her father before a justice or a notary and swear out a certificate empowering her father to vote for her during as long or as short a period as she chooses, her proxy being revokable by her at pleasure, should she develop an interest in politics or her father fail to represent her to her satisfaction. By this means, she actually elects an elector, as her father will at the polls vote for a representative. She votes at second remove, privately instead of publicly, and for a candidate personally known to her—both conditions congenial to woman's nature.

The transfer having been accomplished, her father puts the certificate away among his other legal papers until election time, when he goes to the registry office. He then takes it with him, and its number is entered along with his own name and address. On election day both are identified at the polling booth, and he is given two ballots instead of one to cast.

This proposition, I have been assured by lawyers and practical politicians, is perfectly feasible. Frauds would be perpetrated, of course, under it, as they are in all other legal transactions, but they might be similarly safeguarded against. Women's proxies would be bought and sold, wheedled and coerced; but so are their votes today, in the suffrage States, bought and sold, wheedled and coerced. Human weakness is unescapable and must be allowed for. But if, as suffragists claim, women are fit to choose their political representatives, they are in still better position and quite as fit to choose an electoral representative. Such a compromise, extending to them a freedom of choice to which their services to society entitle them, would balance the claims of both sides, and, if adopted, would put an end to the long and bitterly fought factional fight between women. Let us have peace.

PRESTONIA MANN MARTIN,
(Mrs. John Martin.)

Grymes Hill, S. I., Jan. 31, 1916.

O'Connell and the Irish Tongue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sidney Brooks in his admirable Lloyd George article in THE TIMES may have had in mind some other one of Erin's famous orators when he wrote: "O'Connell never spoke Irish."

The truth of history requires a prompt correction of this statement. Arthur Houston, in his "Early Life of O'Connell," (Page 11,) says: "Irish was naturally what one may call his foster-mother tongue, and he spoke it fluently enough to address public meetings in that language." In O'Neill Daunt's "Personal Recollections," (VI., Page 15,) he says that at a "party" given on St. Patrick's Day in 1833 O'Connell "said that in 1828 he had made a speech in Irish at a Catholic meeting in the County Louth." William Fagan's "Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell," (VII., Page 336,) has: "It was during his journey in Kerry (1835) that his perfect knowledge of the Irish language was displayed on a remarkable occasion. He was at Tralee at his hotel. The main street was filled by a dense mass waiting to hear him. He presented himself at one of the windows and spoke to them in Irish. It was said to have been the most eloquent speech he ever delivered." And on Page 337, "His knowledge of the Irish language was often of great service to him on circuit."

One of the best-known stories concerning O'Connell is that of an event which occurred in 1833 when the English Government sent official stenographers to take down what he was to say during a series of his protest meetings. The first meeting was at Kanturk. When the reporters came up to the stand O'Connell shook hands with them and greeted them cordially. He instructed his supporters on the platform to give them "every requisite accommodation." When the assemblage had quieted down to hear him he turned to the reporters and said: "Gentlemen, are you perfectly ready?" as they sat, with pencils and pads, close by him. They were ready. Off O'Connell started in a spirited address in Irish, to the hurrahs of the crowd and the huge amusement of even the Englishmen themselves.

J. W. SULLIVAN.

Brooklyn, Feb. 2, 1916.

About a Dear Old Friend.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That was a "corking" editorial in this morning's TIMES about our dear old friend T. R. I read it at least three times and have cut it out for my scrap book. Strength to your elbow, dear TIMES. Do something of the same sort again.

CONSTANT READER.

Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1916.

J. M. Beck's Message to Canada.

From The Ottawa Free Press of Jan. 31.

The message brought to the people of Canada by the Hon. James M. Beck, former Attorney General of the United States, was one which will stir in the heart of every Canadian a feeling that the great body of the people of the republic are with the Allies, recognizing, as they do, more and more each day, the sharply defined lines of the struggle which is now waging in Europe for humanity, liberty, and the freedom of the smaller peoples on the one hand, and oppression, continued militarism, and autocracy on the other.

At probably one of the most numerously attended and certainly one of the most brilliant gatherings of the Canadian Club, Mr. Beck reviewed the growth of this sentiment in the United States since the war began. • • •

Tremendous outbursts greeted the speaker when he stated that an amazing impetus had been given to the element of his people who believe that the Stars and Stripes should be alongside the Tricolor and the Union Jack, and that out of the war would come a recognition of the collective responsibility of the great nations for the peace of the world, in which the United States should have a part.

Canadian public opinion and Canadian newspapers have been slow to express themselves as to the attitude of the United States. It has been felt in this country that the people of the republic best understand their own problems, their own ideals, and their own relations with humanity at large. Now, however, out of the mouth of one of their great citizens comes the word of sympathy for the cause for which we are fighting, and of the growing conviction that the great republic is confronted with a duty and a responsibility, as are the allied nations of Europe, in the struggle for the freedom and liberty of the humankind.

MISS ADAMS, BRIDE OF JULES GLAENZER

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams Weds in St. Thomas's Church.

REV. DR. STIRES OFFICIATES

Bridegroom's Gift, a Bandeau of Diamonds, Worn by the Bride—Reception at Adams Home.

The wedding of Jules Glaenzer, a son of Mrs. George Glaenzer, and Miss Edith Lucile Adams, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, performing the ceremony. The chancel was banked with palm trees, ferns and pots of growing marguerites, and clusters of white flowers were tied to alternate pews on the nave.

The bride walked to the chancel with her father. She wore a short-skirted white satin gown completely veiled with an overdress of point lace, the low tulle corsage being covered with point lace. The long sleeves were tulle and the long train was also of tulle. The tulle veil was bordered with lace and held across the forehead and at the sides with a bandeau of matched diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried white orchids.

Miss Carla von Bergen was the maid of honor, and wore a large purple satin sailor hat faced with deep mauve and trimmed with silver flowers and a mauve chiffon frock. The other attendants were Mrs. Edward B. Close of New York and Mrs. Pierre Simons and the Misses Harriette McAlpin of New York, and Helen Gurley of Chicago. Their hats were silver cloth sailors tilted to one side and having each a single spray of silver flowers at the right side. Their slippers and hose were cloth of silver to match, and, like Miss von Bergen, they carried clusters of shaded mauve orchids. Their short frocks had tier overskirts made of several flounces of mauve chiffon arranged so that the flounces were deepest in front. The corsages were cut high at the back and in little low squares at the front, with sleeves coming partially over the hands. Wide bands of crystal passementerie outlined zouave coatees on the bodices.

Mr. Glaenzer had Roy Chapin of Chicago as his best man, and the ushers were his brother, G. Brett Glaenzer; Frank H. Hutton, Edward B. Close, Robert J. Adams, a brother of the bride; James A. Moffett, Jr.; George G. Bourne, George A. Moffatt, and Theodore Steinway.

The wedding reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, 3 East Seventy-sixth Street. The house was decorated throughout with marguerites, roses, lilies and other white blossoms with ferns and palms, and Mr. Glaenzer and his bride received before a screen of flowers. Mrs. Adams, the mother of the bride, was in pale blue chiffon over blue, embroidered in blue crystals and topped by a large blue hat with flowers to match and blue hose and slippers. Mrs. Glaenzer, the bridegroom's mother, was in white and black chiffon with a hat to match. Both received.

Mr. and Mrs. Glaenzer left for the South to spend the next six weeks, chiefly at Palm Beach, and on their return will live in New York.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Pauline Morison the Bride of William Doane O'Gorman.

The wedding of Miss Pauline Morison, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Archibald Sheffield of this city, and William Doane O'Gorman, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the St. Regis. The Rev. Eugene P. Carroll of Hoboken officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon velvet trimmed with point d'Alencon lace, and a tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Mrs. Philip B. Atwater, the bride's sister, was matron of honor. She was in apricot tulle over cloth of silver, with a hat of brown tulle.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary B. Betts, Hilda Osborne, Joan B. Battin, and Eleanor B. Elsner. They wore frocks of apricot and brown tulle, topped with brown tulle hats.

Willis N. Meigs was best man. The ushers were Edward P. Apgar, Donald G. Frost, Robert O'Gorman, Joseph B. Murray, Milton Kelly, and Ransford V. Mann.

A reception for 400 guests followed the ceremony. Later the couple left for the South on their honeymoon. They will reside in Reading, Penn. Mr. O'Gorman is a son of Mrs. Robert E. Jennings of Jersey City and Mr. Jennings.

A DANCE FOR DEBUTANTE.

Mrs. A. C. Zabriskie Entertains for Her Daughter at Metropolitan Club.

Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie, of 34 West Fifty-third Street, entertained last evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Julia R. Zabriskie, with a dance in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club, the suite of rooms on the second floor being used. Several dinners preceded the dance, the hostesses including Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris and the Misses Mary Knapp, and Margaret Langdon Schroeder.

The guests for the dance included Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Howland S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Neilson Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. Olney, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Washburn; also many of the season's buds and some older girls, among them the Misses Geraldine Adee, Alice Davies, Grace Hartley Jenkins, Audrey Hoffman, Josephine and Alma de Gersdorff, Adrienne Iselin, Antiss de Veau, Mary Hartshorne, Marion C. Dinsmore, Helen Alexander, Pauline Bacon, Rosalie G. Bloodgood, Madeleine M. Carey, Genevieve Clendenin, Sylvia Hyde, Edith Farr, Elizabeth Stuyvesant Howard, Elizabeth Clarkson, Nathalie Wood, Helen Byrne, Violet King, Gertrude Welling, Isabel Stettinius, Isabella Banks Taylor, Frances Townsend Riker, Margaret Suckley, Katharine de B. Parsons, Christina Nichols, Annette Markoe, Angeline Krech, Florence Lincoln, Lucy Lord, Margaret Montgomery, Jeannette Olyphant, Ethel Potter, Maryanna Lincoln.

Also Drayton Burrill, Jr., Johnson L. and Geraldyn L. Redmond, W. Brenton Welling, Jr., Harold E. Herrick, Beekman Hoppin, Beverly Duer, Hamilton Van R. Fairfax, L. G. Hamersley, Maunsell S. Crosby, R. R. Livingston, Beverly Robinson, Livingston Parsons, Oliver C. Wagstaff, G. G. Zabriskie, Montgomery Langdon, and Dr. Harold E. B. Pardee.

Parkin-Miller Wedding Today.

Miss Effie May Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Haas Miller of Bound Brook, N. J., and Francis Rogers Parkin are to be married this afternoon in the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook. The bride's father is senior Vice President of the Chase National Bank of this city.

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BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

SCHWAB-CARSON WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Carson Married in Calvary Church.

Laurence von Post Schwab, the son of Mrs. Margaret Paris Schwab, and the late Rev. Laurence Henry Schwab of this city, and Miss Rosetta Carson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Carson, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, which was decorated with white flowers, ferns, and palms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick of that church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William G. Thayer, headmaster of St. Mark's School.

The bride, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a short skirted white satin gown draped with point lace having long tulle sleeves and a low corsage draped with lace. Her point lace veil, held with orange blossoms, went far down over the cloth of silver train, which was covered with tulle. She wore a diamond ornament and carried lilies of the valley and orchids.

Miss Betty Carson was her sister's maid of honor and the eight bridesmaids were the Misses Caroline L. Wyeth, Coline Ingersoll, Charlotte Strong, Penelope Sears, Nine Paris, Isabella L. Cuming, and Constance Chappell, all of this city, and Miss Isabella Tyson of Knoxville, Tenn. The attendants were gowned in pink taffeta Bo-Peep dresses having short, full skirts, puffed on the hips, little coatee bodices, high in the back and cut low and square in the front and draped with lace and net and having long, white lace and net sleeves. There were touches of tourquoise blue velvet on them and pink roses and blue forget-me-nots were sprinkled here and there. They all wore large pink picture hats with turquoise blue velvet crowns banded with brown fur and pink rose adorned the brims. All carried pink roses and marguerites tied with wide blue ribbons.

Mr. Schwab's best man was Irving Paris, his cousin, and the ushers were Henry A. Colgate, H. E. Sawyer, Reginald L. Auchincloss, Shepard Krech, William Moore Carson, Jr., and Hermann C. Schwab, a cousin of the bridegroom.

A reception followed for relatives and intimate friends only at the Carson residence, 149 East Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Carson, who received, was in a pale gray gown embroidered in steel topped by a violet hat. The wedding and reception were both small owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's uncle, Professor J. C. Schwab, librarian of Yale University.

On their return from their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Schwab will make their home in New York. Mr. Schwab was graduated from Yale in 1913 and is a member of the Yale and Union Clubs.

COL. B. B. McALPIN IS HOST.

Replicas of "The Midway" at His Dance on Roof—The Guests.

Colonel and Mrs. Benjamin B. McAlpin gave a large dance last night at the Hotel McAlpin. The ballroom and winter garden on the roof were reserved for the affair, the latter being converted into a Summer amusement park, with replicas of the familiar "minstrel shows," and other "concessions" of the midway. In front of the cigar store stood the original Indian which was familiar to Broadway away back in 1837, when it graced the front of the senior D. H. McAlpin's cigar emporium. "Photos taken while you wait" was largely patronized, and the "cane rack," "guess your weight" and other attractions came in for their share of popularity, with "barkers" vying for patronage. There was general dancing.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coppell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward de C. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Elliman, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Flint, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tappin Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Keep, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Kernan, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, T. Chesley Richardson, Jr., Walbridge S. Taft, and Oliver S. Campbell.

MISS PEARY A BRIDESMAID.

Rear Admiral's Daughter to Serve at Pickhardt-Kahle Nuptials.

The wedding of Miss Helen Kahle, daughter of Mrs. Marcell Kahle of Bridgehampton, L. I., and Dr. Otto Carl Pickhardt, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pickhardt of 1,042 Madison Avenue, is to take place on Saturday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Mrs. Carl Van Clief is to be matron of honor, and the Misses Gertrude Walker, Marie Peary, daughter of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary; Elsa Pickhardt, Dorothy Gostenhofer, and Else Schmidt, will be the bridesmaids. Young Miss Lois Peck is to serve as flower girl, and Marcell Peck will be the page. W. Paul Pickhardt is to attend his brother as best man. The ushers will be Curt Kahle, Percy Kuttroff, George A. Peirce, Godon Thayer, and William H. Zinsser.

A reception will follow at the St. Regis. Mr. Pickhardt will give his farewell bachelor dinner tonight at the Yale Club. He is a member of the staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a Lieutenant in the Third Ambulance Corps, N. G. N. Y.

ELSIE DE WOLFE IN PLAY.

Will Reappear on Stage, After 11 Years' Absence, at War Benefit.

Miss Eslie de Wolfe will make her reappearance on the stage after an absence of eleven years at the entertainment to be given at the Plaza Hotel tonight in aid of three French and English war charities. She will appear in "A Pantomime Rehearsal," with Ferdinand Gottschalk, who played the same part in 1887 here in Rosina Vokes's production.

Among others who are to appear for the benefit of the three charities are Marie Tempest, Jane Cowl, and Marie Dressler. Mme. Alba will sing and the Plaza Hotel Orchestra will play during the dinner and supper to be served in the Palm Room.

SISTERS, MOTHERS NOW.

A Daughter Born to Mrs. C. I. Voorhees; Son to Mrs. G. W. C. McCarter.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford I. Voorhees are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at the home of Mrs. Voorhees's mother, Mrs. Gustaf Stromberg, 540 Park Avenue, on Tuesday. On the same day a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George W. C. McCarter, the latter a sister of Mrs. Voorhees, at the Sloan Maternity Hospital. The births were only a few hours apart.

Mrs. Voorhees was formerly Miss Adelaide Parker, and Mrs. McCarter was Miss Dorothy Parker before her marriage.

Phi Gamma Delta Gives Pig Dinner.

The members of the Phi Gamma Delta gave a dinner last night at the fraternity clubhouse, 34 West Forty-fourth Street. It was called a pig dinner, roast pig being featured on the menu. The pig dinner was first instituted by the late Frank Norris twelve years ago in Berkeley, Cal., and was the first one of its kind given by the fraternity in New York.

Woodward-Prentice Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Frances Woodward to Clarence Clark Prentice has been announced in Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Woodward is a daughter of Justice and Mrs. John Woodward and a granddaughter of the late Justice George Barker.

Miss Miriam Swift Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Miriam Swift, daughter of Dr. Arthur L. Swift of 140 West Fifty-seventh Street and Sound Beach, Conn., to Edward H. Gilbert, Jr., has been announced. Mr. Gilbert is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gilbert of Flushing, L. I.

MRS. SHONTS SEEKS LEGAL SEPARATION

No Papers in Case Have Yet Been Filed, Ex-Judge Olcott, Her Lawyer, Asserts.

HUSBAND REFUSES TO TALK

Absence Abroad of Delancey Nicoll, Personal Counsel of Railway President, Is Delaying the Case.

Negotiations are now being carried on between Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts and her husband, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, to arrange the terms of a legal separation. A satisfactory conclusion has not been reached as yet, and it was learned on good authority that if the private negotiations were not satisfactory to Mrs. Shonts the matter would be carried into the courts.

Owing to the fact that Delancey Nicoll, personal counsel for Mr. Shonts, has been called abroad, ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott, attorney for Mrs. Shonts, has been delayed in concluding the negotiations. These will be ended before any legal steps are taken in the matter. Judge Olcott would only say:

"It is correct that I am attorney for Mrs. Shonts. No papers have been filed relating to a family disagreement between Mr. and Mrs. Shonts. I can in no way discuss the affairs of my client."

Mr. Shonts refused to discuss the matter or to indicate whether he intended to resist his wife's attempt to obtain a separation. Mrs. Shonts could not be seen yesterday at her apartments at the Clarendon Hotel, 57 East Fifty-eighth Street. It was said there that she had been ill for some time. Her daughters, the Duchess de Chaulnes and Miss Marguerite Shonts, with whom she lives, were out. Mrs. Shonts and her daughters have delayed their annual Southern trip to Aiken, S. C., and to her country place at Daphne, Ala., on account of the negotiations.

In September, 1909, Mr. Shonts was sued by Frederick Hipsh, the New York manager of a Kentucky distillery, for alienation of his wife's affections. Mr. Hipsh asked $200,000. He alleged that for a period of two years Mr. Shonts had been gradually winning the affections of his wife, ruining her life and his own happiness. Through his lawyer, Delancey Nicoll, Mr. Shonts declared that he was the victim of one of the strangest cases of mistaken identity on record. Mrs. Hipsh, who was at Reno, Nev., at the time the suit against Mr. Shonts was brought, said that Mr. Shonts was a gentleman, and had always treated her as a gentleman should treat a woman, and that the accusations of her husband were not true. The case was never brought to trial.

Mr. Shonts and his wife have lived apart for some time. He formerly had an apartment at the Hotel Plaza, but it was said there yesterday that he had not lived there for about a year.

On July 1, 1911, it was announced in Paris that Mrs. Shonts had started a suit to obtain a legal separation. This information was given by an American lawyer in Paris, S. G. Archibald, who had been retained by Mrs. Shonts, who was then living with her daughter, the Duchess de Chaulnes, in Paris. It was said by a friend of Mrs. Shonts at the time that the legal action had been brought because the allowance of Mrs. Shonts had been cut down from $4,000 to $200 a month. When Mrs. Shonts returned from Europe, however, the matter was patched up, and the court proceedings stopped. The reason for again bringing the matter up has not been explained.

Mrs. Shonts has had two brushes with the customs officials. The first occurred in January, 1908, when Custom House Inspectors alleged that they had found in her home $19,000 worth of dutiable goods, mostly gowns, which she had brought home from Europe the previous September. Mr. Shonts, however, it was said, satisfied both President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou that no cause existed for the confiscation of the gowns on the charge of smuggling, and the case was dropped. On Dec. 7, 1910, however, jewels estimated as worth $20,000 were taken from Mrs. Shonts on her arrival from Europe because the jewelry had not been declared.

Mr. Shonts married Miss Harriet Amelia Drake, daughter of Governor Francis M. Drake of Iowa, in 1882. He had made a name for himself as a railroad man when in 1905 he was appointed Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission by President Roosevelt. Without previous experience in city transit matters, Mr. Shonts was placed in charge of the Interborough-Metropolitan lines in 1907. Until 1912 he remained President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and the Iowa Central Railroad. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club, the Union League Club, the City Club, the City Midday Club, the Riding Club, the Automobile Club of America, the Sleepy Hollow Club, the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs of Washington, the Chicago Club of Chicago, and the Travels Club of Paris.

LADY ABERDEEN GREETED.

She Talks to Child Welfare Leaguers at Mrs. W. H. Brown's Home.

A reception was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, 117 East Twenty-first Street, to which members of the International Child Welfare League, of which Mrs. Brown is President, were invited to meet Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

Mrs. Brown was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. C. C. Stillman, Mrs. Alexander Duer Irving, and George Foster Peabody.

During the afternoon Lady Aberdeen gave an informal talk on the work of the league, of which she is an active member, in Ireland. She spoke of the hearty co-operation carried on with the league on this side, how they were striving to better the conditions of the children in the cities of Ireland, and to aid them in various ways while their fathers were at the front.

Thomas Mott Osborne also spoke briefly, telling something of present conditions in the prisons and the great need of bettering the welfare of the children. There were about 200 guests present.

William Coffin Dornin.

William Coffin Dornin, formerly a member of the Stock Exchange, died Tuesday night at Freeport in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Dornin was born in this city, where his family had lived for several generations. His grandfather fought in the war of 1812. Mr. Dornin joined the Stock Exchange as a young man and was associated with the banking interests of thirty and forty years ago. He was in partnership first with Samuel W. Boocock and later with Joseph Walker and Albert V. de Goicourea. In 1866 he married Mary J. Evans, who died in 1898. Several years later he married Kate N. Bartlett. She and a son and grandson by his first marriage survive him.

Charles Edward Grinnell.

Charles Edward Grinnell, a Boston lawyer and a writer on legal subjects, died in Boston on Tuesday. He was 74 years old, and was born in Baltimore. Mr. Grinnell was graduated from Harvard in 1862. He studied for the ministry at Yale and Harvard Divinity Schools. After another year's study at the University of Göttingen, he took up the study of law, and was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1876. He took up the practice of law in Boston.

From 1881 to 1882 and from 1907 to 1909 he was editor of the American Law Review. Among his legal writings are "A Study of the Poor Debtor Law of Massachusetts and Some Details of Its Practice," "The Law of Deceit and Instances in Its Practice," "The Task of the Jury in the Maybrick Case," and "Modern Murder Trials and Newspapers." In 1888 he translated and published "Modern Representations of the Life of Jesus."

BERNARD CRONSON DEAD.

Ex-President of School Principals' Association Dies of Pneumonia.

Bernard Cronson, Principal of Public School 109, in Ninety-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, died Tuesday night of pneumonia at his home, 560 West 163d Street. He was 51 years old.

Mr. Cronson received his education in Public School 7 and in the City College, from which he was graduated in 1884. He received several honorary degrees from New York University, including P. D. M., P. D. D., and Ph. D. He became a teacher in 1885 and continued in the work until the time of his death. In 1902 he became a Principal and had been in charge of several of the city schools.

He introduced in his schools systems of pupil self-government, school newspapers and pupils' lunch systems, and carried out other charitable and social work among his pupils. He had been President of "The Schoolmen," a society of Principals, for two years; President of the Principals' Association for three years, and President of the Men Teachers' and Principals' Association. He opposed the movement for equal pay for men and women teachers and spoke against it at Albany.

Mr. Cronson was the author of "Graded Lessons in Punctuation," "Graded Dictation and Spelling," "Methods in Elementary School Studies," "Pupils' Self-Government," "The Philosophy of Common Fractions and Square Root," and many articles for magazines. His brother, Dr. Rueben Cronson, is well known as a gynecologist. He and a sister, Mrs. Lena C. Trimmer, survive.

DR. HENRY PARRISH DIES.

Laryngologist Was a Former Baptist Pastor in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 2.—Dr. Henry Parrish, for years a Baptist pastor, and until his retirement several years ago laryngologist at the State dispensary for tuberculosis patients, died this morning from heart disease at the home of his son, Dr. Robert C. Parrish, 5,301 Chester Avenue. He was 68 years old.

For seven years Dr. Parrish served as pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, which was formerly at Twenty-second and Christian Streets. While yet doing church work he entered the Medico-Chirurgical College to study medicine, graduating in 1897.

He was a member of the County Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania Medical Association, and the National Geographical Society as well as being a fellow of the Royal Historical Society. Mrs. Nelson Warner of 1,225 South Wilton Street, is a daughter.

Miss Sophie F. Richardson.

Miss Sophie F. Richardson, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Vassar College, died yesterday in Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie. Miss Richardson, who was a graduate of Vassar in the class of 1879, was for six years teacher and Principal in Rutherford Institute, Rutherford, N. J. In 1886 she became instrutcor in mathematics at Vassar and later assistant professor. She was the author of a well-known college text book on solid geometry.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. LOUISE MUNSON, 70 years old, widow of Albert Munson and daughter of the late Benjamin and Mary Lawrence Kissam, who were members of old Long Island families, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Huber, 65 Farrington Street, Flushing, L. I.

Private FRANK McNIPP, 27 years old, attached to the 165th Coast Artillery Company, stationed at Fort Totten, died suddenly in a waiting room on the Long Island City end of the Queensboro Bridge last night. His death was due to heart disease.

Sister MARY AUSTIN of the Order of St. Joseph died yesterday in Toronto, Canada. She was Miss Maud Warnock before she entered the order. She was a niece of Richard J. Hickson of this city.

RICHARD LOCKHART, a civil war veteran, died at his home at Sayreville, N. J., yesterday. During the war Mr. Lockhart was captured by the Confederate Army at Harper's Ferry. After the war he was engaged in brick manufacturing, and later in the milling business.

WILLIAM VIEHL-FIELDS, a hat manufacturer, is dead at his home, 241 Valley Street, Orange, from a complication of diseases. He was 79 years old. He was born in Germany, and came to this country when he was a young man. For the last fifty years he had been in the hat business.

HARRY A. HOTTENRATH, a member of the firm of George B. Post & Sons, architects of this city, died suddenly of spinal meningitis yesterday at his home, 72 Sussex Avenue, East Orange. He was 49 years old. Mr. Hottenrath was born in Newark and had lived in East Orange for thirty-five years. He was a Governor of the East Orange Republican Club. His mother, Mrs. Kate Woodland Hottenrath, survives.

JOHN McCREADY, formerly a Constable of the old town of Gravesend, was found seriously ill yesterday on the porch of the home of Bert Young, at 2,757 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, and died before an ambulance surgeon from the Coney Island Hospital arrived. Mr. McCready was 65 years old and lived at 2,717 West Third Street, Coney Island.

Mrs. SARAH PILCHER DeBEVOISE, wife of Colonel Charles I. DeBevoise, Commander of the First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., died from pneumonia yesterday at her home, 802 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. DeBevoise was a daughter of Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher, a noted surgeon of Brooklyn and was married to Colonel DeBevoise in 1899. Two of her brothers, Drs. Paul and James Pilcher, are also noted surgeons of that borough and another brother, Lewis F. Pilcher is State architect.

Mrs. ANNA LAWSON, widow of William B. Lawson, a civil war veteran, died on Tuesday at her home, 38 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn. She was 68 years old and had lived at her late residence for more than fifty years.

JAMES LYONS, a member of Court Cherokee, No. 111, F. of A., and of the Holy Name Society of the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 64 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, aged 48 years.

Mrs. MINNIE WARSAWER, wife of Newman S. Warsawer, a real estate operator, and actively interested in the charities connected with the Jewish Federation in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 536 Fifth Street, Brooklyn. She was 65 years old, and is survived, besides her husband, by two daughters and a son.

EDGAR VAN SCHAICK MURTHA, 39 years old, a former broker and member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Monday at his home, 316 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, from stomach disease. He was a son of the late Frank B. Murtha, at one time manager of the Murray Hill and other theatres in Manhattan.

Mrs. ALICE A. CORNELL, wife of Clarence E. Cornell, died at her home, 62 Washington Street, Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, in her sixty-second year.

CHARLES F. LUSCH, for many years in an executive capacity with Hanan & Son, shoe manufacturers, a thirty-third degree Mason, an Elk and a member of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 100 Groton Street, Forest Hills Garden, aged 64 years. Mr. Lusch was formerly a resident of Brooklyn, and left a widow and a son.

Mrs. HENRIETTA M. FOSTER, wife of Dr. William E. Foster of Babylon, L. I., and active in church and social circles in that place, died yesterday from cancer.

LOUIS B. KNAPP, Secretary of Knapp Brothers, Inc., shoe dealers of Beacon, N. Y., is dead from pneumonia. Mr. Knapp was one of the leaders in the movement to consolidate Fishkill-on-Hudson and Matteawan into the City of Beacon.

Mrs. ELIZA J. DALTON, wife of Colonel J. Frank Dalton, is dead at her home in Salem, Mass. Her husband and children, Captain Harry F. Dalton of the Quartermaster's Corps, Lieutenant Arthur T. Dalton, Twentieth Infantry; Elizabeth F. and Grace G. Dalton survive her.

The Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS LORD, minister of the first parish church in Dover, Mass., is dead there from pneumonia. Mr. Lord was 68 years old. He was a graduate of Amherst and the Union Theological Seminary. He was a brother of Dr. Herbert L. Lord of Columbia University.

Mrs. MARY A. PRYOR, mother of Arthur Pryor, the bandmaster, died Sunday in Kansas City. She was 67 years old. Mrs. Pryor had lived with her son Arthur until recently, when she went to live with a niece in Kansas City.

Mrs. ADELAIDE LOUISE CURRIER, widow of James W. Currier, manager of the Mason & Hamlin Piano Company here fifteen years ago, is dead in Cuba. She was 73 years old. Mrs. Currier is survived by a son, Mason Currier, manager of Chickering & Sons in Boston, and a daughter, Mrs. Frank G. Smith of San Francisco. Enoch H. Currier, Principal of the New York Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, is a brother-in-law.

PETER RADEMAN, a Jersey City contractor and builder, is dead at his home in Hackensack at the age of 69. His wife and ten children survive. Mr. and Mrs. Rademan would have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary next month.

MARCUS L. TERRELL, a veteran of the civil war and a member of Gurney Post, G. A. R., of Bay Shore, L. I., is dead at his home in Flushing. He was 74 years old.

Miss ANNIE M. SMITH, daughter of Roe H. Smith, who was prominent in Queens County during the civil war period, is dead at her home in Monroe Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 72.

$100,000 TO NEPHEW OF MRS. FRANK LESLIE

Settlement with M. D. Follin of Detroit Disclosed in Objections Filed by Mrs. Catt.

WOULD CUT CRAMER BILL

Suffrage Leader Asserts Statute of Limitations Bars Payment of Larger Part of $193,500.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the suffrage leader, as residuary legatee of the estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie, the publisher, yesterday filed a number of objections to the accounting rendered by the executors, Louis H. Cramer and William Nelson Cromwell. The residue amounts to about $1,700,000 and is to be devoted to the furtherance of the suffrage cause in any manner that Mrs. Catt may deem proper.

Together with the objections was the filing of an answer to the executors' petition by Maynard D. Follin of Detroit, a nephew of Mrs. Leslie, who asks the Surrogate to sign an order directing the executors to pay over to him $100,000 which, he alleges, was assigned to him from the estate by Mrs. Catt. Follin threatened to contest the will, and this is the first official indication of a settlement of this, one of the many phases of the litigation that has attended the distribution of the estate.

A particular objection registered by Mrs. Catt is to the payment of $193,500 to Executor Cramer, who set up that amount as due him for services rendered to Mrs. Leslie as manager and lawyer for more than nineteen years prior to her death. Mrs. Catt asserts the sum is exorbitant and that the statute of limitations bars payment of the larger part of the amount.

Mrs. Catt also objects to payment of the claim of $9,700 made by Althea, Baroness d'Avernas Salvador, for services as companion for twenty-one years to Mrs. Leslie. This claim, together with a claim of $12,350 made by Dr. John E. Welch, has been rejected by the executors. A claim of $1,400 made by Dr. John Russell Kelly is also objected to.

There is objection also to the claim of $25,000 presented by Annie P. Frey, the nurse, on the ground that the matter had been settled prior to the filing of the accounting. Other objections are those made against the payment of $25,000 to the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell and Edward T. Brackett, as attorneys for the executors, on the ground that the accounting does not specifically state that these payments are in full for legal services up to the date of filing the accounting.

After criticising the executors for not obtaining an exemption of 5 per cent. on the transfer tax by the deposit of an advance sum with the State Controller, Mrs. Catt asks that the Surrogate strike the names of Lonette L. Hollander, Florence L. Weissbrod, and Arthur and Frank Leslie from the accounting, as not being parties at interest. They are nieces and nephews of Mrs. Leslie's dead husband, and threatened to contest the probate of the will.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ROSS.—On Monday, Jan. 10, at Freshfield, Lancashire, England, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Arthur Ross, a son.

Engaged

SHAW—KETCHAM.—Ruth S. Ketcham to Frank B. Shaw.

Married

BROWN—BEALS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1916, Church of the Messiah, by Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Eula Conklin Beals to Henry Rolf Brown.

McDERMOTT—O'FLAHERTY.—Jan. 17, 1916, at Our Lady of Lourdes Church, West 142d St., by the Rev. P. A. O'Marra, Helen O'Flaherty to John McDermott.

PLANT—NEWMAN.—Miss Edith Newman of 386 St. Ronau St., New Haven, Conn., daughter of Mr. J. J. Newman, was married yesterday to Mr. Edward Plant, son of the late Albert Plant. She was attended by Miss Constance Plant and Mrs. Milton Falk, the sister of the groom; Mr. Milton Falk, and Mr. Sam Newman. The services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Mann.

SCHWAB—CARSON.—On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 2, 1916, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Thayer, D. D., Rosetta, daughter of William Moore Carson, Esq., to Laurence von Post Schwab.

Brooklyn.

KENTLER—LANE.—Jan. 30, Bertha V. Lane to Charles F. Kentler.

SHERIDAN—BRADY.—Jan. 29, Mabel A. Brady to William H. Sheridan.

Long Island.

BARBER—ARMSTRONG.—Jan. 29, Dutch Kills, Annie Armstrong to Charles S. Barber.

Died

ADAMS.—John Lawson, age 62 years, on Jan. 30. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood.

AMBROSE.—Feb. 2, Lester C., age 48. Funeral services, Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial & Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 18th St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

ARKENBURGH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1916, Eliza J. Arkenburgh, aged 91 years, widow of the late Robert H. Arkenburgh. Funeral service will be held at her residence, "The Belnord," Broadway and 86th St., on Friday, Feb. 4, 1916, at 11 A. M.

BENEDICT.—Adrienne, baby daughter of Purdy F. and Adrienne Feick Benedict, at Roselle, N. J., Feb. 1. Funeral private.

BEST.—Feb. 2, Jacob, age 48. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial & Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 18th St. Time later.

BIRKBECK.—At his residence, 229 West 128th St., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1916, William L. Birkbeck. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CANNING.—At midnight Feb. 1, 1916, Ella Churchill, widow of William P. Canning and mother of Mrs. Arthur B. Miller, Montclair, N. J.; Alice C. and Edward W. Canning, at her residence, 421 West 118th St. Funeral services Thursday, 4:30. Interment Stockbridge, Mass. Lowell and Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

CRONSON.—After a short illness, Bernard Cronson. Funeral at convenience of family.

CROSBY.—Feb. 1, Chauncey H. Crosby, age 71; formerly Vice President of United States Express Co. Funeral services Friday, 2 P. M., at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 46th St., near Broadway. Relatives, friends, and members of the Camera Club invited. Interment at the convenience of the family.

DE BEVOISE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1916, Sarah Pilcher, wife of Charles I. De Bevoise and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Stephen Pilcher. Services will be held at her late residence, 802 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock.

DELAND.—On Feb. 1, at his home, 566 Walton Av., Fred N. Deland, son of John F. and Emma M. Deland, in the 30th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence Feb. 3, at 8 P. M.

DORNIN.—Feb. 1, at Freeport, L. I., in the 76th year of his age, William Coffin Dornin, formerly of New York City. Funeral services at the Fifth Av. Presbyterian Church, 5 West 55th St., on Friday, Feb. 4, at 4 P. M.

FONDA.—Abigail G., widow of Douw A. Fonda, formerly of Fonda, N. Y., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elliot Gorton, at 15 Prospect St., Summit, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1916. Funeral services will be held at the above address Friday, Feb. 4, 1916, at 3 P. M.

FOSBURGH.—On Saturday, Jan. 29, Robert Lloyd, beloved husband of Esther Stuart Fosburgh, in his 75th year, at his residence, 33 West 12th St. Funeral services Thursday, at family residence.

FREEMAN.—Darcy Lodge, No. 187, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are fraternally requested to attend services over the remains of Brother Haskel J. Freeman on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock at his late residence, 8,804 23d Av., Bath Beach, Brooklyn. GEO. H. BRICK, Master. M. KOLASKY, Secretary.

GRANT.—Thompson S., on Feb. 2, at his residence, Enfield, Conn.; son of the late Dr. Harry Allen Grant and Laura Thompson. Funeral services will be held at the First Congregational Church, Enfield, at 2 P. M. Friday, Feb. 4. Kindly omit flowers. Family and friends from New York will take 9:15 A. M. train to Hartford, then by trolley to Enfield.

GREEN.—Samuel, suddenly, at Murray, Idaho, beloved husband of the late Sophie Green, and father of Vivian Green. Funeral from the residence of his son, Vivian Green, 215 West 98th St., Thursday, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.

GUITEAU.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1916, John Wilson Guiteau, beloved husband of Ida Sutherland Guiteau, in his 82d year. Funeral services at his late home, Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson, on Friday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 o'clock.

HADDUCK.—At his residence, 2,131 Delancy St., Philadelphia, Feb. 2, Benjamin F. Hadduck. Funeral services in Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Interment in Chicago.

HARTUNG.—Frederick E., beloved husband of Minnie (nee Lindeman) and father of Philip, Martha, Grace, and Alfred. Funeral service from his late residence, 522 East 86th St., on Thursday evening, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock. Friends, relatives, and members of Atlas Lodge, No. 300, K. of P., are invited to attend. Funeral Friday morning, private.

HEWLETT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1916, Mary Emma Pearsall, widow of the late Charles Hewlett, of Hewlett, L. I., and daughter of the late Wright and Rebecca Pearsall of East Rockaway, L. I. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,288 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 8 P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery, Hewlett, L. I., on Friday, at 11 A. M.

HOTTENROTH.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 2, 1916, Harry A., son of the late Henry A. and Kate Woodland Hottenroth, in his 50th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 72 Sussex Av., on Friday, Feb. 4, 3 o'clock.

HOYT.—Fannie A., widow of Walter B. Hoyt and daughter of the late Charles Frederick and Charlotte Kamp Raymond. Funeral services from her late residence, 41 Knight St., on Saturday, Feb. 5, 1916, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:03 noon.

KELLER.—Suddenly, at his residence, Thomas H. Keller, in his 59th year. Funeral private. Interment at Plainfield, N. J.

KITTS.—William T. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Friday, 2 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

LEVY.—Henrietta, beloved wife of Manasseh M. Levy, Feb. 2, in her 61st year; mother of Estelle Levy, Mitchell, Louis, Ruth Friedmann, and Fanny. Funeral at 11 A. M. Friday at 182 St. Nicholas Av.

LUCKEN.—Wednesday morning, Feb. 2, John Thomas, in his 61st year, who faithfully served Mr. William Baylis many years. Funeral services Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Friday morning, 9:30. Interment private.

LYONS.—Susie Curtis, dearly beloved wife of Jeremiah C. Lyons of 142 West 70th St., on Wednesday, Feb. 2. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MUNSON.—Louise Kissam, widow of the late Albert Munson, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1916. Services will be held at her late home, 65 Farrington St., Flushing, N. Y., on Friday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock.

OSCHER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 31, Max Oscher, beloved husband of Emma Oscher and beloved father of Dora Geiser and Sidney M. Oscher. Services from his late residence, 215 West 98th St., on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, 1916, at 9:30.

PAYNE.—Lilian M., daughter of Sarah L. and the late William H. Payne, on Jan. 31, 1916. Funeral service at her late residence, 98 Park Av., on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 10:30 A. M.

RANDALL.—Theodore B., son of the late Sarah S. Randall, aged 67 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Kensico Cemetery. Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

RAPP.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., Feb. 1, Jacob Rapp, in his 79th year. Funeral service on Friday, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence.

RICHARDSON.—Sophia F., Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Vassar College, died at Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 2. Burial at Greenwood, Friday, private.

ROSE.—Feb. 1, at his residence, 640 Madison Av., Isaac E. A. Rose. Services Thursday, 2 P. M.

SAUNDERS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1916, of pneumonia, Alexander Saunders, husband of Mary Ellen Saunders, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 260 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 4, 2:30 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

SCHERER.—Henry C., at his late residence, 946 6th Av. Funeral announcement later.

SOMMER.—Waldemar, beloved son of Theophilus and Catherine Sommer, Feb. 2, in his 23d year. Funeral services at 500 Prospect Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Feb. 4, at 8:15 P. M. Committal in Greenwood Saturday morning.

TRIPP.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1916, William B. Tripp, in his 59th year. Funeral from his late residence, Thursday, Feb. 3, at 2:15 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:49 P. M.

VORZIMER.—George, Wednesday, Feb. 2, beloved husband of Rosa, father of Emil, Ben, Morris, Adolph, and Mrs. Jacob Auslander and Mrs. Leofila Suskind, (daughters.) Funeral services at 10 o'clock, Friday morning, Feb. 4, from late residence, 3,800 Broadway, (158th St.) Please omit flowers.

WADE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1916, Lemuel C. T. Wade, age 58 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 83 Hamilton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock. Fairhaven (Mass.) papers please copy.

WALKER.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1916, Katherine F. Walker, wife of John C. Walker. Funeral services at her late residence, 552 North Broadway, Yonkers, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Chicago papers please copy.

WARNOCK.—Maud Warnock died Feb. 2, 1916, Sister Mary Austin, Order of St. Joseph, at Toronto, Canada, niece of Richard J. Hickson. Solemn requiem mass Friday, Feb. 4, 9 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

WETMORE.—On Monday, Jan. 31, 1916, Charles Hubbell Wetmore, son of Prosper Montgomery Wetmore and Lucy (Ogsbury) Wetmore, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral service at the Chapel of the Intercession, 155th St. and Broadway, at half past 12 o'clock on Thursday, Feb. 3.

WILDE.—M. Louise Wilde, at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Jan. 31, 1916, in her 38th year. Funeral services will be held at her home at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

WILLIAMS.—Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1916, at his residence, 15 West 122d St., New York City, George Nelson Williams, husband of Christeen Ross Williams, in his 89th year. He was born in the town of Chatham, Conn., June 14, 1827, and was one of the oldest life members of the New England Society. Funeral service at his late residence, Thursday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Hartford papers please copy.

BARRETT.—James, 405 East 65th St., Jan. 31, aged 54.

BOHLEN.—Diana, 513 Courtlandt Av., Bronx, Jan. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BORNMANN.—Carl, 233 East 122d St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BRANDSTRUP.—Susan S., 34 St. Nicholas Place, Feb. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BREITHAUPT.—Christian, 425 East 52d St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CLARK.—Mary A., 309 East 119th St., Jan. 31.

COLLICH.—Natal G., 444 West 43d St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DARROW.—Edward L., 429 West 24th St., Jan. 31. Funeral private.

FAY.—Michael J., 339 East 138th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FITHIAN.—Sallie G., 1,112 Findlay Av., Bronx, Feb. 1, aged 47. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GARVISS.—Charles W., 465 East 134th St., Feb. 1. Funeral service today.

HELLEBERG.—Thomas, 438 East 159th St., Jan. 31, aged 59. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENLEY.—Clarence A., 128 West 129th St., Feb. 1, aged 24. Funeral service today.

HUNDERTPFUND.—Mary, 1,094 2d Av., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HURLEY.—Michael, 50 Gansevoort St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

JACKSON.—Ernest H., 611 West 112th St., Jan. 31.

KANE.—Mary, Jan. 31. Funeral 2,336 2d Av., today, 1:30 P. M.

KEENAN.—Patrick J., 2,686 8th Av., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

McNAMARA.—Annie, 524 West 39th St., Jan. 31. Funeral today.

MORAN.—Mary A., 1,246 Woodycrest Av., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MORGAN.—Julia A., 583 Riverside Drive, Feb. 1.

MUENCH.—William H., 338 East 53d St., Jan. 31, aged 56. Funeral today.

OLDENBORG.—Diedrich C., 140 Sherman Av., Feb. 1, aged 66. Funeral notice later.

POHLEY.—Kunnigunda, 216 West 31st St., Feb. 1, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SEYMOUR.—Edward, 2,193 5th Av., Jan. 31, aged 17. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SMITH.—Ellen, 240 West 10th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

THOMA.—Ludwig, 416 East 89th St., Feb. 1, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WALSH.—Martin, 350 East 55th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WICKE.—Wilhelmine, 150 East 113th St., Jan. 31, aged 83. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WOOD.—James K., 604 West 191st St., Feb. 1, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BOWERS.—Emily A., 167A McDougal St., Feb. 1. Funeral service today.

CAHILL.—Nellie C., 1,259 Broadway, Feb. 1, aged 27.

CAMPBELL.—Margaret, 1,656 8th Av., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COLLINS.—John J., East 15th St. and Sheepshead Bay, Feb. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CORN.—Lizzie, 738 Carroll St., Feb. 1.

CORNELL.—Cecilia, 581 Putnam Av., Jan. 31.

DONKER.—Helen, Kingston Avenue Hospital, Jan. 31.

DOORLY.—Annie, 242 Willoughby Av., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DRESCHER.—Edward S., 199 Lefferts Av., Feb. 1, aged 3.

EGAN.—Hannah, 450 Prospect Place, Feb. 1. Funeral Feb. 4.

EICHNER.—Mae, 184 Schaeffer St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

FITZGERALD.—Michael J., 491 Warren St., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FLYNN.—Mary S., 463 53d St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

FUCHS.—Margaretha, 985 Decatur St., Feb. 1, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

GROOS.—William T., 1,231 Madison St., Jan. 31.

HURLEY.—Annie, 954 Manhattan Av., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KLERSEY.—William E., German Hospital, Feb. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LARKIN.—Michael, 235 Hoyt St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

LAWSON.—Anna, 38 Wyckoff St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McCARTHY.—James, 202 Eldert St., Feb. 1, aged 69.

MILLER.—John E., 227 Wythe Av., Feb. 1, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow.

MILLIBRAND.—George T., 139 Albany Av., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

NOHL.—Henry A., 177 Eldert St., Jan. 31.

ORTH.—William F., 351 Hicks St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

OWENS.—Mary J., 61 Butler St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

QUIRK.—William, 930 Lorimer St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RAABE.—Minna, 14 Goodwin Place, Feb. 1, aged 75. Funeral private.

ROBERTSON.—Mary H., 50 Ocean Av., Jan. 31, aged 62.

ROLLER.—Louis, 560 Hamburg Av., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WAGNER.—Edward, 173 Harmon St., Feb. 1, aged 38. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WITT.—Nanette, 141 South 8th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

CALDEWOOD.—Margaret, 222 4th St., Jersey City, Jan. 31.

CRANE.—Mary, 9 Sayer St., Newark, Feb. 1, aged 96. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CURTISS.—Jane A., 18 Ingraham Place, Newark, Feb. 1, aged 79.

DILLER.—August, 61 Bleecker St., Jersey City, Feb. 1, aged 49.

HINCHMAN.—Fred, 58 Arlington Av., Newark, Feb. 2, aged 68.

METZGER.—Regina, 625 Ferry St., Newark, Feb. 2, aged 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MULLANE.—Edward, 328 New St., Newark, Feb. 2.

O'BRIEN.—Catherine, 143 James St., Newark, Feb. 1.

REILLY.—Mary, 840 Hunterden St., Newark, Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

SCHMIDT.—Peter, Newark, Jan. 31, aged 68. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SLOANE.—Carrie C., Jersey City, Feb. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Charles D., 123 Union St., Newark, Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—James, 261 South 8th St., Newark, Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

VERASSAT.—Caroline, 43 Kensington Av., Jersey City, Feb. 1, aged 86. Funeral today.

VOLLBRECHT.—Henry, 443 18th Av., Newark, Feb. 1, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

ADRIAN.—Robert, Astoria, Jan. 31, aged 75.

BOTHMER.—Mary A., 244 6th Av., Astoria, Jan. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CORNELL.—Alice A., Hempstead, Jan. 31. Funeral private.

HODOLY.—George, 332 Jackson Av., Long Island City, Feb. 1, aged 55. Funeral today.

LUSCH.—Charles F., Forest Hills Garden, Feb. 1. Funeral private.

MAY.—Sarah E., Corona, Jan. 31, aged 57. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

HALL.—In loving memory of our dear Helen, died Feb. 3, 1913. SISTERS.

MEEHAN.—Rose, mass St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

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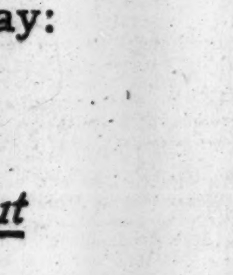

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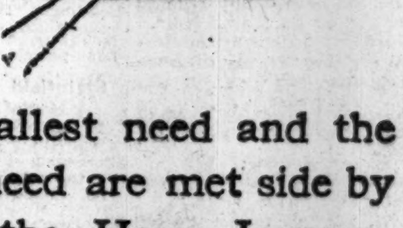

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YALE ATHLETIC COMMITTEE TO REORGANIZE BOTH MAJOR AND MINOR SPORTS

TAD JONES YALE'S FOOTBALL COACH

Michael Sweeney to Assist and Be General Adviser in All Athletics.

WALTER CAMP CALLED BACK

Noted Authority Added to Committee Which Is Reorganizing Football at the University.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.—Theodore A. D. Jones of Excello, Ohio, for the past four years football coach at Phillips Exeter Academy was tonight formally named as Yale's head football coach for the next three years. The Yale Athletic Committee ratified Jones's appointment, which was made by the special football committee consisting of Vance McCormick, Brink Thorne, and John Kilpatrick.

The appointment of Michael F. Sweeney, for fifteen years athletic director of the Hill School, Pottstown, Penn., as general athletic adviser at Yale for two years was also ratified.

The plan to continue the special committee in charge of reorganizing Yale football was carried out and two former players, Walter Camp, the veteran Yale athletic adviser, and Joseph R. Swan of Albany, head coach in 1901, were added to the committee.

The athletic committee gave out a statement in regard to the coaches as follows: "This selection was urged by the committee after it had interviewed every available candidate suggested, and after it had consulted with a large number of the old Yale football players and coaches as to the situation which has existed in New Haven in recent years. It is felt by the committee and by the association that the choice will inspire in the minds of both graduates and undergraduates a feeling of confidence and enthusiasm.

"The committee's further study of the general athletic situation has convinced it and the association that the development of good teams in any branch of sport under modern conditions requires a perfectly organized system to cover the smallest details, not only as regards the coaching, but the physical and mental training of the men; and the development of better co-ordination between the graduates and undergraduates in their joint efforts for the association. To assist the officers of the association and the various coaches in their work, therefore, the association has voted to request Michael F. Sweeney, now at the Hill School, to serve as general athletic adviser at Yale for as much time as will be possible during the balance of this year and during the college year 1916-1917, when he will be on leave of absence from the Hill School. It is felt that Mr. Sweeney's previous training and experience in organizing, as well as his strong personality and knowledge of individuals, will make him a most valuable factor in reorganizing the conduct of both major and minor sports at Yale.

"Following the appointments above mentioned, the athletic association voted on motion by Captain Black of next year's eleven to appoint a committee on football to have full charge of all matters pertaining to that sport and to be responsible only to the athletic association and the university authorities, the graduates chosen for membership on this football committee being Vance McCormick,' 93 S., Chairman; S. B. Thorne, '96; John R. Kilpatrick, '11; Joseph R. Swan, '02, and Walter Camp, '80. There are, of course, numerous details to be worked out in perfecting the coaching system, selecting additional members of the coaching staff, dividing the work and responsibilities, &c. These details can best be defined and worked out, in the opinion of the athletic association, after conferences among the members of the football committee, the head coach, and others."

Tonight's meeting brought back the veteran Walter Camp into his first meeting with the Yale Athletic Committee since his retirement more than a year ago. While he is not a member of the body, he was invited to sit with it tonight. His appointment as a member of the special football committee of reorganization was made in response to a general demand from both alumni and undergraduates that he return as a Yale athletic adviser.

The positon of Sweeney will place him in the rôle of councilor of both Yale major and minor sports. He will reorganize every sport at Yale. He and Jones will take up their new duties at Yale in time for the development of the Spring teams.

Professor R. N. Corwin, head of the Yale Athletic Committee, tonight denied that there seems any prospect of Captain Black of the Yale eleven resigning his positon. It was admitted by members of the Faculty that he is below standard in some of his studies just now, but he has until next Fall to raise his marks, and there is every indication that he will do so.

Coach Jones was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1908. He was 'Varsity quarterback for three years, and in his senior year was Captain of the baseball team. For the last few years he has successfully coached the eleven of Phillips Exeter Academy.

No action was taken tonight concerning proposed revised eligibility rules for Harvard, Princeton, and Yale. It was reported unofficially that a decision as to the eligibility of five Yale baseball players would be announced within the next two weeks.

Cornell's Team for Boston Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Six Cornell 'Varsity track men will be taken to Boston Saturday night to represent the University in the annual indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association. The mile relay team will be chosen from the following five: Lewis, Starr, Bartsch, Shelton, and Kelly. Alma Richards, the Olympic title holder in the high jump, will be entered in the high jump and shot-put. He scored in both events in the intercollegiate championships last Spring. Coach Moakley and Manager Sanborne will accompany the team. The relay men, while not up to the standard of other quarter-mile runners, can be counted upon to give the Crimson a hard fight for the honors.

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STANFORD BARS FRESHMEN.

Changes Attitude on Athletics and May Meet California Again.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Feb. 2.—Students of Leland Stanford University today rescinded their stand in favor of allowing freshmen to participate in intercollegiate games. Their previous position caused a rupture of relations with the University of California and notably the abandonment by California of Rugby football in favor of the American game. Stanford still plays Rugby.

Today's action by the student body makes possible the annual boat race and a renewal of all other athletic meets except football.

TO SCAN GRIDIRON ARMOR.

Apparel Perilous to Players a Rules Committee Problem.

When the Football Rules Committee meets here late this month, one of the questions which is to come up for discussion concerns the armor worn by the players. There is a rule in the code now covering this point, but it is the opinion of many football men that it should be made more specific. The committee has received communications stating that some of the equipment worn last season was dangerous to the other players.

It has been hinted that the contrivances worn by some of the gridiron athletes on the head and shoulders were designed more as an offensive aid to the players wearing them than as a protection. At any rate, the officials will doubtless be warned to pay closer attention to head gears and shoulder pads than they have in the past.

The rule which now covers this point is as follows:

"No player having projecting nails or iron plates on his shoes, or any projecting metallic or hard substance on his person, shall be allowed in the game. If head protectors are worn, no sole leather, papier maché, or other hard or unyielding substance shall be used in their construction. All devices for protection must be so arranged as, in the judgment of the umpire, to be without danger to other players. Leather cleats upon the shoes shall be allowed."

HARLEM OARSMEN REJOICE.

Changes Under Viaduct Planned by Uncle Sam Will Improve Course.

If the present intentions of the Federal Government with regard to removing some of the stonework supports of the viaduct at High Bridge are carried into effect, the rowing course on the Harlem River will be greatly benefited. According to Richard Sturcke, President of the New York Rowing Association, Government engineers have already outlined the changes. Three of the huge stone pillars that support the viaduct are to be removed and a span substituted. Each of these pillars covers an area of more than a hundred square feet, and their removal will give racing shells much more leeway at this point.

Another objectionable feature which will be eliminated by the proposed change is the swirl of the eddying waters at the base of these pillars when the tide is running fast. In past races many shells have come to grief beneath the bridge, and there is a regular downhill plunge in the water from one side of the arches to the other. Plans are also under way to blast out an obtruding section of rock near the bridge which projects from the Speedway bank and cuts off a large section of the present waterway.

VERSATILE BRONX BOY.

T.L. Widmayer Plays Football, Baseball, and Basket Ball at Amherst.

Theodore L. Widmayer, a graduate of Morris High School, in the Bronx, is making a fine record in athletics at Amherst College. Although only a junior, Widmayer is Captain of Amherst's basket ball team, which, after losing its first game of the season by a 27 to 32 score to Dartmouth, has since won from Williams and Union. Widmayer plays a strong game at guard, and scores an unusual number of goals for a back court man, besides shooting the foul baskets.

Widmayer is an all-round athlete. He played centre on the Amherst football team last Fall, and was considered the best man for his position in the line by Coach Riley. He was on the football squad last year and will be one of the strongest contestants for a position in the outfield this year. In addition he has also played on his class soccer team and competes on his class swimming team.

The junior class honored Widmayer with a third consecutive election to the class Presidency last Fall. He is a member of the Student Council, the executive body of the Student Association, Amherst's self-governing body. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

Smaller Track for Celtic Park.

Celtic Park, the property of the Irish-American A. C., will have a new four and one-half lap to the mile cinder path this Summer. Arrangements for the building of the new track were completed yesterday when a delegation from the club, accompanied by Sparrow Robertson, the track builder, inspected the Long Island site and decided on the four and one-half laps instead of a five-lap circuit. Some weeks ago the city notified the I. A. A. C. that a street would be cut through the park and would cross the southern end of the cinder path. This necessitated the rebuilding of the oval, which is now four laps to the mile. Work will be started on the track as soon as weather conditions permit.

Plainfield Country Club Election.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 2.—The Plainfield Country Club at its annual meeting last night elected these officers for the year: President, J. P. Stevens; Vice President, W. T. Kausman; Secretary, H. W. Brower; Treasurer, S. D. Lounsbery; Trustees, W. H. Roger, G. M. Holstein. The club has a membership of about 800 in all classes, and the Treasurer reported a cash balance of $3,315.52.

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WANTS BAN TAKEN OFF YALE ATHLETES

University Paper Urges Authorities to Reinstate Disqualified Ball Players.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.—For the first time in Yale history, the Yale Daily News has made a demand upon the Athletic Committee of the university. It today asked the committee to reinstate Le Gore, Milburn, Pumpelly, Rhett, and Easton, the athletes who were barred last September on a Summer baseball technicality. It quotes the Harvard Crimson as voicing the same demand.

The News insists that the university, not the men, is to blame.

In this connection the story was told today on good authority that at the hearing last Friday before the Yale-Harvard-Princeton Eligibility Committee Harry Le Gore made the statement that he had made his vacation plans for last Summer and was to take an extended trip with relatives when officials of the Baseball Association came to him and urged him to join the squad of ball players at Quogue, L. I. He told them that he had planned to take an all-Summer trip and had practically declined to go to Quogue when George B. Case, graduate baseball adviser, added his request to that of the other officials.

Le Gore says that he changed his plans and went to Quogue, relying on the arrangements made for the accommodation of the baseball players, and believing, when the board of the five players was paid the first two weeks, that they were the personal guests of one of the owners of the Quogue nine.

Le Gore does not believe that Case or any Yale baseball official had anything to do with the giving of free board to the five players, but he insists that he regarded himself as in the hands of the baseball officials while the players were at Quogue. Coach Tommers of the nine and Captain Milburn were in charge of the squad while there. The editorial in the News today is, in part, as follows:

> Once again the Harvard Crimson, in an editorial which we print elsewhere, has given expression to the attitude of Harvard men as to the eligibility of the five Yale men who played baseball at Quogue last Summer. In their belief they should be reinstated. It is a belief not based on sentiment—we have had ample evidence of their good sportsmanship before—but on an unprejudiced consideration of the case "in the light of pure justice, justice not of the letter, but of the spirit." As such it carries great weight.
>
> It is a question of whether Yale ought to mete out justice to five victims of her own athletic system or whether she should sacrifice them on an altar of her own building in the name of clean athletics. If sacrificing individual justice in this case would cordone for Yale's past laxness in regard to Summer baseball, or if it would affect her future conduct, there might be grounds for hesitation. It does, however, neither.
>
> We can see but one course open to the Yale athletic authorities: Admit Yale's own guilt, reinstate the men, and then take such steps as will guarantee in the future a system that will preclude the possibility of laxness on the part of the authorities and ignorance on the part of the players. Why hesitate longer?

Board of Directors for the Braves.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The transfer of the Boston National Baseball Club to a syndicate headed by Percy D. Haughton, the former Harvard football coach, was still further perfected today by the election of a new Board of Directors. The new board includes former Governor David I. Walsh, who is also made Vice President; former Lieut Gov. Louis A. Frothingham; A. Paul Keith, President of the Boston Athletic Association; Colonel Edward E. Logan of the Ninth Regiment of State Militia; Charles Pfaff, a retired Brigadier General of the militia; William F. Garcelon, and Manager George T. Stallings.

Walter E. Hapgood, who served as Secretary under President Gaffney, was re-elected. Mr. Haughton and A. C. Wise were made President and Treasurer, respectively, at the time of the transfer of the club last month.

Harvard to Play Boston Red Sox.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—An exhibition game between the Boston Americans, baseball champions of the world, and the Harvard University nine, to be played April 10, at Fenway Park, was announced today.

George Davis, one of the pitchers of the Boston Nationals, returned his contract unsigned to the club headquarters. It is Davis's intention to finish his course at Harvard Law School before rejoining the team.

NEWS OF THE TURF.

John Sanford has decided to make his first invasion of the Kentucky tracks. This announcement was made yesterday by the owner of Hurricania Farm, when he said he would enter George Smith, for whom he paid $20,000, for the Kentucky Derby. The horse will be shipped from Amsterdam, N. Y., to South Carolina for its preliminary training. The stablemate to accompany the gelding will be St. Isadore. Until his single defeat at Saratoga last August, George Smith held an unbeaten record.

Judge Pettingill writes from Tijuana, in Southern California, where an effort has been made to hold a Winter race meeting, that it has been decided to call the meet off, owing to the floods. On three different occasions racing there has had to be postponed because the track was under water. The meeting will be continued in the Spring.

Among the prominent sires of the fifty-four two-year-olds still eligible for the Kentucky Breeders' Futurity are Jack Atkin, Ogden, a Futurity winner; Hastings, who twice headed the list of winning stallions; Peep o' Day, who died recently; Out of Reach, Ballot, Peter Quince, and Ormondale.

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TRIO OF POLO CONTESTS.

Blue Birds Beat Philadelphia—Tigers and White Owls Also Win.

Three Indoor Polo League games were played last night at the Central Park Riding Academy, the Philadelphia team making its first appearance in a local ring. The Quaker City men put up a good fast game, but were defeated by the more experienced players composing the Blue Birds. The score was 10½ to 7 goals. At the same place the White Owls defeated the Bedford team of Brooklyn in a closely contested game by the score of 6½ to 5 goals.

In the third match, which was played at Durland's Academy, the Tigers defeated the Lavenders from the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. The score was 15 to 12 goals.

The losers had to concede six goals, and the handicap was too much for them. Both trios put up a hard hitting and fast riding game from the throw-in, and kept the onlookers in a whirl of excitement. Each team scored six goals in the first period, the features being the many clever saves of Goodman and Guggenheimer, and the aggressiveness of Kiley and Rouss for the Lavenders. It was a scrappy period, which ended with the score at 12 to 6 in favor of the victors.

The Lavenders tried desperately to catch up in the second chukker, but they were unable to do so. Line-up and summary follow:

TIGERS.	H'cap.	LAVENDERS.	H'cap.
1—M. Goodman	0	1—P. J. Kiley	5
2—H. R. Guggenheimer	2	2—J. W. Kopke	3
3—G. C. Sherman	2	3—C. H. B. Rouss	2
Total	4	Total	10

Individual goals—Guggenheimer, (4,) Goodman, (3,) Sherman, (2,) Kiley, (6,) Kopke, (5.) Rouss. Referee—A. H. Sherwin. Timer—W. H. Rose.

DURLAND TRIANGLES LOSE.

Red Bank Fox Hunters Aided by Handicap in Indoor Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 2.—A twelve-goal handicap proved too great for the Durland Academy Triangles of New York in tonight's Indoor Polo Association game at the armory here with the Fox Hunters, the latter team winning by a score of 11 goals to 7. It was a fast game from start to finish, each team scoring two goals in the first half of the four five-minute periods. Bartle and Kinney starred for the New York team, while the mallet work and riding of Stonebridge and Ford and the clever backwork of Kieter featured the Fox Hunters' playing.

In the last two periods of play the visitors made a strenuous effort to win, Kinney scoring one goal in the third chukker, while Bartle, with a pretty backhand stroke and a clever side shot, tallied two more. In the final period Kinney and Bartle tallied two more. The visitors were handicapped by the use of the Troop B mounts. The score:

FOX HUNTERS.	H'cap.	TRIANGLES.	H'cap.
1—W. G. Stonebridge	1	1—Fred Gilman	2
2—Thomas Ford	1	2—A. W. Kinney	5
Back—R. Kieter	2	Back—W. A. Bartle	5
Total	4	Total	12

Goals: Fox Hunters—Stonebridge, (2.) Ford; by handicap, 8. Total—11. Triangles—Bartle, (4,) Kinney, (2,) by pony. Total—7. Referee—Leo McKee. Timer—Thomas S. Field.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

The Mohawk Athletic Club will run the small club indoor track and field championships this year. The Bronx organization has decided to take the risks of promoting this meeting on March 25 and has engaged the armory of Battery E, in the Bronx, for the purpose. Practically every club in New York with the exception of the Irish-American A. C., New York A. C., and Millrose A. A. is eligible to enter a team.

The Knights of St. Peter of New Brunswick, N. J., are eager to get the junior metropolitan outdoor championships this Summer. A campaign with this object was begun last night at a dinner given by the organization in New Brunswick. The club was host to a number of men prominent in athletics, including Lester Stevens, former Commissioner for the district.

Newark may have an international amateur championship boxing tournament this year in connection with the city's 250th anniversary celebration. Before the end of Spring New Jerseyites expect to see a bill enacted by the Legislature legalizing amateur boxing, which once flourished in the State. Such a measure was defeated last year. The Athletic Committee of the celebration has consulted with Amateur Athletic Union authorities on the advisability of holding a tournament similar to those conducted by the Panama-Pacific Exposition last year.

WOMEN'S EASTERN GOLF FOR BOSTON

Championship to be Decided June 5-10 on a Course to be Selected Soon.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Miss Louisa A. Wells, Secretary of the Women's Eastern Golf Association, announced the dates for the holding of the women's Eastern championship for June 5-10, on some Boston course which will be selected in the near future. It is Boston's turn to hold the championship, as New York held it in 1914 and Philadelphia in 1915. Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, present national champion, is also the holder of the Eastern title.

The championship is decided at thirty-six holes medal play, and will be contested June 5 and 6, while the other three days will be devoted to the tri-city matches between New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, for the Griscom Cup. The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association has been waiting for the dates of the Eastern championship before deciding on the dates of the metropolitan championship, in order to keep the dates from conflicting and to insure a good representation of New York women on the metropolitan team in the tri-city matches.

GOLF BALL PRICES CUT.

Caddie's Gleanings in the Rough Will Be of Less Value This Season.

The long expected drop in the price of golf balls has at last been announced by the manufacturers, but the cut is not as profound as most golfers had hoped. With the expiration of the Haskell patent on April 11, 1916, the manufacturers are relieved of paying the royalty of 50 cents a dozen on all the balls that are sold and in most cases this reduction has been given to the players for the coming season. Some of the favorite brands will be continued at the same prices as in former years, while in other varieties the lower rates will amount to much more than the royalty.

The largest reduction at present is on balls that formerly retailed at 65 cents, which will be sold this season at 50 cents. The highest grade of balls, domestic and imported, will retail for 75 cents, and in competition with the 1 shilling balls abroad, the American manufacturers are making a ball to retail at a quarter. With the best foreign and domestic balls selling at the same price, golfers will be able to decide for themselves which country produces the best balls at a given price. Heretofore the prices have varied so that there has been no standard of comparison, and the imported balls have enjoyed considerable prestige merely because of the glamour that attaches to all the golfing products of the United Kingdom.

NEW PRO AT CHEVY CHASE.

Burgess Succeeds Sargent on the Course of Presidents.

The Chevy Chase Club of Maryland has announced the engagement of Jack Burgess, last reason at the Pittsburgh Golf Club, as professional in charge of the Chevy Chase course for next season. Burgess has been at the Pittsburgh links for almost the entire four years which he has spent in this country. He is a native of Montrose, Scotland, and received his golfing education under the tutelage of leading Scotch professionals. He has taken the place of George Sargent, national open champion in 1909, who has gone West to take charge of the links of the Minikahda Club, where the national open championship will be played this year.

The Chevy Chase Club possesses one of the oldest and most famous courses in the country, having become a member of the U. S. G. A. in 1898. All the recent Presidents of the United States have been elected to membership, and Woodrow Wilson and William H. Taft have made many rounds of the course.

New Haven Beats New Rochelle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.—New Rochelle was beaten at hockey here tonight by the New Haven team. The score was 6 goals to 2. Wilkie scored three goals for New Haven, and McKinnon, Flynn, and Upson one each. McCarthy and McDonald, Crescent Athletic Club players enrolled under New Rochelle colors, scored the visitors' only goals.

LARNED HAS CLOSE CALL.

Converted Tennis Player Carried to Extra Hole on Florida Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 2.—William A. Larned, winner of the qualifying round in the Lake Worth golf tournament, was pushed to the nineteenth hole today in the second round to wrest victory from Wilmot H. Smith, the Oakland player. Another feature was the defeat of Frank Frazier, 2 and 1, by H. Pemberton, of Caledonia. The prophets are picking Pemberton and Larned to compete in the final.

Smith played a deadly short game today with few errors. He captured the first three holes. Larned finally caught him at the eleventh, and it was see-saw to the seventeenth green, where the match was again tied and stayed so until the extra hole. The winner always outdrove his opponent, but did not putt so accurately. The score:

First Sixteen.—W. A. Larned, Somerset, defeated W. H. Smith, Oakland, 1 up, 19 holes; V. C. Longley, National, defeated H. S. Hungerford, Midlothian, 3 and 2; H. Pemberton, Caledonia, defeated F. D. Frazier, Essex, 2 and 1; Wayland Smith, Oneida, defeated F. C. Vandusen, Minnekahda, 6 and 4.

Second Sixteen.—William Thaw, Lakewood, defeated W. P. Wood, Richmond, 2 and 1; J. C. Davis, North Shore, defeated D. C. Spalding, Old Elm, 3 and 2; Irving Schmelzel, Ekzonok, defeated E. A. Reed, Rivermead, 4 and 3; A. F. Huston, St. David, defeated B. H. Kroger, Hamilton, 7 and 6.

CLOSE GAME AT LEHIGH.

Wins Basket Ball Match from University of Rochester, 25 to 24.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 2.—Lehigh won a sensational game of basket ball from University of Rochester tonight, 25 to 24. It was the best game seen here this year, and was of the see saw variety throughout. The first half ended 13 to 10 in Lehigh's favor. Hale, who had not been able to do much the first half, put Rochester in the lead at the start of the second half, but Brewster did some excellent foul shooting, making the last four points and winning the game. The lineup:

Rochester.	Position.	Lehigh.
Woodams	Forward	Brewster
Harper	Forward	Kirk
Witney	Centre	Crichton
Hale	Guard	Ketcham
Rowley	Guard	Green

Goals from floor—Brewster 3, Crichton 3, Kirkpatrick 2, Ketcham 1, Woodams 4, Hale 3, Witney 1, Harper. Goals from fouls—Brewster, 7 out of 11; Harper, 6 out of 13. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

FOR BROOKLYN ATHLETES.

Park Playground League Formed to Promote Out-of-Door Sports.

A new athletic organization, which may well be the cradle of some of the future's distinguished performers on field and track, has just been launched by the Park Department of Brooklyn. Officially it will be known as the Brooklyn Park Playground Athletic Association and its announced object is to promote out-of-door sports and to develop a wider use of the facilities now provided for recreation in the playgrounds and parks of the borough named.

The following officers chosen will also constitute the Board of Governors: President, Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll; Vice President, Samuel S. Bradley; Recording Secretary, Westervelt Prentice; Corresponding Secretary and Treasury, John J. Downing.

Application for membership in the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has been made.

Branch associations of the new organization will be organized among the men and boys who use the park playgrounds for recreation and exercise. There is attached to each playground an instructor skilled in the most up-to-date methods of coaching and training for athletic contests. The Park Department provides these experts without expense to the athletes themselves.

Seven playgrounds are now members of the association, and the membership is expected to increase as Summer approaches to over a score of playgrounds. Interpark baseball, basket ball, football, and tennis tournaments, as well as athletic meets, will be held. Water sports will be conducted in the Betsy Head outdoor swimming pool, which is 150 feet by 60 feet in dimensions.

The Park Department has two quarter-mile tracks, one at McCarren Park and the other at the Betsy Head playgrounds. Besides these there are several smaller tracks that can be used for training purposes.

Passaic's Eleventh Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 2.—Passaic High School's basket ball team recorded its eleventh straight victory of the season this afternoon, defeating the strong Orange High School team by the score of 67 to 31. This easy victory put Passaic forward as a strong contender for the scholastic championship of the State.

CHAJES ADVANCES IN CHESS TOURNEY

Draw in Match with Rosenthal Puts Him in Tie with Janowski for Second Place.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

Capablanca	11	1	Rosenthal	6½	5½
Chajes	8	4	Hodges	5	7
Janowski	8	4	Black	4½	7½
Kostic	7½	4½	Schroeder	4½	7½
Kupchik	7½	4½	Tenenwurzel	3½	8½
Fox	7	5	Perkins	2½	9½
Bernstein	6½	5½	Banks	2	10

By playing off four adjourned games from the eleventh and twelfth rounds of the Rice Memorial Chess Masters tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, the experts engaged in that competition completed their schedule to the final round, which will be contested this afternoon and evening at the Café Boulevard, Broadway and Forty-first Street. After that round there will be three additional rounds, in which only the players with the four highest scores will take part.

Oscar Chajes came up with D. Janowski of Paris by drawing with Rosenthal in their game from the twelfth round after sixty-five moves, thereby tying the French champion at 8 to 4. A. W. Fox of Washington missed his chance of tying for fourth place by drawing his game with Hodges of Staten Island, who had a close call in the ending. The game lasted sixty-five moves. Besides drawing with Chajes, Rosenthal scored his game with Banks after fifty-one moves. The latter had a hopeless position and did not play on. Perkins and Tenenwurzel also agreed to a draw after forty-seven moves, without resuming play.

The thirteenth round today will be contested in accordance with the following schedule: Hodges vs. Kupchik, Rosenthal vs. Fox, Schroeder vs. Chajes, Kostic vs. Banks, Perkins vs. Janowski, Tenenwurzel vs. Capablanca, and Bernstein vs. Black.

PEARSON STILL CHAMPION.

Wins Pennsylvania Squash Racquets Title Match After Bad Start.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Stanley W. Pearson of the Germantown Cricket Club retained his title as Pennsylvania champion at squash racquets by defeating D. L. Hutchinson, 3d, of the Racquet Club on the latter club's floor today by three games to two. The scores were 10—15, 13—15, 15—9, 15—11, and 15—10.

The match was a thriller from start to finish, but Pearson displayed better court generalship than Hutchinson. With the games two to none in favor of the challenger the champion never lost his nerve, but changed his tactics with remarkable success. He played Hutchinson's back hand continually during the final part of the match, and this appeared to throw the Racquet Club representative off his game.

Gianakopulos Best Point Winner.

Captain Matthew Geis of the Millrose A. A. issued his annual report yesterday showing that the Millrose athletes had scored nearly 400 points during the track and field season of 1915. Nick Gianakopulos, national cross-country champion, led all the individual athletes with a total of 75 points to his credit. Frank Devanney was second, with 52 points, and John Cahill, the weight thrower, was third, with 35 points. Among the other members of the track and field squad who contributed largely toward the total number of points were Kyronen, Pores, Gough, Geis, Wilkins, Hussey, Ellert, Fenmoore, and O'Connor. The club was very successful financially and many new members were received into the organization.

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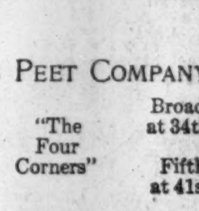

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Light weights predominate, and sizes for men of slimmer build.

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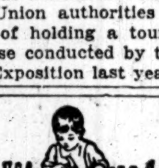

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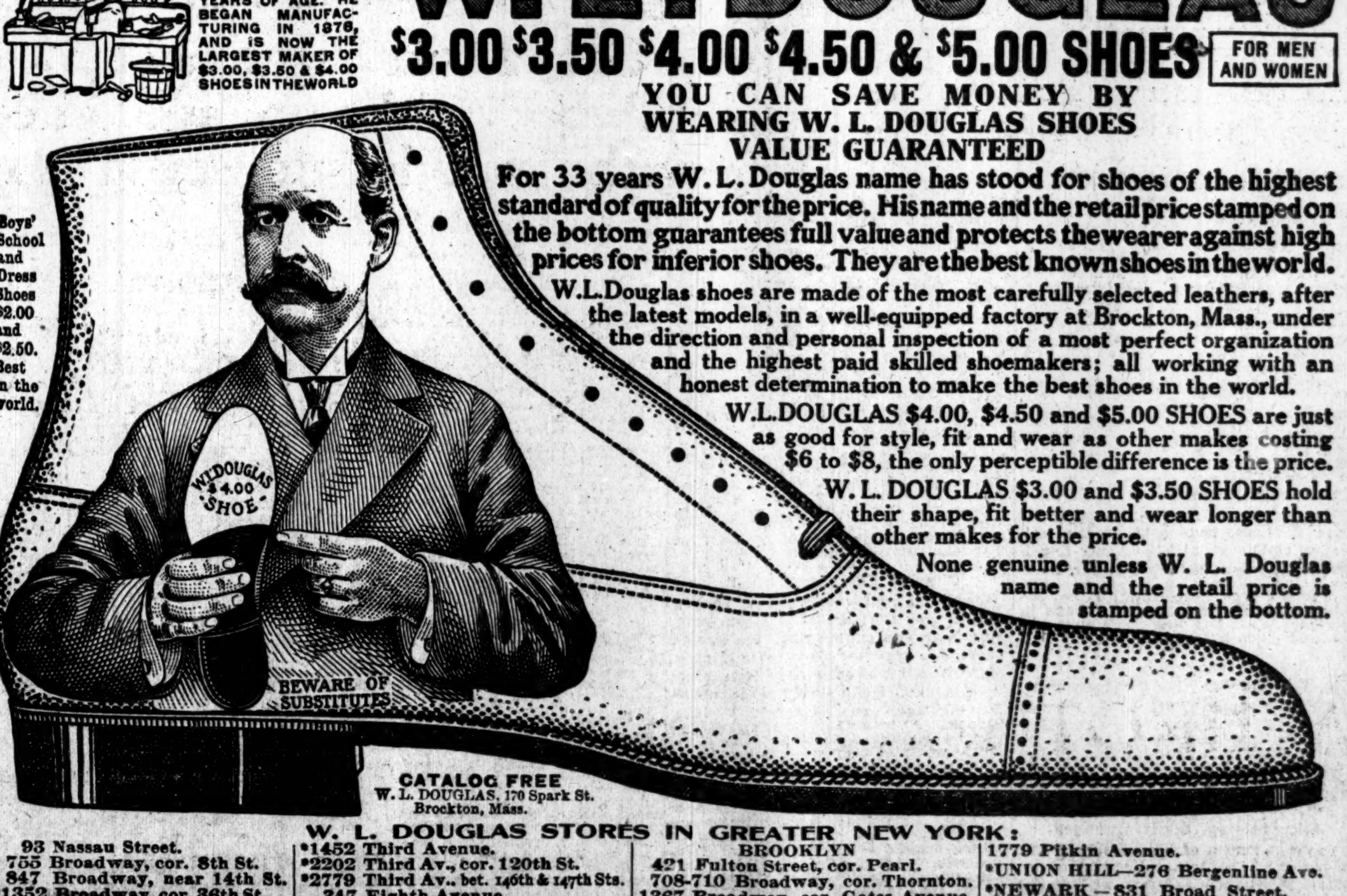

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EDGAR T. APPLEBY TAKES LEAD IN CLASS B BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

WHITE DROPS OUT OF TIE FOR LEAD

Beaten by Clarke in Billiard Tourney, He Leaves E. T. Appleby Alone at Top.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.
CLASS B.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
E. T. Appleby	3	0	40	6 36-44
F. S. Appleby	3	1	74	9 21-31
C. E. White	3	1	42	6 9-43
G. P. B. Clarke	2	2	69	7 13-41
G. T. Moon, Jr.	2	3	41	6 24-46
F. C. Burnham	1	3	69	7 20-40
F. Lowenthal	0	4	33	4 50-59

Edgar T. Appleby is now the only undefeated player in the national class B amateur tournament at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy. When George P. B. Clarke defeated Charles E. White yesterday afternoon by a score of 300 to 267, the tie between Appleby and White for first place in the championship event was broken. All who have watched the play of White in the three games that he has won have been of the impression that he would not retain the leading position, but by a strange coincidence the defeat came when White was establishing the best average that he has thus far made, 6 9-43. White is now tied with Francis S. Appleby for second place, while Clarke's victory placed him ahead of George T. Moon, Jr.

For two-thirds of the game Clarke played strong billiards. This was particularly true in the early innings when, at one time, his average was better than 14; even after twenty-seven innings he was close to an average of 9. During part of this time he drew rapidly away from Clarke, who could not get the ivories running to his liking.

In the twentieth inning the score was 151 to 123 in favor of Clarke, who was playing a closer type of billiards than usual. Then White grouped three pretty runs for 30, 27, and 16 points, and went into the lead. It was a short-lived advantage, however, for Clarke in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh innings ran 36 and 39 respectively, and from that point to the close was always leading, though near the end of the Match White appeared dangerous.

In the last seventeen innings Clarke lost his brilliant execution and counted in double figures only twice. This was in part due to the fact that each man, as the game wore on, resorted to safety play. It was not deliberate, but in attempting a difficult shot each had the object of leaving the balls scattered so that there would be no set-ups. In consequence the average fell lower and lower.

Five innings from the close White brought together a count of 23 and two innings later followed with 15, so that in the forty-second inning Clarke was leading by only 15 points. He gained only one on his next turn at the table but White drew a blank and Clarke took his next opportunity to run out the game. He clustered 17 caroms and part of the run was the product of pretty play. Several times he seemed to lose control, but brought the ivories back to position quickly, in some instances solving the difficulty with well played single-cushion shots that gave the opportunity for a subsequent gather. The scores:

G. P. B. Clarke—0 19 2 37 14 5 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 21 7 3 11 16 5 2 1 1 2 15 39 36 3 5 3 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 15 1 2 0 1 1 17. Total, 300. Average, 6 36-44. High runs, 39, 37, and 36.

C. E. White—0 8 13 4 6 33 1 1 0 0 0 7 5 0 1 4 8 19 3 10 0 30 27 16 1 6 0 0 2 1 1 4 2 6 0 8 0 23 1 1 15 0. Total, 267. Average, 6 9-43. High runs, 33, 30, and 27.

HOPPE'S TERMS FOR MATCH.

Will Play Sutton or Cassignol for $2,500 to $10,000 a Side.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—Willie Hoppe, the billiard champion, in replying to challenges from George Sutton and Firman Cassignol, the French champion, said today through his manager, R. B. Benjamin:

"I will make a match with Sutton or Cassignol or any other player in the world for $2,500 to $10,000 a side, the match to take place, if Sutton accepts, in Detroit, and if Cassignol accepts in St. Louis, the winner to take all. If Cassignol accepts I will guarantee that the winner's share shall not be under $2,500, the match to take place next October."

GET MOTOR SHOW THIEVES.

Youthful Looters at Palace Exhibition Are Apprehended.

So many petty thefts at the Motor Boat Show have been reported to the police in the last few days that yesterday two officers were stationed in the Grand Central Palace, and as a result of their sleuthing five boys, all under 15 years of age, were arrested for stealing overcoats, tickets, badges, and parts of valuable machinery. One of the boys was named Sherlock, and he displayed his cracksmanship by breaking into the desk of the Scripps Motor Company, from which he extracted 144 tickets, a gold badge, and a season ticket to the show.

The exhibits of the different varieties of marine engines have proved very popular, and the men in charge are kept busy explaining why it is that one engine works by steam while another that looks just like it is fed with oil, and still others consume gasoline or even kerosene.

The power plants that turn the screw propellers on the various types of boat vary in size from the little "one-lunger" that is hung over the rear of any rowboat to the gigantic eight-ton Crane reversible oil engine of the Diesel type.

In addition to the Sperry stabilizer, which is supposed to banish mal-de-mer, the bane of the landlubber, another invention which is arousing interest is a contrivance which facilitates the loading and launching of lifeboats at sea. It permits the boats to be filled right on the deck, swung clear, and lowered to the water so that both ends are automatically released at the same time, and the danger of dropping one end is avoided. The navy officials are interested in this invention and it has already been installed on the battleship New York.

A meeting was held yesterday in connection with the show for the purpose of getting the men in the various lines of motor boat construction, engineering, electrical, designing, and accessory to consolidate into a permanent organization to be known as the Society of Marine Engineers.

BOXING CLUBS LICENSED.

State Commission to Allow Bouts in Two More Local Clubs.

The State Boxing Commission has not yet come to any conclusion on the question of permitting mixed bouts. The body had a meeting Tuesday in Albany, but the result of their finding concerning the revision of boxing rules will not be announced for a few days.

New licenses were granted to the following clubs: The Staten Island A. C., at Rosebank, N. J., which is to be conducted by Jim Buckley, formerly manager of the Sharkey A. C.; the Troy A. C. of Troy, N. Y., the St. Agnes A. C. of Brooklyn, and the Progress Club of Eighty-seventh Street and Central Park West, New York City.

Seventy-first Regiment Games.

The annual Winter games of the Seventy-first Regiment A. A. will be held in the armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street this evening. Three fliers are entered in the 70-yard dash handicap, Howard P. Drew of Los Angeles, Frank Stephenson of Trinity Club, and Roy Morse, the national 220-yard champion. There are forty entries for this race, among them A. L. Engels of Brooklyn, who outran Jo Loomis in the 70-yard hurdle race at the Millrose meet last week. Mike Devanney of the Millrose A. A. will be on scratch in the 1,000-yard event, allowing marks to W. Adams, N. Y. A. C., Willie Kelly of the Prudential A. A., C. Walther and J. H. O'Neill, N. Y. A. C., Ed. Haupt, Bronx Church House, and others. The two-mile scratch bicycle race will show Eddie Goodwin, Billy Van den Dries, A. O. Lake, and Jerry Nunziatta in an effort to uphold the local honor against the Buffalo flier, A. Kruehel, who is regarded as one of the fastest men in the flat-floor game. Homer Baker, the British half-mile champion, will start in at least two of the events closed to the Seventy-first Regiment athletes.

Another Victory for Cassignol.

Firmin Cassignol defeated Welker Cochran in an exhibition game at the Amateur Billiard Club last night by a score of 400 to 215. The French expert made a high run of 167 and followed a little later with one of 102. His average was 26 10-16. Cochran made high runs of 54 and 52, and averaged 15 5-14.

WILLARD AND DILLON BOUT NOW PLANNED

Curley and Pollok Sign for Jess, but Jones Says He Is Champion's Manager.

Jess Willard, the champion heavyweight fighter of the world, was yesterday matched to box Jack Dillon, the light heavyweight of Indianapolis, ten rounds in this city on a date between next April 10 and April 22. The match came as a big surprise to local boxing fans, because it was believed that an agreement would be reached whereby the champion would box a larger antagonist in Frank Moran.

The articles of agreement which were signed yesterday by Jack Curley and Harry Pollok for Willard, and by Sam Murgarger for Dillon, call for a bout indoors or outdoors, to be designated by the Willard interests. Jack Curley, who is supposed to be as close to Willard's interests as Tom Jones, his resident manager, left for Chicago yesterday to confer with Jones about the bout.

Dillon's great showing Tuesday night, when he knocked out big Tom Cowler in Brooklyn, led Curley to believe that he would make a fine showing against the champion, Willard. According to the articles of agreement, Dillon is prohibited from taking part in any boxing contest until he boxes Willard, while Willard is given the privilege of boxing Frank Moran in the mean time. A violation of this agreement will mean that $10,000 must be paid over by the party violating the terms of the contract.

The bout will probably be held at either Washington Park in Brooklyn or at the Speedway at Sheepshead Bay. Both of these places would accommodate a large crowd. Willard has been guaranteed $32,500 for his share, while Dillon is to receive $10,000 or 15 per cent. of the receipts.

One of the articles of agreement provides that "the parties to this agreement shall meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Considine's, Broadway and Forty-second Street, and post forfeits of $2,500 each with Bob Vernon to guarantee that they shall live up to all the stipulations of the agreement."

Another articles says: "It is agreed that in the case of an unavoidable postponement of the original date set, that the match shall be boxed on such date within the time limit set as the parties of the first part may designate."

The articles are signed by Curley, Pollok, Murbarger, and Bob Vernon, the latter as a witness.

The unusual match was the talk of boxing circle last night. The fact that Dillon is small compared with the towering Willard may meet with opposition from the State Athletic Commission. Dillon stands 5 feet 7½ inches and weighs 170 pounds. Compared with Willard's measurements, the champion will have an advantage of 10½ inches in height and almost 75 pounds in weight. Willard's reach will also greatly exceed that of the game little Indianapolis fighter.

Ike Dorgan, manager of Frank Moran, stated last night that Tex Rickard had talked with Tom Jones, Jess Willard's manager, over the telephone from Chicago yesterday and that Jones stated that he would give Rickard a final answer on his proposition today.

Manager Dorgan also said that when he talked with Jones, he stated that the Dillon bout was ridiculous and that he (Jones) alone was Willard's manager. Dorgan said that Jones denied that Curley's option on the Willard contract had been extended two weeks beyond Feb. 1.

To Choose Kennel Club Governor.

A meeting of the members of the American Kennel Club will be held next week when the vacancy on the Board of Governors created by the death of Herman B. Ruryea will be filled. There are only forty members in the club, which is virtually a closed corporation, with valuable assets and few liabilities. The Board of Governors consists of seventeen members, and membership thereon is eagerly sought. The possible candidates for the vacancy are Clarence H. Mackay, Harry T. Peters, H. K. Bloodgood, and Walter Ferguson, Jr. All four men have been connected with the American Kennel Club for a number of years, and have large kennels of various breeds.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

A report is current in Philadelphia that the Army and Navy football game will be played on Franklin Field on Nov. 25, instead of a week later, notwithstanding both the Navy and Army have scheduled their annual game to be played Dec. 2. The University of Pennsylvania is making arrangements for the game, but it is not believed that it will be held on Nov. 25, when Yale and Harvard will clash at New Haven.

The Board of Directors of the University of Pennsylvania have chosen Robert C. Folwell as Penn's representative on the Football Rules Committee to succeed Dr. Carl Williams. The Directors have approved the selections of Byron Dickson and Dr. Charles Wharton as assistant football coaches and ratified the baseball schedule.

Pinehurst's St. Valentine golf tournament was postponed yesterday on account of rain. The qualification round was played Monday.

Chicago Athletic Association has a scandal on its hands and is trying to work it off through the Amateur Athletic Union. Walter Farrell, Lloyd Neff, Hobart Olson and Charles Pavlicek, members of the swimming team, were suspended because they were life guards last Summer at park beaches. Their case has been heard by the Central Registration Committee, but no decision has been handed down and probably will not be until word has been received from A. A. U. headquarters in New York. The A. A. U. in 1908, on an appeal made from a decision in the Middle Atlantic States Association, ruled that swimmers who accepted employment as life guards professionalized themselves.

The Western Lawn Tennis Association has been elected L. H. Waidner President, and the Western championship events have been awarded to the Onwentsia Club of Chicago.

Charles Comiskey, owner of the Chicago White Sox, was notified yesterday that he had been made a member of the Bricklayers' Union. At a meeting of the local union Tuesday night Comiskey, was made a member with full privileges and a union card was issued in his name in appreciation of his permitting the union to build a clubhouse on land adjoining the White Sox park.

The second team of the Xavier High School basket ball squad defeated the second team of St. Peter's College Prep in the Ninth Regiment Armory yesterday by a score of 27 to 23. Murray, centre for Xavier, scored 19 of their points.

The baseball team of Waseda University, Japan, will come to the United States again next Summer for a series of games with a number of the leading universities. A cablegram from Professor Iso Abe of the Japanese institution to "Pat" Page, coach of the University of Chicago team, stated that the Waseda nine would arrive in San Francisco May 4. The Japanese played a number of games with university teams in this country in 1911.

G. Harris (Doc.) White has been signed to manage the Denver Western League Club for 1916. White formerly was a member of the Chicago Americans.

Road races under the auspices of three local athletic leagues will be run on Sunday. The Harlem A. C. five and a half mile chase will start from the St. Joseph's Y. M. C. in West 126th Street. The first run of the Bronx Athletic League will be staged from the Pennant Athletic Club, 2,720 Third Avenue. Only athletes connected with Bronx clubs are eligible to compete. The run of the Yorkville A. L. will start from the Union Settlement A. C. in East 104th Street.

In conjunction with the Harlem carnival, which is to be held early in April, a modified marathon over a course measuring about nine miles, and leading through Yorkville, Harlem, and the Bronx, will be staged.

A decision of the National Baseball Commission soon to be announced will be a shock to many a Federal League ball player who now believes himself to be a free agent, said B. B. Johnson yesterday at Excelsior Springs, Mo. The decision is in the case of Eddie Plank, pitcher, who appealed to the commission to be made a free agent. Plank claimed his contract with the St. Louis Federals had expired and that when he had signed that contract all the American League and National League clubs had waived on him. "All the clubs had not waived on Plank," said Mr. Johnson; "Boston and Cincinnati in the National both claimed him, but that does not affect the case. Organized baseball will recognize the reserve clause of the Federal League. All players whose contracts have expired are under reserve by their clubs, whether in the Federal League or not. Hence, Plank belongs to St. Louis."

Bill Roper, the former Princeton football coach, has been re-engaged to instruct the Swarthmore eleven next season. Roper developed a fairly good team last Fall and won five of the eight games played, including the Haverford contest.

John Gilroy, the crack half back of Georgetown University, will enter Yale next Fall, it is said in Washington. Gilroy was one of the best players in the South last Fall, being proficient in forward passing, running with the ball, driving through the line, and playing on the defense.

Two well-known athletes are among the late entrants for the annual indoor games of the New York Athletic Club, which will be held next Tuesday night at the Twenty-second Engineers' Armory. Jack Tressider of the Toronto Y. M. C. A., the speedy Canadian quarter-miler, has been nominated for the 500-yard Buermeyer Special, and will be pitted against Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania, Tom Halpin and Dave Caldwell of the Boston A. A., Joe Higgins of Holy Cross College, and Billy Moore of Princeton University. Howard Berry of the University of Pennsylvania, winner of the pentathlon in the Pennsylvania relay carnival last year, will compete in the 300-yard and 880-yard race.

Worcester Tech's gymnasium, a present from her alumni, will be completed soon and plans are being made for an up-to-date physical training system and for the employment of a competent physical director. This will mean a radical change in the situation at Tech for gymnasium work will be compulsory for certain classes and maybe for the entire school.

Springfield Y. M. C. A. College has begun indoor baseball practice and Ray Fisher, a pitcher of the New York Americans, will have charge of the battery candidates until it is time for him to report to the Yankees in the Southern training camp at Macon.

Bates College expects to hold the New England Intercollegiate track and field championships next Spring and if she receives the sanction bleachers will be built at Bates to accommodate at least 5,000 spectators.

Charles Ellis of Pittsburgh defeated Joseph Stone of New York at Pittsburgh yesterday in the interstate three-cushion carom billiard tournament by the score of 50 points to 46. Ellis made a high run of 11 and Stone had a high run of 6.

Company K won the annual ten-man team shoot for the Zabriskie trophy of the Seventy-first Regiment yesterday at the Regiment's Armory by the score of 916 points, breaking the former record of 901 points, also made by Company K at last year's competition. The other companies finished as follows: Company H, 873; Company C, 857; Company D, 854; Company E, 852; Company L, 848; Company I, 847; Company A, 847; Company B, 806; Company G, 791; Company M, 762, and Company F, 511.

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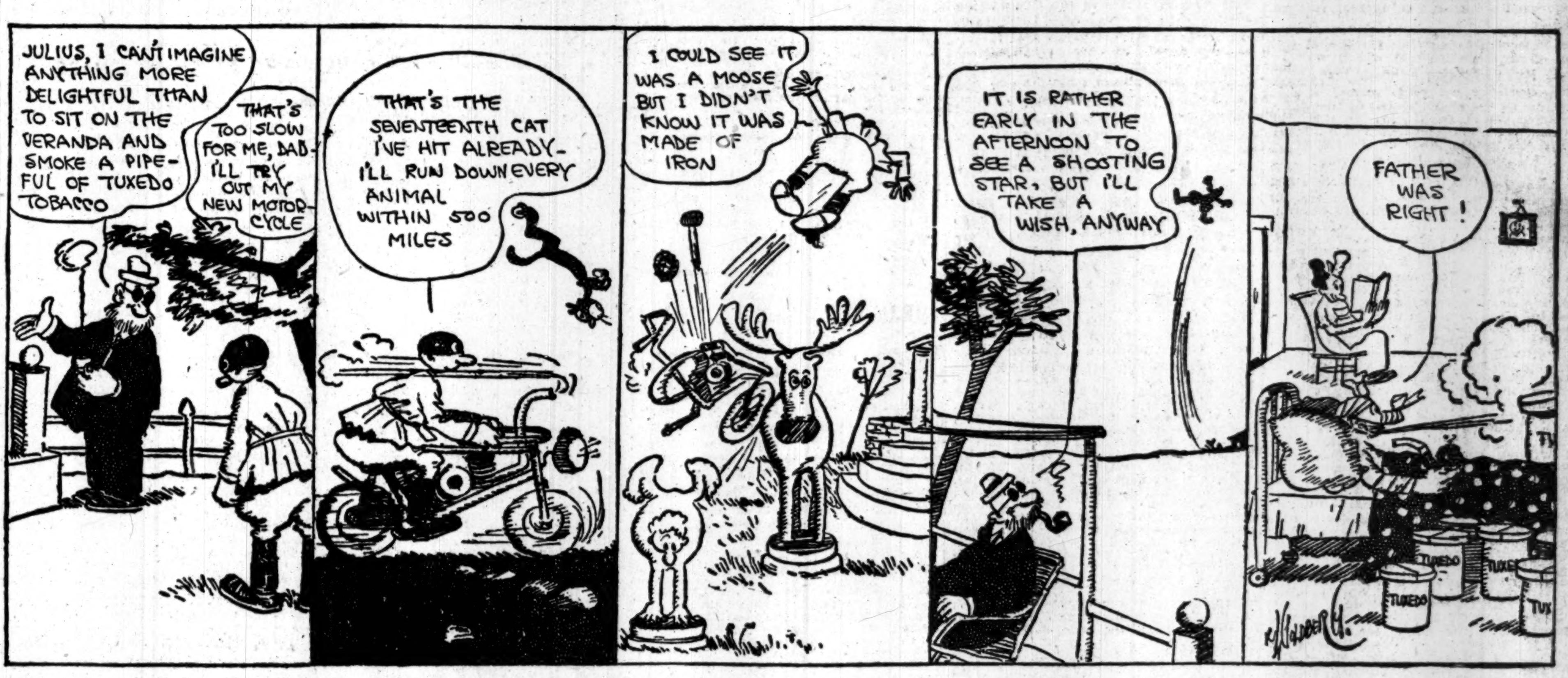
JULIUS, I CAN'T IMAGINE ANYTHING MORE DELIGHTFUL THAN TO SIT ON THE VERANDA AND SMOKE A PIPEFUL OF TUXEDO TOBACCO
THAT'S TOO SLOW FOR ME, DAD. I'LL TRY OUT MY NEW MOTOR-CYCLE
THAT'S THE SEVENTEENTH CAT I'VE HIT ALREADY- I'LL RUN DOWN EVERY ANIMAL WITHIN 500 MILES
I COULD SEE IT WAS A MOOSE BUT I DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS MADE OF IRON
IT IS RATHER EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON TO SEE A SHOOTING STAR, BUT I'LL TAKE A WISH, ANYWAY
FATHER WAS RIGHT!
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Get a tin right away. Then it'll be smoke-up and cheer-up without a let-up seven days in the week and fifty-two weeks in the year.

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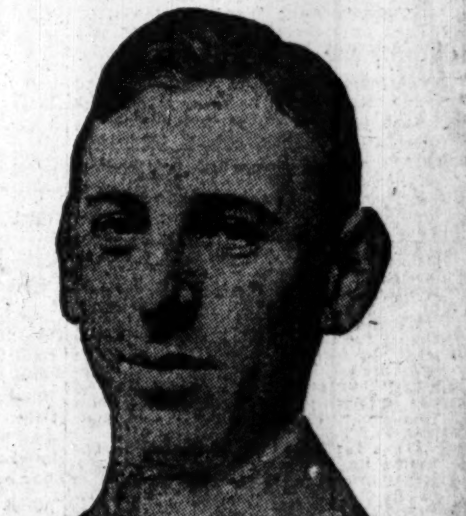

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BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

SAYS PUMP STATION MUST STAY IN PARK

Board of Water Supply President Declares That Geology Fixes the Site.

CANNOT BE UNDERGROUND

Also Asserts an Aqueduct Detour Would Be Expensive and Create Big Engineering Difficulties.

Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply, defended yesterday the action of the board in relation to the proposed pump system which was to be housed in a large building in Morningside Park. The station, he said, was absolutely necessary to the Catskill aqueduct system. Without going into the details of the engineering reasons, Mr. Strauss declared that an underground station or a detour so as to bring the station out of the park was not feasible.

"Were it possible to put all this apparatus underground, we, of course, would do so," he declared, "nor would there be in that case any justification for incurring the expense of constructing and maintaining a building."

"Could not a detour be made so as to take the station out of the park?" he was asked.

"It is not possible," he said, "to twist the aqueduct out of shape by building a loop or angle to create a detour, in order that this building might be taken to adjacent private property. The reasons for this are purely physical. It would not only make necessary a change in the fundamental plans of the aqueduct, now constructed at great depth under the surface and complete for operation, but it would involve many problems affecting the pressure of the water flowing through curved or angular places, involving also problems of friction affecting the permanency of the structure and the great liability of incessant repairs at such a place.

A Geological Problem.

"The location of the city pressure tunnel, which runs approximately eighteen miles from Hill View reservoir at the northern end of the city to the East River at Clinton and South Streets, was necessarily determined on geological grounds strictly," Mr. Strauss said. "It was also necessary to consider economic reasons, as the location of this vast extent of tunnel—at present the longest in the world—on private ground would have involved an expense for acquiring easements and property along its route running up into millions of dollars.

"The location was, therefore, chosen under the streets and avenues owned by the city, and this necessarily took it along its route under Morningside and Central Parks, besides a number of other public squares and places.

"To pass the deep gorges in the bedrock at the Harlem River and Manhattan Avenue geological conditions made necessary a deep depression of the tunnel from a point east of the Bronx shore of the Harlem River to a point south of Morningside Park, and it so happened that the deepest part in this depression of the tunnel occurred beneath Morningside Park, where Shaft 11 with its drainage equipment was located.

"This equipment will be used only on rare occasions, when the tunnel will be emptied for repairs which may be necessary, or the ordinary work of inspection and cleaning. The drainage equipment is, in fact, placed at the bottom of the shaft, which at this point is nearly 450 feet deep, because the water when being drained will naturally seek the lowest place in the tunnel.

No Chimneys on Building.

"The location of this drainage shaft at this particular spot in Morningside Park was narrowly determined by geological conditions, and it could not have been placed elsewhere.

"To make the drainage apparatus effective, while a part is at the bottom of the shaft, another part will be in an underground chamber at the top of the shaft; but other parts will necessarily extend to some height above the ground, and consequently a superstructure to house the apparatus is unavoidable. There will be no chimneys or other obtruding apparatus of any kind, nor will there be any steam plant, as all the machinery will be driven by electric power.

"It may be said that in this tremendous work of constructing the long city tunnel seven miles of parks are traversed, and this is the only place where it has been found necessary to place any structure above the surface of the ground.

"As it thus became necessary to erect this structure in a park, great care was used in producing a building which would add a positive ornament to the location, and the consulting architects, York & Sawyer, who designed the Kensico Dam and other world-renowned structures, have prepared the plans for a really artistic superstructure 40 feet high by 41 feet wide, in which will be provided resting places for the public. On the suggestion of the Park Department, we have added on either side small comfort stations, intended for the use of the public, and of which this location is very much in need. These will also be constructed of the same material and with similar artistic consistency."

Only Feasible Location.

Mr. Strauss was asked if the low part of the tunnel could not be continued out of the park, so as to allow the sinking of the drainage shaft outside of the park and the building of the pump station there.

"In the location of these shafts," he said, "the engineers were compelled to put them at definite places for the purpose of controlling the operation for which they were designed. It would, therefore, have been impossible to locate this shaft, or any shafts, at other places unless the complete line of the tunnel were also changed, and that, as I have endeavored to show, was impossible by reason of geological conditions."

Commissioner Ward's Defense.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward sent the following letter to THE TIMES yesterday:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interest you have manifested in the proposed aqueduct structure in Morningside Park leads me to believe that you will welcome a full statement of the facts.

With these in your possession I believe you will feel as I do—that the Park Department's position in respect to the structure is in no way inconsistent with my policy of resisting all encroachments upon park property, whether projected by public or semi-public agencies.

When the Catskill aqueduct was designed the engineers determined that it would be necessary to locate a drainage chamber at the lowest point made necessary by the geological formation of the Borough of Manhattan. This point was located at 121st Street in Morningside Park.

When the Board of Water Supply obtained its first permit from the Park Department in 1910 it made no mention of the possibility of a permanent structure at this point above ground. This department had no information which would lead it to believe that the treatment of the shaft at this point would be different in any way from that accorded to other shaft sites throughout the city parks where the board has since restored the surface conditions to the satisfaction of this department.

On this understanding Commissioner Stover granted the original permit. However, in May, 1911, the board notified the Park Department that a structure would be absolutely necessary to the carrying out of their plans. Since that time the Board of Water Supply has based its whole system of distributing the Catskill water supply upon plans which involve the use of this particular point in Morningside Park.

The first I learned of the necessity of placing the drainage chamber at this point was last Summer, when I found that at this shaft site the work of restoration of the surface had not commenced. I therefore inquired as to why the restoration in this case had not proceeded with the same promptness and satisfactory results as with the other shaft sites, already restored. The board's representatives then informed me of the previous agreement to place a structure at this point.

When I protested against the proposed structure, the board informed me that the geological conformation of the rocky sub-surface of Manhattan Island brought the low level point of the tunnel inevitably at 121st Street and Morningside Park, so that if they were to make this great aqueduct system—upon which the city had expended millions of dollars—practically workable they must locate their drainage chamber at this point.

The board made a number of engineering surveys for the purpose of determining whether it would not be possible to place all of the pumping apparatus and machinery necessary for this drainage chamber below the surface of the park, but found it impracticable for engineering reasons.

Two courses of policy were then open to me. I could have protested against the continuance of the work, postponed the completion of the aqueduct, and in all probability would have been finally overruled, owing to the broad powers given by act of Legislature to the Board of Water Supply.

This was entirely apart from the consideration of whether the action of a previous administration in allowing the Board of Water Supply to go ahead on the basis decided upon in 1911 did not bind this department in good faith to allow them to proceed.

The other course was to treat this matter as one in which the department must make the best of a bad situation by seeing to it that the necessary structure was treated in such a way as to harmonize with the best uses of the park.

Up to the present time no permit for a permanent structure has been issued by this department, and the size of the proposed structure and its general plan are still under preparation by the Board of Water Supply, after which they will be submitted to me for approval or disapproval and thereafter to the Art Commission.

I feel, therefore, that it is unfortunate that newspapers which have co-operated with me in resisting park encroachments should put themselves in the position which I have thought it advisable to avoid. For instance, I am counting upon the assistance of THE TIMES in my efforts to rid the parks of a number of useless and unsightly buildings which have hitherto incumbered them.

During the past year I have been able to secure the demolition of a large, unsightly building known as the West End Hotel, which was in a bad state of disrepair and entirely useless for park purposes, together with a number of buildings in Fort Washington Park. I have secured the removal of the old wooden Barge Office formerly located in Battery Park, and I am proceeding to have other unsightly and ramshackle structures at Highbridge Park and elsewhere done away with. Finally, as to the Arsenal, a great many of the obstacles that stood in the way have been removed one by one, so that in the near future the Weather Bureau will be relocated as well as the police station. All other activities have now been located elsewhere, and I am hoping that within a year the final action can be taken in regard to removing the Arsenal.

CABOT WARD.

FIGHT CAPITAL HEAT PLANT.

Art Societies Say New Building Would Mar Washington's Beauty.

Discovery that work had been started in Washington, D. C., at the foot of Fourteenth Street, along the Potomac River, on a huge heating, lighting, and power plant, which, because of its central location and giant smokestacks, would command the vision as compellingly almost as the Washington Monument itself, has drawn indignant protests from members of the Commission of Fine Arts, the American Institute of Architects, and other persons of prominence in New York City and elsewhere.

Acting on suggestions as to procedure from Elihu Root, who was asked to give his advice, protests have been made to the United States Senate, and an appeal will be taken to President Wilson if necessary. In the meanwhile the public is asked to bring pressure on Senators and Representatives to protect the beauty of Washington's skyline. Some of those behind the protest are Cass Gilbert, Herbert Adams, Thomas Hastings, Edwin Blashfield of New York; Charles Moore of Detroit; Frederick Law Olmstead of Brookline, Mass.; Colonel William W. Harts, U. S. A., Washington, and Pierce Anderson, all members of the Commission of Fine Arts. Others identified with the American Institute of Architects are Burt Fenner and C. Grant La Farge of New York City, and John Lawrence Burian of St. Louis, President of the Institute.

The plans for the heating, lighting, and power plant call for a structure with four smokestacks, each 16 feet in diameter and 188 feet high. The building itself is to be 178 feet long, 126 feet wide, and from 80 to 90 feet in height. It is to cost, approximately, $1,600,000, and when the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts was directed to the undertaking work already had been started on the excavation for the foundation. Representatives of the commission did not see the plans till Jan. 2, and the contract had then been let.

The plant is to serve the Treasury Department, the White House, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and other public buildings, including some not yet erected.

How it happened that nothing was heard of it before, no one in New York City yesterday seemed able to explain.

It was pointed out that a heating, lighting, and power plant with such smokestacks would, on that site, be unplesantly conspicuous from the Capitol, the White House, Arlington, the Mall, the War College, the Lincoln Memorial, the East and West Potomac Parks, the water approach to Washington—in fact from every spot that might be sought by the visitor or resident for a view of the city beautiful.

It was regarded equally as obnoxious that when the winds were from the south and southeast, (as they usually are in Washington,) smoke and gas from the tall smokestacks would be distributed over the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Smithsonian Institution, the new National Museum, the buildings of the Department of Agriculture, the White House gardens and conservatories, the Mall, and other places people interested in Washington regard almost as sacred.

A plea has been sent to Washington that the excavation be halted until the objections to the scheme were pointed out, and this has been acceded to through a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Newlands which amended the law under which the work was going on.

In the meanwhile, a committee will go to Washington, probably the latter part of this week, to take further action. Among those who will go are Mr. Fenner, Secretary of the American Institute of Architects; John Lawrence Burian of St. Louis, President of the institute, and probably Mr. La Farge.

TRADING LAND WITH CENTRAL.

City Plans for West Side Tracking by Intricate Negotiations Delayed.

In the bargain to be struck between the city and the New York Central Railroad Company with reference to the latter's west side tracks, an exchange of lands is involved. The railroad is to take what is needed for its right of way and the city will assume ownership in whatever the road at present occupies but has no use for under the proposed plans.

Experts on both sides are now engaged in working out the details of this exchange. There are complex questions as to the legal ownership of a considerable portion of the tracks, which the railroad has occupied for a great number of years.

A very considerable part of the New York Central's present right of way is built upon reclaimed land, which is, technically, "land under water." In certain legal proceedings between the city and the New York Central John G. Van Horne testified that as much as thirty-six acres of the existing right of way came under this category, and that of this nearly sixteen acres lay below 135th Street and about twenty acres above that thoroughfare. A certain amount of the land, Mr. Van Horne said, had been covered by water grants, but when these were accounted for there still remained 4.19 miles of the New York Central's tracks which were on this "land under water."

In an opinion filed with the Board of Estimate on June 24, 1913, W. P. Burr, then Assistant Corporation Counsel, held that to this property the railroad could not establish a right of ownership by adverse possession against the city. Not even where the company received deeds from the owners of the uplands to certain stretches of the land under water, did he hold that this gave the company the ownership of the land, reclaimed or submerged, unless the city had, as in a few places, alienated the property to the upland owners.

It is said that the delay in the announcement of the plans for the proposed improvement is due to the efforts that the city authorities and the railroad company are making to clear up these and similar difficult questions.

Plan for West Side Terminals.

Former Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins sent this letter to THE TIMES yesterday:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope your editorial criticisms of my statement regarding west side Manhattan terminals may mark the beginning of an intelligent discussion of port improvement at New York.

We shall not make satisfactory progress until our citizens are brought to realize that the city exists because of the port, and that urgent problems of taxation, food supply, industrial organization, and city planning are waiting upon port organization before they can be settled.

There are a few simple principles of seaport organization universally acknowledged except at New York. These, when understood by our public, will impose their observance upon railroad, steamship, and city officials, who now have no common policy.

Although difficult of attainment, I do not think a west side communal plan is impracticable. As illustrative of some of its difficulties, I may say that during the last five years I have had to defend the Central's right to modern terminals against the obstruction of the New Jersey railroads—the right of the New Jersey roads to joint use of a modern terminal in lower Manhattan against the natural desire of the Central for as exclusive a privilege as possible, and the interests of the city as against both sets of railroads.

Tomorrow, Feb. 3, I shall briefly address the Chamber of Commerce on the general question of port improvement, and, relying upon your courtesy, I shall later reply in your columns to your criticism of my plans. At present I will only add that you are right in your main contention, that no mere obstructive prejudices should delay the west side terminal improvements, and that any plan for the common use of the system must be practicable, and that the New Jersey roads must either willingly or reluctantly be brought to use it.

CALVIN TOMKINS.

SAYS STANDS HURT STORES.

Retail Dealers' President Opposes Enlargement of Privileges.

The special committee appointed by License Commissioner Bell, with Victor Ridder as Chairman, to regulate stoop-line stands held a hearing yesterday at 49 Lafayette Street. The committee is trying to discover if it would be advisable to broaden the scope of stands so that they would be allowed to sell tobacco, fruits, candy, and stationery, as well as soda water and ice cream. Storekeepers oppose this. Louis Goodman, President of the Standkeepers' Association, submitted evidence to show that storekeepers were cutting prices, and not standkeepers.

Isaac M. Ochs, President of the Retail Dealers' Association, said that if the privileges of standkeepers were broadened a majority of the other dealers would have to go out of business. Assemblyman Abraham Goodman, who has introduced a bill in the Legislature to allow standkeepers to sell a greater line of goods, replied that any curtailment of the privileges of standkeepers would mean disaster to 10,000 families.

John F. Gavenda of 148 Second Avenue, testifying for the storekeepers, said he had been successful in business until standkeepers appeared in his vicinity. One Italian standkeeper, he related, had made enough money to send his son and daughter to college, while another daughter was taking music lessons. Last year, he added, the Italian sold out his place, bought an automobile, and retired.

"How much did he sell out his stand for?" he was asked.

"Ten hundred and fifty dollars," replied Gavenda amid laughter.

The committee will hold another meeting next week.

BRANDEIS INQUIRY TODAY.

Committee Ready to Investigate the Supreme Court Appointee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The committee appointed to consider the qualifications of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme Court will hold its first meeting tomorrow. Clifford Thorne, Railroad Commissioner of Iowa, is on his way to Washington and will submit the charges he made some time ago before the Interstate Commerce Commission that Mr. Brandeis had given away the case against the railroads in the 5 per cent. freight case by admitting in the course of his argument for the shippers that the roads needed more revenue.

Ia was intimated today that a counter-attack might be made on Mr. Thorne as to his methods of financing his fight before the commission. Mr. Thorne has described himself as representing various aggregations of shippers, and the allegation is simply that he sought contributions from these shippers to defray the expense of compiling the necessary statistics.

Senators have received a mass of correspondence bearing on Mr. Brandeis's appointment, some friendly and some hostile. But the critical part at least has not been arranged. Some of this correspondence was referred to the sub-committee today by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

One of the charges relating to Mr. Brandeis's private practice of law that Senators expect to be laid before the sub-committee refers to his connections formerly with Patrick Lenox, a manufacturer of Lynn, Mass. Mr. Lenox's son was in Washington today, and is expected to go before the sub-committee as a witness hostile to Mr. Brandeis.

BRANDEIS NOT THE FIRST.

J. P. Benjamin, Also a Jew, Refused Supreme Court Place.

When Louis D. Brandeis was nominated by President Wilson for the United States Supreme Court bench last week the statement was widely circulated that he was the first Jew to whom a post of the highest tribunal had been offered. But Pierce Butler's life of Judah P. Benjamin, on Pages 118 and 119, says:

"His reputation as a lawyer and as a debater, too, had preceded him, while it was generally known that President Pierce had offered him a seat on the Supreme Court, which he declined, not only because he preferred the more active life in politics, but probably also because he needed for his family more money than a Supreme Court Justice received."

Mr Benjamin, who was born in 1811 and died in 1884, was elected United States Senator from Louisiana in 1852 and again in 1857. In the Confederate Cabinet of Jefferson Davis he was in turn Attorney General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State. After the civil war he went to England, where he was called to the bar at the age of 55 years and became a leader in his profession.

First Authors' League Reception.

The first of the receptions of the Authors' League, a new social departure of the organization, which has hitherto devoted itself largely to legal work, will be given at the Colony Club, Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street, this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M. Mary Van de Sande Bakhuyzen, the Terasurer, will be the hostess. Another reception will be given by Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff, Honorary Treasurer, at her home, 24 East Fifty-fourth Street in March, and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, the Secretary, may give another in the Woodcraft Studio. The receptions are under the direction of an auxiliary committee of women.

FILIPINO FREEDOM ADOPTED IN SENATE

Bill for Independence in Five Years Gets Tie Vote, Marshall Casting Deciding Ballot.

CARRIES NO GUARANTEES

United States Not Bound to Protect the Islands After Withdrawing Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate this afternoon, on a tie of 41 to 41, which Vice President Marshall decided, voted to give the Philippines full independence not later than March 4, 1921. At the same time the Senate voted to give the President authority to vacate the islands and recognize their independent sovereignty as soon after Oct. 16, 1918, as in his judgment seemed expedient and proper.

These were the general provisions of the so-called Clarke amendment to which the President had acceded, but before the amendment was adopted it was modified by striking out all provision for neutralizing the islands or guaranteeing their independence for a term of five years. The President's attitude toward the measure thus amended is not known.

Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Committee on the Philippines, did his best to soften as far as possible the sweeping provisions of the Clarke amendment. Personally, Mr. Hitchcock is opposed to fixing any date for the independence of the islands, but after talking with the President he realized it would be impossible to prevent its adoption. Today, therefore, he sought a compromise which fixed the period between four and six years after the convening of the new insular Legislature as the time within which the islands might be set free, with a further provision authorizing the President for good cause to postpone the final act of recognition one additional year. He further provided for the adoption of a Philippine constitution, and omitted all reference to guarantees. But his substitute for the Clarke amendment was rejected by the vote of 24 to 58. Eighteen Democrats and six Republicans supported his proposal, while thirty Democrats and twenty-eight Republicans opposed it.

Some days ago Mr. Clarke of Arkansas modified the amendment, of which he is author, by striking out the provision that the United States alone should guarantee the independence of the islands if the powers refused to join in a common guarantee. Today Mr. Kenyon of Iowa moved to amend further by striking out all reference to a guarantee, and this amendment was adopted by a vote of 53 to 31. Thirty Republicans and 23 Democrats voted for the Kenyon amendment, and 4 Republicans and 27 Democrats voted against it.

While Mr. Kenyon, after voting for his own amendment, voted also for the amended Clarke measure, most of his supporters seemed to regard his proposal as hostile to the Clarke amendment fixing a date for the freedom of the islands. At any rate, thirty-four Senators who voted for the Kenyon amendment afterward voted against the amended Clarke measure. Of these twenty-three were Republicans, most of whom have opposed every suggestion for the speedy evacuation of the islands, and eleven were Democrats.

Vote on Clarke Amendment.

The vote then came on the Clarke amendment in its reduced form. To satisfy other Senators Mr. Clarke had modified his amendment in minor particulars. He made the provision for the retention of naval and coaling bases permissive instead of mandatory on the President, and he included the property of nationals other than American in the provision for the safeguarding of foreign property in the islands. But with the success of the Kenyon amendment support for the Clarke provision was materially weakened and it was not till the last Senator had voted that the result was known. That was a tie, but Vice President Marshall promptly cast his vote for the provision.

There are many indications that Senators realize that any action for the immediate independence of the islands promises little good to the islanders. But the sentiment for the drastic Clarke provision seemed to arise from the idea that the time had come for the United States to withdraw from the burden of administering a possession scattered through the seas thousands of miles away from the American shores. This impression was emphasized today by Mr. Newlands of Nevada, who, after voting to give the islands their full liberty without any guarantee of their independence, offered an amendment appropriating $20,000,000 to teach the Filipinos a common language, the duties of self-government and the industrial arts. The amndment, which was received with general laughter, went over until tomorrow.

No sooner had the Clarke amendment been adopted than Mr. Lippitt of Rhode Island, a Republican member of the committee, who had taken an active part in the handling of the Philippine bill, moved to recommit the whole measure so that the committee might redraft its general provisions in harmony with the Clarke amendment. He said the bill had been drafted to give the Filipinos greater self-government but with American suzerainty indefinitely continued. It increased the voting population from 275,000 to over 800,000, and this provision alone would greatly imperil the new insular government that was now proposed to be made independent.

But the motion to recommit got little support. It was recognized that the bill's chances of enactment at this session would be materially weakened if it were sent back to committee now, and Mr. Clarke did not wish to risk a change in the tie vote by which his amendment had been adopted. He moved to table Mr. Lippitt's motion, and this prevailed by a vote of 50 to 29.

Independence in 1921.

The Clarke amendment as adopted does not mention any calendar dates. But the bill provides that the new Insular Legislature shall convene on Oct. 16, 1916, and four years after that would be Oct. 16, 1920. The President might postpone the independence of the islands for one session of Congress, and as the session next after Oct. 16, 1920, would be a short session, it would end on March 4, 1921. On that date the islands, under this amendment, would have to be liberated, unless Congress affirmatively declared otherwise in the meantime.

The amendment, as adopted, reads as follows:

> The President is hereby authorized and directed to withdraw and surrender all right of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty now existing and exercised by the United States in and over the territory and people of the Philippines, and he shall on behalf of the United States fully recognize the independence of the said Philippines as a separate and self-governing nation and acknowledge the authority and control over the same of the government instituted by the people thereof.
>
> This transfer of possession, sovereignty and governmental control shall be completed and become absolute not less than two years nor more than four years from the date of the approval of this act, under the terms and in the manner hereinafter prescribed: Provided, that if the President prior to the expiration of the said period of four years shall find that the condition of the internal or external affairs of said Philippines in respect to the stability or efficiency of the proposed Government thereof is such as to warrant him in so doing, he is hereby further authorized, by proclamation duly made and published, to extend the said time to and including the date of the final adjournment of the session of Congress which shall convene next after the date of the expiration of the said period of four years, and thus afford the Congress an opportunity in its discretion to further consider the situation in the said Philippines; but any such extension of time by the President shall not otherwise suspend or nullify the operative force of this act, unless the Congress shall hereafter so direct.
>
> For the purpose of complete and prompt compliance with this direction, the President is hereby invested with full power and authority to make such orders and regulations and to enter into such negotiations with the authorities of said Philippines or others as may be necessary to finally settle and adjust all property rights and other relations as between the United States and the said Philippines, and to cause to be acknowledged, respected, and safeguarded all of the personal and property rights of citizens or corporations of the United States and other countries resident or engaged in business in said Philippines, or having property interests therein. In any such settlement or adjustment so made in respect to the rights and property of the United States as against the said Philippines the President may reserve or acquire such lands and rights and privileges appurtenant therto as may, in his judgement, be required by the United States for naval bases and coaling stations within the territory of said Philippines.

COLOMBIAN TREATY IN.

Committee Adopts It After Cutting Panama Indemnity to $15,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—After amending the proposed treaty with Colombia in a way that is expected to make it far from satisfactory to the Government at Bogota, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today ordered favorable reports on that treaty and one with Nicaragua. As prepared when Mr. Bryan was Secretary of State, the Nicaraguan treaty proposed an American protectorate over Nicaragua, while the other, besides promising the payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia for injury to Colombian rights when the United States acquired the Panama Zone, expressed the regret of the United States for incidents of the time.

The proposed Colombian treaty was particularly offensive to Republican Senators because in it the United States would be publicly notifying a foreign Government that the Administration of President Roosevelt had been guilty of wrongdoing in taking the zone. The committee today sought to smooth over that difficulty by making the expression of regret mutual. Nothing was to be said about the incidents connecting with the American acquisition of the zone, but both countries would express regret that strained relations had arisen in the past. Besides this the Republicans who insist that Colombia lost nothing that was hers, asked that the proposed indemnity be reduced from $25,000,000 to $15,000,000, and this was finally agreed to.

But even in this compromise form the Colombian treaty was ordered to the Senate only by the vote of 8 to 7. All the Republicans present voted against it, while all the Democrats, except one, voted for it. This one was Mr. Clarke of Arkansas.

Republicans do not believe the modified Colombian treaty can obtain the needed two-thirds vote in the Senate for ratification, even if it should prove acceptable to Colombia. A poll of the Republicans today by an experienced Senator led him to say that the committee's compromise had only won two votes for the treaty, and this was not enough.

KEATING BILL IS PASSED.

House Favors Measure to Prevent Shipment of Child Labor Products.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Over the protests of a few Democrats from the South, the House today passed the Keating bill to prohibit the interstate shipment of products manufactured wholly or in part by child labor. The debate was marked by a clash between Representative Fitzgerald of New York and Representative Webb of North Carolina, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who led the fight against the bill.

The bill makes it unlawful for any producer or dealer to ship in interstate commerce mine or quarry products made by children under 1* years of age; manufactured products by children under 14, or by children under 16 employed more than eight hours a day, or by childer under 16 employed at night. An amendment was adopted exemption canning clubs formed by boys and girls.

Mr. Webb replied sarcastically to Mr. Fitzgerald's support of the measure, suggesting that New York had no effective child labor law, and the New York member might devote his attention to his home city rather than to a discussion of conditions in the South.

"If the conditions in the State which I represent in part were as vicious as they are in the State of the gentleman from North Carolina," shouted Mr. Fitzgerald, "and the United States Congress felt compelled to take up a bill like this to eliminate those conditions, I would be so ashamed of my own State that rather than attempt to defeat the legislation, I would retire from this House to private life."

The bill was passed by a vote of 337 to 46. A similar measure passed the House last session but was not considered in the Senate.

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FACE SNOW TIE-UP FOR LACK OF MEN

Few of Thousands Registered for Emergency Work Answer Street Cleaning Call.

THREAT OF WORSE WEATHER

Continued Precipitation Followed by Freezing Temperature Predicted by Bureau.

A continuance of the heavy snow which was falling at midnight is likely to cause a serious tie-up of traffic in many parts of the city today because of the inability of the Street Cleaning Department to get men. The Weather Bureau last night predicted that the snowfall would continue through today and might be heavy.

Commissioner Fetherston was 7,000 men short of the number of snow-fighters he needed and expected yesterday at noon when the reserve force was ordered out to clean the streets on which lay snow and sleet varying from two to four inches in depth. Prosperity in other lines had caused an unprecedented labor shortage in the snow-fighting industry.

When the reserve snow shovelers failed to turn out in adequate numbers Commissioner Fetherston started an energetic recruiting campaign and brought up the registered reserve from 14,000 to more than 20,000. In spite of this paper increase in emergency street-cleaners, the numbers actually called out yesterday were far below those who responded at the last storm. Many of those who did turn out were old and hardly able to do their work.

Fearing such a shortage, Commissioner Fetherston sent out calls for the entire 20,000 to appear for duty on the first shift yesterday. Only 6,727, or about one in three, responded. With only about half the men required under the plans of the Street Cleaning Department, it was necessary to neglect many of the side streets, which would have been cleaned without delay had the reserve army sprung to their shovels and brooms, according to the carefully thought out plans of the department.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, when the full returns showed the unexpected failure of the reserves to apply for work, Commissioner Fetherston and members of his staff started on a tour of inspection with the view of revising his plans. Dismay was spread in the department by forecasts of the Weather Bureau that it would snow heavily for a while and that today it would turn colder, probably causing snow to freeze to the streets.

Commissioner Fetherston was able to get seventy automobile snow plows into operation yesterday and twelve horse-drawn plows, making it possible to clear the snow rapidly along Broadway and on other streets where the traffic is heavy.

Two of the new "economy" type of snow plows were tried out in Times Square for the first time. They are modeled after the combined reaper and harvester. A sharp blade or guillotine five feet wide shaves the snow very close to the surface of the street, and it passes into a container behind the blade, where it is packed tightly until its capacity is reached. Then the snow is dumped beside a manhole and quickly shoveled into the sewer. Inspectors of the department were enthusiastic over the work of the "economy" plow in Times Square. The snow there was loose, however, and it was admitted that the new machine would not gets its real test until it was tried out in cutting frozen snow.

Reports to the Weather Bureau yesterday showed that the snow and sleet was heavier uptown than downtown. On lower Manhattan the fall averaged between one and a half and three inches, while on upper Manhattan it averaged between three and four inches.

The snow was not heavy enough to cause any serious tie-ups in electric or steam railroad service, although the surface cars were frequently delayed for a few minutes. The worst trouble caused by the storm was an accident to a northbound Ninth Avenue elevated train which left the rails yesterday afternoon just north of the South Ferry Terminal because of an icebound switch. Fifty passengers in the cars were forced to take to the slippery ties and walk back to the station. No one was injured, but traffic into South Ferry was held up for some time while an emergency force put the wheels back upon the tracks.

The telephone and telegraph companies reported last night that there had been no trouble near this city on account of fallen wires. The local steam train service was generally on time, but some overland trains were delayed by heavy storms in the West.

Weather prophets in the country watched anxiously yesterday for the decision of the groundhog on the way the winter would go from now on. The groundhog must base his conclusions on some puzzling data. While it snowed in the morning, it became warm enough to start a thaw at noon, and at times in the afternoon the sun broke through the clouds for short intervals and might have caused a difference of opinion among groundhogs.

JOIN CONGRESSIONAL UNION.

Remnant of Women's Political Union Goes Into Federal Work.

The Women's Political Union, the greater number of whose members went over to the Congressional Union immediately after election, voted yesterday to amalgamate completely with the other union which is working solely for the Federal amendment. This step was taken in a conference at the home of Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard in Syracuse, where members of the Political Union from every part of the State were represented.

The conference was unanimous in its opposition to another referendum in New York State, and it cast its votes to this effect after the suffrage situation had been outlined by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch. Many of the members expressed their willingness to become Chairman of the Congressional districts in which they worked for the State referendum before election. Mrs. Hazard, who was Vice President of the Political Union, will become Chairman of the Congressional Union for Central New York.

The Political Union changed its policy after the November elections and became active in New York City as a working women's organization, with Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest President. This part of the work will probably go on.

SUICIDE USES 2 WEAPONS.

Breaks Knife, Then Cuts His Throat with Razor in Hotel.

Ill health and mental depression are believed to have caused William Parvis Rolph, a Baltimore salesman, who was found dead in his room at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday morning, to kill himself. While Rolph, who was 88 years of age, has been living apart from his wife, his sister said his domestic affairs were not of such a nature as to lead to suicide.

The body of Rolph was found seated on the floor clad in pajamas. He evidently had slashed both ankles with a pen knife, for footprints showed that he had walked to the bed, where he cut the arteries in both wrists and then hacked his throat. The knife apparently broke, for the footprints traced a path to a desk, where he got the razor with which he completed his destruction.

Miss Nannie Rolph, his sister, who was at the Martinique, was notified of the death, and she communicated with Oscar Goodhand, a friend of her brother, who took charge of affairs. The body was shipped to Baltimore last night.

RESORTS.

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Central: Near Beach
Henry Darnell

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HOTEL DENNIS is unequalled in this respect and maintains an unobstructed ocean view from every floor.

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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
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EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hanstein, Prop.

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Write for Illustrated Booklet and rates.

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Overlooking the Lake. Newly furnished. Refined home atmosphere. Complete service. Large sun parlors and public rooms. W. J. CASSEDAY.

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GOLF, MUSIC, DANCING.
E. E. Spangenberg, Manager.

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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele, Golf, Splendid Orchestra, Dancing, English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
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St. James Hall in the Pines.—Electric and Nauheim baths. Rates moderate. Booklet.

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BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature. 243 5th Av., New York.

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RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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Summer Cottages and Camps to rent to desirable patrons; fully furnished and cared for by the management. Address HOTEL GRAFTON, Washington, D. C.

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or for booklets, address Cook's Tours; Marsters, [illegible] Broadway; "Ask Mr. Foster" at any of his Travel Offices; Be[illegible] Ruffner Hotel Bureau, McAlpin Hotel; P. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave.; Offices, O.D.S.S. Co.

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Hotel GORDON 16th and Eye Sts. N.W. WASHINGTON D.C.
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A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike. Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On January 25, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 100 BARRELS OF CATSUP, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 14, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

January 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On January 29, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against ONE KEG OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 14, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

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January 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

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A 6.95% Income After May 1st

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Louisville & Nashville R. R. *Unified 4s 1940	4.25
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. *General 4½s 1989	4.35
Pennsylvania R. R. *General 4½s 1965	4.38
Illinois Central R. R. C., St. L. & N. O. Jt. 1st Ref. 5s 1963	4.85
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. *Ref. & General 5s 1995	4.87
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February Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our February General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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Members New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
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Investment Bonds
Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Recovery Carried Further—Much Attention Given to Possible International Financing.

Wall Street felt surer than ever yesterday that the liquidation and short selling combined, which culminated in the break on Monday, had sufficiently fortified the market for some time against the adverse effects of its previously overloaded condition, and also against the effects of the continuing liquidation for European account. Particular attention was directed to this latter phase of the situation because of the departure for London of Mr. Morgan, whose journey was associated in rumor with some new financing which it was thought very likely would be based in some form on further use of the American securities which are being mobilized by Great Britain.

Sales under this plan have already been very large, but an equally important fact is that despite the volume of this liquidation it has been absorbed very readily. The stock market has suffered less than one might expect it to suffer under concentrated selling of this sort, and the bond market has actually improved, despite the large sales from abroad. Only a very vigorous demand for investments would suffice to bring about a rise in prices in the face of such a selling movement. This market has therefore given the best proof that could possibly be afforded of its strength and of its power to take over a very large amount of securities within a relatively brief period.

Rumor busied itself with a variety of items of international financing, but it remains to be determined whether other means than those now being employed will be resorted to on any large scale. What seems practically certain is that if the war lasts much longer the European countries which have access to this market will be availing themselves of all the means which are feasible to create credits here out of which to pay for the supplies of all kinds which are being, and probably will continue to be, bought for both the civil and the military needs of the nations at war. We naturally desire to lend safely and must see to it that we lend as prudently as possible, but with that proviso there are many reasons why we should lend with a free hand where the primary purpose from the American point of view is the development of our trade. But the immediate results upon our trade are but one of the considerations which prompt our participating on a large scale in this sort of international financing. Assuming that the loans are safe—and no loans are made except on that assumption—the advance which we are making now will afford us the best means of protection against the possible draft on our money resources which otherwise might follow the return of peace. This phase of the matter was recently discussed to good purpose by one of our leading bankers.

The fact that so much attention was being paid in Wall Street yesterday to the possibility of our undertaking further large financial operations for foreign countries is suggestive of the new place which we have come to occupy in the world's money market. The collateral effects of this change in our position extend to many fields. They are one of the sources from which American enterprises are deriving increased value through increased opportunity. It was thoroughly understood throughout the recent decline that it was not due to business conditions, which were continuing to improve even while Stock Exchange quotations were falling. The upturn yesterday, carrying further the improvement of the previous day, was clearly in line with what has been going on in the country's factories and counting houses. That it was at variance with the recent course of prices did not suggest any change outside of the Stock Exchange. Rather did it suggest that the technical conditions which had previously been carrying the market downward, despite external conditions which favored a rise rather than a fall in market values, had been corrected, not fully, perhaps, but, nevertheless, to an important extent.

BUYING STEEL FAR AHEAD.

Allies Seek to Place Orders for Delivery in July, 1917.

The pressure of demand from Europe for steel to be used in making shells is displayed this week in reported offerings of business to the mills for delivery a year and a half in the future. The Iron Trade Review says:

> Heavy buying of steel for the manufacture of munitions for delivery after Jan. 1, has been the foremost feature of the week's market. Much of this has been done for France and it has shown that with that country, at least, there is no expectation of any early termination of hostilities. The buying done this week has been limited to delivery by Jan. 1, 1917, only because the mills do not care to sell beyond. The foreign buyers have been offering business as far ahead as July, 1917. Selling of shell steel in the week, which aggregated some hundreds of thousands of tons, was done at prices which shaded 3 c. mill, a lucrative figure for producers.

The Iron Age says:

> Pig-iron production in January fell off slightly from the December rate, but the loss was due entirely to the strikes at Youngstown. The 45,000 tons reduction there was nearly made up by the blowing in of furnaces in other districts. In January the country's output was 3,188,344 tons, or 102,850 tons a day, against 3,203,322 tons in December, or 103,333 tons a day.
>
> There was a net gain of 12 in the number of active furnaces last month, 307 being in blast Feb. 1, with a capacity of 107,172 tons a day, against 295 on Jan. 1 with a capacity of 105,400 tons a day.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	627	630	620	625
Borne-Scrymser	280	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	109	111	109	111
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	740	730	740
Colonial Oil	165	170	165	175
Continental Oil	270	273	270	274
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland Pipe L.	58	60	54	58
Eureka Pipe Line	235	245	235	245
Galena Signal Oil	154	156	154	156
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	137	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	180	182	179	182
Indiana Pipe Line	105	106	105	108
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¾	13	12½	13
National Transit	34	35	33½	34½
N. Y. Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	103	106	103	105
Ohio Oil	204	206	199	201
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	65	60	65
Prairie Oil & Gas	408	412	406	410
Prairie Pipe Line	226	228	225	227
Solar Refining	295	300	300	305
Southern Pipe Line	218	223	220	223
South. Penn. Oil	359	363	350	358
Southwest Penn.	120	125	120	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	371	373	372	374
Standard Oil of Ind.	494	497	495	497
Standard Oil of Kan.	435	440	435	445
Standard Oil of Ky.	335	340	335	340
Standard Oil of Neb.	335	340	335	340
Standard Oil of N. J.	496	497	498	502
Standard Oil of N. Y.	206	208	206	208
Standard Oil of Ohio	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	85	86	85	86
Vacuum Oil	218	222	216	220
Washington Oil	48	52	48	52

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	145	135	145
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98½	100½	98½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	213	220	210	220
R. J. Reynolds	465	485	469	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	644,063
Same day last year	154,346
Year to date	17,305,696
Same period last year	5,718,672
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.64 +1.02
Same day last year	62.14 — .30

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23¼	23½	1,200	Alaska Gold	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½	−½
28	28¼	2,825	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27¼	28⅝	27	28	+⅞
79	80	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	79	80	79	80	+1½
69¾	71	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	+⅞
97½	98⅛	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+⅛
65	66	900	Am. Beet Sugar	63½	65½	63½	65½	+1¾
62⅜	62½	8,800	Am. Can	62	62¾	61¾	62⅜	+⅛
111	111½	675	Am. Can pf.	111	111¼	110	111¼	−⅜
67½	68¼	3,600	Am. Car & Fdry	66½	68½	66	68	+2
165	166	800	Am. Coal Products	167	167	165	165	−⅝
53½	54¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53¼	53	53¼	+⅜
28¼	29	2,700	Am. Ice Securities	29	29⅝	28¼	28⅞	−⅝
23⅛	23½	800	Am. Linseed	23	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+⅛
41⅝	42	200	Am. Linseed pf.	41⅝	41¾	41⅝	41¾	−¼
66¾	67	7,700	Am. Locomotive	65¼	67	65	66¾	+1½
102	102¾	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	102	102	102	+⅝
101⅜	101½	22,290	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	98¾	101¾	98	101½	+2⅞
54⅛	54⅜	700	Am. Steel F'dries	53	54⅞	53	54⅜	+1½
113½	114	1,400	Am. Sugar	112	114	112	113⅞	+1⅞
126⅞	127	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	...
126⅞	127	50	Do., odd lot	127	127	127	127	...
205	208	3,200	Am. Tobacco	204¼	209	204¼	207¾	+6¾
205	208	80	Do., odd lots	204¼	204¼	204⅛	204⅛	...
50⅛	50¼	2,700	Am. Woolen t. r.	49¾	50¼	49¼	50	+1
68	68¼	700	Am. Zinc L. & S.	67¼	68	67¼	68	+½
86½	86¾	22,650	Anaconda Copper	84⅜	86¾	84	86½	+2½
6	7	100	Assets Realization	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅜
65¼	66¾	600	Associated Oil	66½	66½	65	65½	+½
104¼	104½	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104¼	104½	103⅝	104½	+⅜
100	100½	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
114	114¼	23,700	Baldwin Loco	111	114¼	109¾	114⅛	+3¼
88⅞	89	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	89	88⅝	89	+1
76½	76⅞	387	Baltimore & O. pf.	76½	76¾	76½	76¾	−¼
..	..	3	Bank of Commerce	173	173	173	173	...
2½	2⅝	500	Batopilas Mining	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+¼
129½	131½	83	Bklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	129	...
86½	87	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86½	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	+¼
82½	84	100	Burns Brothers	83	83	83	83	−1½
105	..	800	Bush Terminal	100	109	100	109	+9
77⅞	78	3,000	Butte & Superior	76¾	78⅜	76¾	78	+½
30¾	31	1,900	California Petrol	30⅞	31	30½	31	+¼
62	64	700	California Pet. pf.	62½	63	62½	62¾	+¾
170	170⅝	2,200	Canadian Pacific	169⅞	170¾	169	170⅝	+1¼
52¾	52⅞	900	Central Leather Co.	52⅝	52⅞	52⅜	52¾	+⅛
63	63½	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅞	63⅛	62⅝	63	−⅛
13	13⅛	600	Chi. Great Western	12⅞	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
35¼	35½	725	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	34⅞	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+⅛
97¼	97⅜	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	97	97½	96⅞	97½	+⅝
129½	131	100	Chi. & Northwest	129½	129½	129½	129½	+½
17½	17⅝	7,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17	18⅝	17	17⅞	+⅞
22¾	23	900	Chile Copper	23	23	23	23	+⅛
53⅜	53¾	2,120	Chino Copper	52¾	53⅛	52¾	53⅜	+1¼
70	76	100	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	70	70	70	70	−2
45½	45⅝	10,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	43½	45⅝	43½	45¼	+2
28½	29	100	Colorado Southern	28½	28½	28½	28½	+½
48	51	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	48	48	48	48	...
137½	138¼	700	Consolidated Gas	137½	138¼	137⅞	138¼	+⅝
76	77	500	Continental Can	76	77	76	76	−1
106	107½	100	Continental Can. pf.	107	107	107	107	+1
22½	22⅝	5,800	Corn Products Ref.	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+⅛
96½	97¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+¼
40	49	50	Crex Carpet	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
43	52	157	Cripple Creek Cent.	43	43	43	43	+15½
77¾	78	56,400	Crucible Steel	76⅛	78⅞	74½	77⅞	+1⅞
111½	112½	700	Crucible Steel pf.	112	113½	112	112½	+½
195	197	700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	197	199	196	199	+3
105	107	300	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	105¾	106	105¾	106	+1
223	225	300	Del., Lack. & West.	224	225	224	225	+2
19	20	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	−¾
75½	77½	500	Detroit United Ry.	79	79	76	76	−4½
75½	77½	50	Do., odd lot	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	...
105	106	100	Diamond Match	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	−1⅛
45½	46	2,300	Distillers' Secur.	45½	46	45	45⅝	+¼
28¼	28½	1,400	Dome Mines	28½	28¾	28	28½	+½
38½	38⅝	29,200	Erie	37⅞	38⅝	37⅛	38½	+1⅜
53¾	54	1,300	Erie 1st pf.	53	53¾	52¾	53¾	+¾
48¼	50	120	Erie 2d pf.	48	48	48	48	+2
30	33	100	Federal Min. & S.	31	31	31	31	−2½
53	53½	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+⅞
170	171	1,000	General Electric	169⅝	171	169	170	...
111	112	200	General Motors pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	...
111	112	10	Do., odd lot	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	...
71¾	72	8,600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	69¾	72⅜	69¼	72	+2½
112	113	100	Goodrich pf.	113	113	113	113	...
94	94⅝	1,900	Granby Consol	92	94¼	92	94	+1
121½	122	1,600	Great Northern pf.	121¼	122	121	121⅝	+¼
45½	45¾	8,800	G. N. certs. ore prop.	44	45½	43⅞	45½	+1¼
47½	48½	400	Greene-Cananea	47½	47¾	47	47	−⅛
22¼	22¾	300	Guggenheim Explor.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	−⅛
105½	106	100	Illinois Central	106	106	106	106	+⅜
45⅜	45⅝	11,700	Inspiration Copper	44⅜	45½	44⅛	45½	+1¼
17½	17⅝	3,600	Interboro Consol	17½	18	17½	17⅝	...
74½	75	400	Interboro Con. pf.	74⅞	75	74⅞	75	+⅛
22¼	22½	500	Int. Agricultural	21¼	22½	21¼	22½	+1½
61	62	400	Int. Agricultural pf.	60	61	60	61	+2½
110½	111	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110¼	111	110¼	111	+⅛
17¾	18	3,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	−½
80	80¼	15,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	81¼	81¼	79½	80	−⅝
206	208	800	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs.	205¾	206	203	206	+½
10⅜	10½	800	Int. Paper	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10½	+¼
26¾	27	1,400	Kansas City South.	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	...
60¾	61	300	Kan. City South. pf.	60⅞	61	60⅞	61	...
82½	82¾	5,000	Lackawanna Steel	82½	83¼	81⅞	82½	+⅝
35	39	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	35	35	35	35	−2
76¾	77	900	Lehigh Valley	76¾	77	76	77	+¼
180	190	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	185	185	185	185	...
73	73¾	14,100	Maxwell Motors	70½	73½	69½	73	+3
88	88½	600	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87	88	87	88	+1
53¾	54	1,800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	51⅝	54	51⅝	54	+3
..	..	10	Mech. & M. Nat. B.	270	270	270	270	...
105¾	106	27,200	Mexican Petroleum	105¾	106½	104½	106	+¾
36⅝	36⅞	3,300	Miami Copper	35⅞	37	35⅞	36¾	+1
5¾	6	400	Minn. & St. Louis	5¾	6	5¾	6	+⅛
15½	16	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	−½
121¼	122	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121⅜	121⅞	121⅜	121⅞	+⅝
6⅛	6¼	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+¼
14¾	15	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	14	14½	14	14½	...
4¾	5¼	900	Missouri Pacific	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	...
4⅝	5	2,100	do., trust rcts	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	+½
74	74⅞	100	Montana Power	74½	74½	74½	74½	−½
75	75½	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	76	75⅛	75⅛	−1⅜
25⅜	26	2,035	Nat. En. & St. Co.	23⅞	25½	23⅞	25¼	+1⅜
94	96	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	+1
68⅝	69	1,904	Nat. Lead Co.	67⅞	68¾	67⅞	68½	+1⅛
15½	15½	200	Nevada Con. Cop.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+¾
145¾	146	1,300	N. Y. Air Brake	146	147¼	145⅞	146	+½
106⅛	106¼	6,000	N. Y. Central	106	106¼	105¾	106	+½
67¾	68⅛	8,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68	68⅜	67	68⅛	+¼
27½	28	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅝	27⅞	26⅝	27⅞	+1⅛
116¾	117	1,000	Norfolk & Western	117	117	116	117	...
83	87	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86	86	+⅝
70	71¼	100	North American	70	70	70	70	+1
70	71¼	40	do., odd lots	70	70	69½	69½	...
113½	113¾	1,400	Northern Pacific	112¾	113¾	112¾	113½	+¼
8½	8¾	2,675	Ontario Mining	8⅜	9	8⅜	8½	+½
12½	13	200	Pacific Mail	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+½
56⅞	57	2,250	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	57⅛	56⅞	57	+⅛
107¾	108	800	People's Gas, Chi.	107	107¾	107	107¾	+½
42½	43	100	Philadelphia Co.	42½	42½	42½	42½	−½
32⅞	33	1,600	Pittsburgh Coal	32	33	31⅞	32⅞	+⅞
107	107⅞	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	107	107	107	107	+1
94	96⅝	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	−½
94	96⅝	50	do., odd lot	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	...
56½	57	900	Pressed Steel Car	55¾	57	55½	57	+1
166	168	1,300	Pullman Co.	166	167¼	166	166	+1
5¾	6	200	Quicksilver	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¼
7¾	8	100	Quicksilver pf.	8	8	8	8	+⅛
39	40	300	Railway Steel Sp.	38¾	40	38¾	40	+1½
24½	24⅝	8,500	Ray Con. Copper	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞	24½	+⅝
78¼	78½	4,000	Reading	77½	78½	77	78½	+1
53⅛	53¼	22,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	51	54	51	53⅝	+2⅞
109¼	110	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	108	109	108	108⅝	+⅝
½	¾	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
18	19	200	St. Louis Southw.	19	19	19	19	...
17¼	17½	200	Seaboard Air Line	17¼	17¼	17	17	−¼
38¼	38½	500	Seab. Air Line pf.	38	38½	38	38½	+½
181	182	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	180	182	180	182	+2
58	59	1,100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	57⅞	58½	57⅞	58½	+1⅞
100¼	100½	5,500	Southern Pacific	99⅝	100⅜	99⅝	100⅜	+⅝
103	107	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf.	106	106	106	106	...
21⅝	21¾	2,600	Southern Railway	21	21¾	21	21¾	+1
59½	60	300	So. Railway pf.	59	59½	59	59½	+½
150	150½	15,800	Studebaker Co.	145⅝	150⅞	143¾	150	+5
56½	56⅞	3,100	Tennessee Copper	55¼	56½	55	56⅝	+1⅛
200	201	2,100	Texas Co.	198	200	197½	200	+3½
7	7½	4,500	Texas & Pacific	8⅛	8¼	7½	7½	−½
60	60½	100	Third Avenue	60	60	60	60	−½
7¼	7½	800	Union B. & P. Co.	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅜
28	31	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	30	30	30	30	...
133⅞	134	5,100	Union Pacific	133¾	134	132¾	134	+⅜
82¾	83¼	400	Union Pacific pf.	83	83¼	83	83¼	+¼
9⅛	9¼	500	United Cigar Stores	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
106	111	10	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf.	106	106	106	106	...
138	138¾	600	United Fruit Co.	137¼	138	137¼	138	+½
17	17⅞	100	United Rys. Inv.	17	17	17	17	+¼
33	34	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	33	33	33	33	−1
18	18½	600	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	18	18½	17⅝	18½	+1¼
48	50	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	50	50	50	50	+1
45	48	100	U. S. Express	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+½
155½	156½	84,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	159	[illegible]	153⅛	155½	−3
2¼	2½	480	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2	[illegible]	2	2½	+½
2¼	2½	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	2	2½	2	2¼	+¼
52	52⅝	4,800	U. S. Rubber	51½	53	50⅝	52½	+1½
106¾	107½	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107	107	107	107	...
106¾	107½	114	do., odd lots	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	...
83⅜	83½	84,900	U. S. Steel	82¼	83½	81½	83½	+1⅜
116	116½	700	U. S. Steel pf.	115⅞	116	115⅞	116	...
79⅜	79½	6,800	Utah Copper	78	79½	77⅞	79½	+¾
20⅛	20¼	6,400	Utah Securities	19¾	20⅝	19¾	20¼	+1½
47½	48	1,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	47	48⅛	47	48	+⅞
109	110	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	110½	110½	110	110	...
15¼	15½	1,700	Wabash	14⅞	15½	14¾	15¼	+½
45¼	45¾	1,800	Wabash pf. A.	45¼	45½	45	45¾	+¼
29¼	29½	1,300	Wabash pf. B.	28⅞	29⅝	28⅝	29⅜	+⅜
27⅝	28	1,500	Western Maryland	26	27⅞	26	27⅞	+⅞
88	89	600	Western Union Tel.	88½	88⅝	88	88	−½
66¾	67	16,050	Westingh. E. & M.	65¾	67	65¼	66⅞	+1⅜
218	225	1,170	Willys-Overland	209	218	209	218	+3
123	124	3,200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	121	123	121	123	+3

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.12
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.35	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.38
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.70	4.45
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.25
Chi. & Eastern Ill.	1916-'25	5½	5.65	5.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.38
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.30	4.20
Erie Railroad	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'28	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.12
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'28	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.42	4.25
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.38	4.25
Penn. General F.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.75
St. Louis & San F.	1916-'22	5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.30

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Government Raises Prices of American Rails on Wall Street Advance.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Money was in increased demand and discount rates were steady today. American exchange was easy at 4.76½ for cable transfers. Paris and Holland rates were firmer. The Exchequer bond sales last week totaled £13,500,000, partly the result of the reinvestment of the proceeds of dollar security sales and maturing Treasury notes.

Business was very quiet and the tendency undecided on the Stock Exchange. Copper shares were strong with the metal, but oil stocks and Kaffirs were easy and gilt-edged securities were affected by the sales of Exchequer bonds. The Government raised the buying prices of American rails following the advance in Wall Street, but business in this section was meagre, although the tone was steady.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Ordering Steel for 1917.

Offerings of orders for steel to be delivered at seaboard for export up to July, 1917, supply a vivid commentary on current conditions in the trade. As far as can be learned the steel wanted so badly is material for use in manufacturing war munitions, chiefly rounds and bars. It would appear as though the rolling mills need have no fear of decreased activities for some time to come. The railroads, according to steel men, could cut down their orders for rails to a minimum never experienced before, and still there would be plenty of work for the rail-rolling plants. Rail capacity, which was only partly occupied a few months ago, is now choked by contracts for rounds, inasmuch as it was an easy matter to alter equipment for the making of the four-inch circular product in place of rails. Wherever there is opportunity for making rounds they are being turned out as fast as is possible. The Iron Age comments on this exceptional phase of the steel situation, saying that billets are being shipped from Joliet, Ill., to Ensley, Ala., to supply wire mills because the steel usually furnished the Southern plants is being rolled into large rounds. With rounds selling 166 per cent. higher than before the war began, it is not difficult to see why steel makers are eager to speed up their output in this department.

⁂

Solid Preparations.

The efforts of foreign buyers to get war steel booked up far in the future certainly does not encourage the idea that the Allies believe the end of the war is near. It is said in the steel trade that French agents have intimated to steel company officers that plans calling for the expenditure of millions upon millions for munition metal are being worked out. These could be changed quickly, of course, but if thought of possible cancellations occupy the minds of the buyers the steel men here cannot detect it. The impression is being daily driven home to manufacturers that the allied scheme of war calls for more shells and then more shells.

⁂

Republic Iron and Steel Stock Spurts.

Republic Iron and Steel shares leaped forward sharply in early dealings yesterday, showing considerably more strength than Steel common. Before the first hour ended a gain of more than 2 points was marked up and buying continued active thereafter. Evidently a number of traders were persuaded at the same time that, in view of earnings, Republic in the neighborhood of 50 looked low. Those who bought at this figure Tuesday and a point above it yesterday saw a quick profit accrue to their accounts. The report on operations in 1915 is expected within a few days and is awaited with much confidence by followers of the stock.

⁂

January Municipal Financing.

Long term municipal bonds sold last month totaled $48,899,000, as against $31,360,000 for the first month of 1915, according to records kept by The Daily Bond Buyer. This record was exceeded, however, two years ago with a total of $84,206,000 and in 1911 with a total of $84,574,000. The smallest output of new municipal securities in any January in recent years was $8,560,000 in 1907. Among the most important sales making up last month's total were the $25,000,000 of New York State 4 per cent. bonds on a 3.85 per cent. basis; $1,247,000 Rochester 4¼ and 4 per cent. bonds on a 3.98 per cent basis; $1,500,000 State of Washington 4½ per cent. on a 5.25 per cent basis; $2,000,000 San Francisco Hetch-Hetchy 4½s on a 4.49 per cent. basis; and $1,000,000 Vermilion County, Ill., 4s on a 4.31 per cent. basis. The sale of these bonds was made on a rising market.

⁂

A Good Influence.

Traders were hopeful yesterday that the report that Great Britain would discontinue the sale of securities obtained under its mobilization plan in order to use them as collateral for a loan would be borne out by results. No one knows how many securities have come upon the market in the course of its rise, but the figures obtained months ago indicate that foreign selling has supplied a great check on advancing prices.

⁂

Rock Island.

A report was in circulation yesterday in brokerage houses that new interests had become intrenched in the Rock Island System. The reports did not specify whether these were stockholders or bondholders. It seemed obvious that the report was intended primarily as a "tip," for it carried with it the advice that Rock Island would jump 10 points. There was some activity in the stock, but the 10-point rise fell short by 9 of the imaginary points. Inquiry in Rock Island circles did not reveal the "new interests." As matters stand Rock Island reorganization plans are at a standstill. New York bankers have not cordially greeted the would-be money-raisers, and a proposal to release and sell more refunding bonds is conditioned on the settlement of the question whether the refunding bonds are in technical default. No foreclosure procedure on the part of the refunding bondholders' committee has been begun, but it is understood that such action will be started as soon as 20 per cent. of the outstanding bonds are deposited with the committee. The Amster contingent has been unusually quiet lately and has not proposed any practical plan for reorganizing the Rock Island without a foreclosure. It is believed that this faction will assume a strong defensive when the refunding bond committee begins action.

⁂

American Locomotive.

The three suits of Isaac M. Cate, minority stockholder of the American Locomotive Company, which were filed in Schenectady on Tuesday, were brought by Mr. Cate "on behalf of himself and all other stockholders who are situated similarly with himself." Mr. Cate's situation, from the point of view of the market value of the stock, is not so rosy as it was when he served his demands on the American Locomotive Company's Directors last December. Since that time the common stock of the locomotive company has sold off 10 points. These stockholders who are "similarly situated," naturally, are also worse off and the decline in the stock, it must be noted, started with Mr. Cate's revived activity. Sentiment for Mr. Cate, in a broader view, is not lacking, however. There seem to be many who support Mr. Cate's condemnation of certain Directors and who assert that he has made out a good case. These same persons, however, are of the view that all the things Mr. Cate decries are past performances and that they should be forgotten in view of the new commercial era which the locomotive company faces. Mr. Cate's reply to these objections is that alleged wrongs should not be condoned when opportunity exists to repeat the same acts. This fight differs in at least one respect from other minority fights. Mr. Cate is paying the bills himself and he has not spared expenses so far.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Feb. 2	$4,118,000
Same day last year	1,940,000
Year to date	124,808,500
Same period last year	62,070,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.05 — .02
Same day last year	83.94 + .02

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.23 Jan. 28	86.68 Jan. 3
Same period last year	83.96 Jan. 26	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus.	..	280
Am B Sug pf.	94	94¾
A B S & Fdy	102	105
Do pf.	188	192
A C & F pf.	116	117½
Am Coal	20	28
Am Coal P pf.	115½	116½
Am Cot O pf.	98	100
Am Exp.	125	130
A H & L.	10	10½
Do pf.	50	51
Am Malt.	8	9
Do pf.	33½	34
A S pf. A.	91½	92¼
Do pf. B.	86½	87¼
A S & R pf.	113½	114½
Am Snuff	120	148
Do pf.	104½	110¼
Am Sug R pf.	116½	118
A T & C.	63	66
Am T pf.	107½	108
Am W pf ctfs	95	96½
Am Wr Pa pf.	11½	13
A M 1st pf	52	95
Atl C L.	112	114½
Bald L pf.	108¼	109½
Booth Fish	..	35
Do pf.	..	79
Beth St'l.	460	465
Do pf.	129	140
Brown Sh.	49	51
Do pf.	95	97
Bruns Ter.	10	11½
B, R & P.	90	95
Do pf.	113	117⅞
But'k Co.	29½	31
Burns Bros pf.	105	..
Canada So.	59	60
Case (J I) pf.	85	88½
Cent L pf.	109¾	111
C R R of N J	280	310
Chi & Alt.	8	11
Do pf.	12	22½
C, M & St Paul pf.	131¾	132
C & N W pf.	172	180
Chi, St P, M & Om.	116½	125
Do pf.	131½	140
C, C, C & St L.	36	40
Cleve & P.	79½	..
Do spec.	46¼	..
Cluett-P	71¾	72
Do pf.	109½	112
C & S 1st pf.	50	54
Do 2d pf.	40	50
Cons G, B.	109¾	114½
Crip C C pf.	43	52
D & Co pf.	96	97
Del & H.	150½	153
D & R G.	11	13
D P & L.	36	50
Det Ed.	138	*140
D, S S & A	4	6
Do pf.	10	15¼
East Kod.	500	..
Elec S B.	62½	63
Erie & P.	..	70
Gen Chem.	290	300
Do pf.	114	116
Gen Mot.	450¼	479
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co.	160	195
Do pf.	114	119
Homestake	127¾	131
Inger-R	205	..
Do pf.	108	..
I H, N J, pf.	116	119¼
Int H Cor.	72½	75
Do pf.	107	110
Int N pf.	109½	110½
Iowa Cent.	5	10
Do pf.	10	15
K C, Ft S & M pf.	62	65
K & D M.	3	4½
Do pf.	30	..
Man Elev.	130	131½
Man Shirt.	53	60
Do pf.	105	109
May Dep S	51	54
Do pf.	103	105
Mex P pf.	95	102
Mich Cent.	125	130
M, St P & S S M pf.	135	138½
Do l l.	75	80
M P 1st pf.	94	..
Mon P pf.	110¼	113
Mor & Es.	81¼	82
M & B pf.	65	75
N, C & St L	129	136
Nat Bis.	122	123½
Do pf.	124	129½
N C & S pf.	107	114
Nat L pf.	111	115
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	24½
Do 2d pf.	6	8¾
N Y, C & St L.	129	136
Nat Bis.	122	123½
Do pf.	124	129½
N C & S pf.	107	114
Nat L pf.	111	115
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	24½
Do 2d pf.	6	8¾
N Y, C & St L.	39	41
Do 1st pf	80	88
Do 2d pf.	61½	64
N Y Dock.	10	14
Do pf.	20	35
N Y, L & W	..	123
N Y S R.	60	..
Norf So.	23¾	27
N O T & Light	..	70
N W Tel.	52½	..
Pabst B pf	82¼	85
Pac Coast.	46	70
Do 1st pf	75	100
Do 2d pf.	55	80
P T & T.	36½	40
Do pf.	94	96
Rumely (M) Co ctfs.	12½	13½
Do pf.	23½	28
St L & S Fran	4¼	5½
Do 1st pf	8¼	10
Do 2d pf.	6½	7½
St L S W pf.	43	45
Sears-R pf.	126½	..
S-S S & I pf.	97	98
So P R S.	145	153
So R, M & O ctfs.	65	75
St'd Mill.	90½	93½
Do pf.	87	88
Studeb Co pf.	112	114
T P L Tr.	109	..
Tob P pf.	99¼	101
T, St L & West	5	8
Do ctfs.	5	6
Do pf.	10	14
Do ctfs.	10	12
T C R T.	93¼	95¼
Do pf.	128¼	..
Und Type.	82	88
Do pf.	110	113
U C S pf.	11¾	11⅞
Un Cig M.	61½	64
Un Dry G.	20½	..
Do pf.	67	70
U S Ind A pf.	105	112
U S R & Imp	35	37
Va I, C & Coke	52	55
Va R & P.	47	49
W F Exp.	125	130
W Md pf.	39	44
W E & M 1st pf.	76	79
Weym-Bru.	205	235
Do pf.	115	119
W & L E.	2¾	3¼
Do 1st pf	8	12
Do 2d pf.	3½	4½
Wis Cent.	36	37
W'w'th (F W) pf.	123½	124½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
6s—Sept., 1916	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
6s—Sept., 1917	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	104
4½s—June, 1965	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s—March, 1963	107	107⅜	107	107⅜
4½s—Nov., 1957	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼
4½s—May, 1957	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼
4½s—Nov., 1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s—May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4¼s—March 1964	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102⅜
4¼s—March 1962	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
4¼s—Sept., 1960	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
4¼s—March, 1930-60	102	102¼	102	102¼
4s—May, 1959	98¾	99	98¾	99
4s—Nov., 1958	98¾	99	98¾	99
4s—May, 1957	98¾	99	98¾	99
4s—Nov., 1956	97⅞	98½	98	98½
4s—Nov., 1955	97⅞	98⅜	98	98½
4s—Nov., 1936	98	..	98	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	88	..	88	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	88⅛	89	88⅛	89
3½s—May, 1954	88	88½	88⅛	89

The Crisis in the Equipment Situation

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THE COTTON MARKET RECOVERS FIRMNESS

Early Trading Irregular Owing to the Erratic Conduct of Liverpool.

MAY OPTION DOWN TO 11.90

Advance of 15 Points in the Afternoon, with Prices Closing Near Tuesday's Final Quotation.

For the first time in about two weeks the cotton market yesterday displayed conspicuous firmness. The earlier trading was marked by more than the usual irregularity, largely owing to the erratic conduct of Liverpool, which broke very sharply before our opening and later advanced the equivalent of 20 American points, but lost more than half this gain before the close. Some new low levels were made in the forenoon and the May option sold down to 11.90. Along in the forenoon a hardening tendency developed and there was an advance of about 15 points, with prices closing steady 1 point up to 1 point down from the final quotation of Tuesday.

There was little news to explain the peculiar antics of Liverpool, aside from the following cable: "Poor under fresh liquidation. No buying power so far."

Southern spot markets were quoted somewhat lower, with a decline of 12 points at Augusta to the basis of 11.38 for middling. Private wires, however, reported continued firmness on the part of holders and stated that practically all the offerings consisted of hedged cotton, which could be profitably sold because the decline in contracts had been greater than that in spots.

The Savannah correspondent of a local firm writes: "I do not believe holders will have any trouble in keeping their cotton for another six months if they wish to do so. Of course, every decline will shake out a certain amount of weakly margined cotton, but this will not affect the stronger holders. Many farmers prefer to continue holding their present crop and take the chance of selling it next Fall rather than to attempt to make a new crop and pay for expensive fertilizer."

The technical position of the market has been greatly improved by the recent decline. The pressure of hedge sales from the South has precipitated a great deal of local and Southern liquidation. Sentiment has a strong bearish average and any decided tendency upward probably would precipitate a good deal of covering.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. Augusta, 12 points decline; Mobile, 25 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, 11.90 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.89	11.70	11.87@11.88	11.86@11.87
May	12.09	11.90	12.06@12.07	12.06@12.07
July	12.20	12.04	12.18@12.19	12.19@12.20
Oct.	12.26	12.06	12.20@12.21	12.22@12.23
Dec.	12.38	12.21	12.34@12.35	12.36@12.37

Total port receipts, 16,300 bales; last week, 23,285 bales; last year, 57,055 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,464	4,264	10,721
Galveston	7,414	9,578	22,260
Mobile	537	192	653
Charleston	154	264	1,149
Savannah	2,538	1,661	12,291
Wilmington	86	324	766
Norfolk	1,412	2,120	2,522

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	817	237	2,040
Memphis	603	4,454	4,437
St. Louis	..	2,753	5,026
Houston	5,463	3,551	24,047

Exports, 38,333 bales; total thus far this season, 2,876,691 bales; total last season, 3,986,575 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
208	Galveston	12.05	352,105	571,260
—	New Orleans	11.56	439,313	435,395
175	Mobile	11.25	28,162	47,377
42	Savannah	11⅝	220,597	377,057
400	Charleston	11⅝	85,228	157,016
—	Wilmington	11½	43,026	45,800
8,091	Norfolk	11.50	125,811	83,796
708	Augusta	11.38	183,480	150,169
1,100	Memphis	12c	243,492	235,361
—	St. Louis	12c	......	40,263
1,572	Houston	12c	213,314	223,784

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling, 8 points decline at 7.66. Sales, 5,000. Receipts, 15,000 bales all American. Market closed barely steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	380	385
American Light & Traction pf	113	115
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf	75	78
*American Gas & Electric	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Power & Light	67	68
American Power & Light pf	86½	87½
American Public Utilities	44	46
American Public Utilities pf	74	77
American Waterworks & Electric	7¾	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	17	20
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	56	60
American Gas Co	120	128
Associated Gas & Electric pf	80	85
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	96	100
Consumers P. 5s, 1929	102	104
Cities Service	110	113
Cities Service pf	74½	77
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado Power pf	98	100
Commonwealth P. R. & L	62	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	85½	86½
Consumers Power pf., (Me.)	92	95
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf	72	76
Electric Bond & Share	99	102
Empire District Electric pf	81	86
Federal Light & Traction	8	11
Federal Light & Traction pf	38	44
Gas & Electric Securities	120	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf	88	91
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	17
Northern Ont. Light & Power pf	59	64
Nor. Ont. Light & Power 6s, 1931	85	92
Northern States Power	45¾	46¼
Northern States Power pf	91	92½
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	59½	60½
Pacific Gas & Electric, old, pf	91	92
Pacific Gas & Electric, new, pf	88	91
Republic Ry. & Light Co	21	28
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	68	70
Southern California Edison	89	†91
Southern California Edison pf	103	106
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	31¼	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	44½	45
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf	53	56
United Light & Railways	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	73	75
Western Power	17	17½
Western Power pf	58½	59½

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.01
Alpha Con	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Kentucky Con	.02
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.24
Caledonia	.47	Occidental Con	.75
Challenge Con	.05	Ophir	.21
Confidence	.20	Overman	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.10	Seg. Belcher	.04
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.28
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con	.58
Jacket Con	.06		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.25	Comb. Fraction	.07
Halifax	.40	D'field B. B	.03
Jim Butler	.92	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.04	Florence	.40
Midway	.15	G'field Consol	.93
Mizpah Exten	.17	G'field Kewanas	.19
Montana	.27	G'field Merger	.17
North Star	.15	Jumbo Exten	1.22½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Exten	4.25	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Spearhead	.11
West End	.71	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Man. Big Four	.04
Atlanta	.2	Nevada Hills	.17
Booth	.42	Nevada Packard	.38
C. O. D	.03	Rochester Mines	.57
		Round Mountain	.47

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¾	11	Gold Sov	4½	5
Elkton	36	37¼	Isabella	24¾	25
El Paso	97	101	McKinney	44½	45¼
Findlay	4	5	Portland	175	185
Golden Cy	217	218	Vindicator	243½	249
Gold Dol	3	5	Ray. B. H.	2	4

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of January showed the following changes compared with last year:

Denver & Salt Lake.....$36,000+$12,415

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the third week of January:

Nineteen roads	$8,723,598+	$1,626,294
Eight roads	1,620,683−	227,746
Total (27 roads)	10,344,281+	1,398,548

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$626,250	$474,033	$558,590
Net	201,277	90,085	138,259
6 mos. gross	3,824,812	3,407,416	3,684,394
Net	1,279,779	876,479	1,064,951

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for December—

Gross	278,834	190,540	257,470
Net	95,730	24,340	47,662
Def. aft. chg.	27,038	48,751	56,178
6 mos. gross	1,770,951	1,501,753	1,881,037
Net	570,770	284,026	391,336
Def. aft. chg.	12,244	248,552	224,446

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for December—

Gross	230,757	206,986	270,891
Net aft. taxes	62,891	37,674	55,810
6 mos. gross	1,212,848	1,192,205	1,349,173
Net aft. taxes	264,266	152,245	202,690

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & SAULT STE. MARIE for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	2,103,286	1,332,966	1,458,120
Net after tax	900,382	492,029	391,496
6 mos. gross	12,695,374	10,334,110	10,930,964
Net after tax	5,645,028	3,807,208	3,679,580
Chicago Division for December:			
Gross	951,103	690,466	822,274
Net after tax	319,582	100,865	145,849
6 mos. gross	5,863,001	5,126,123	5,544,838
Net after tax	2,135,481	1,403,063	1,573,341

MINERAL RANGE for December—

Gross	95,926	58,655	27,175
Net	34,357	15,877	2,284
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,190	7,868	10,703
6 mos. gross	550,905	396,816	172,621
Net	180,800	113,956	16,883
Sur. aft. chgs.	97,710	43,556	87,165

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	6,057,553	5,015,071	1,042,482
Net after taxes	1,463,078	1,063,267	399,810
6 mos. gross	37,822,615	33,095,293	4,727,322
Net aft. taxes	12,177,937	8,736,318	3,441,619

PERE MARQUETTE for December—

Gross	1,876,147	1,421,699	454,447
Net after taxes	597,576	236,576	361,000
6 mos. gross	10,530,418	9,350,708	1,179,710
Net after taxes	3,342,258	2,384,307	957,950

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	4,148,527	3,364,464	784,062
Net after tax	1,364,036	867,998	496,037
6 mos. gross	22,941,383	21,340,176	1,601,206
Net after tax	7,013,808	6,067,763	946,045

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	506,242	434,864	549,899
Net after tax	190,328	145,524	226,928
6 mos. gross	3,487,676	3,053,618	3,564,125
Net after tax	1,526,402	1,193,078	1,624,070

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings	523,684	626,712	1,287,922
Exp., int., royalty, &c.	309,926	307,791	743,918
Surplus	213,757	318,921	544,004

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	4,019,432	3,782,971	3,594,560
Expenses	3,111,331	3,045,460	2,828,208
Net	908,102	737,511	766,352
Interest	60,262	....	....
Dividends	700,000	700,000	706,740
Surplus	147,840	37,511	58,612

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct. 15,'20	95¼	95½	6.20
Argen. Govt	6	Dec. 15,'16	101¾	102	3.80
Argen. Govt	6	Dec. 15,'17	101¾	102	4.85
Argen. Govt	6	May 15,'20	101⅜	101⅝	5.55
City of Mont	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.70
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	99¾	5.10
Dom. of Can	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	4.65
Dom. of Can	5	Aug., 1917	101⅛	101⅝	3.95
French Rep	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Italian Govt	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.30
Norway Govt	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101½	4.00
Norway Govt	6	Oct., 1917	101	101½	5.25
Swedish Govt	6	Dec., 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.75
Switz. Govt	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Switz. Govt	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100⅜	4.83
Switz. Govt	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.20
Am. Locomo	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	1.25
Am. T. & T	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.10
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.70
Ark. V. L.&P	6	July, 1919	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & O	4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	2.20
Balt. & O	4½	June, 1918	101⅝	101⅞	2.20
B. R. T	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101	4.55
Can. Nor Ry	5	Sep., 1917	99	99¾	5.10
Can. Pac. Ry	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅞	103¼	5.45
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Chi. & W. I	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	101	4.30
Chi. El. Rys	5	July, 1916	95	96	13.70
C. P., R. & L	6	May, 1918	102¾	103¼	4.50
Con. Pow	6	May 1,'17	99⅞	100½	5⅝
Erie R. R	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	1.25
Erie R. R	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	102	4.05
E. Pr. & L.C	5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.65
Gr. Rap. Ed	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry	5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.65
G. T. of Can	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Hocking Val	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101½	4.25
Int. Harv	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅝	102⅛	4.00
L. Gas & El	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.40
Mich. Ry	6	June, 1919	101	101⅝	5.45
M. W. Util	6	Jan. 1, '25	95	96⅝	6.50
M. Gen. El	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	93½	95	..
Mont. T. & P	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.88
Mor. & Wr	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.90
N. E. Nav	6	May, 1917	99¼	100½	5.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Nor. S. Pow	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co	4½	June 15,'21	101⅛	101⅜	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅝	4.90
Rem. Arms, Un. Met. C. Co	5	Feb., 1919	100	100¼	4.95
Seab'd A. L	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry	5	Mar., 1917	101	101⅜	4.15
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.75
U.S.S.R. & M	5	June, 1918	100⅝	101	4.55
U.S. Pub. Ser	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†Unit. Fruit	6	May, 1917	101⅝	101⅞	2.25
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.25
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.85
West. E. & M	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr	6	Mar., 1917	100	101	5.10
W. Va.T.& E	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Western Pow	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅝	5.40
W. S. G. & E	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100½	6.00
Win. El. Ry	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100¾	5⅝

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Tin	41.25	....	41.75	....
Lead	6.10	....	6.10	....
Spelter	18.87½	....	18.90	....
Antimony	42.50	43.50	42.50	43.50
Quicksilver	$300.00	....	$300.00	....
Aluminium	*53.00	55.00	*53.00	55.00
Iron, 2X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 25¾@26c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday.			Tuesday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	94	10	0	94	10	0
Copper, futuures	94	0	0	94	0	0
Tin, spot	178	15	0	179	10	0
Tin, futures	179	10	0	180	5	0
Spelter	90	0	0	90	0	0
Lead	31	10	0	31	15	0

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	.	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	.	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	.	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	.
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	.
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	.	.	.
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	.	.	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent., over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days.......2@2¼
Ninety days.......2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days.......2¼@2¾ | 5 months.......2¾@3
90 days.......2¾ | 6 months.......2¾@3
4 months.......2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months.....2¾@3 | 6 months.....2¾@3
60 to 90 days.......2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months......3 @3¼ | 6 months......3 @3¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75 11/16	$4.75 11/16	$4.75 11/16	—.00 1/16
Cables	4.76½	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	—.00¼
Paris—				
Demand	5.90	5.90¾	5.90¾	—.01¾
Cables	5.89¾	5.90	5.90	—.02
Berlin—				
Demand	73.93¾	73.75	73.75	—.00 1/16
Cables	74.00	73.87½	73.87½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75 11/16	4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.90¾	5.90
95.28	Berlin	73.75	73.87½
20.20	Austria	12.48	12.52
26.70	Scandinavia	27.50	27.55
19.29	Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826	Switzerland	5.19¼	5.18¾
40.19	Holland	42.00	42.12½
...	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.72	6.71¼
51.45	Russia	....	29.80
	China—		
...	Hongkong	46.70	46.80
...	Shanghai	63.87½	64.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.00	42.12½
32.44	Rio	22.50	22.62½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.63
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $664,254,517; balance, $32,588,690; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $594,100.

The local banks have lost $2,813,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.43¾ premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d, unchanged; New York, 56⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43⅝c.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Adventure	2	2¼	2	2¼
91	Ahmeek	97½	99	97½	99
235	Alaska	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
24,444	Alaska rts	16c.	16c.	15c.	15c.
1,208	Allouez	68	73½	68	73½
1,285	Am. Zinc	67	68	67	68
650	Anaconda	84⅜	86½	84¼	86½
205	Arizona Com	8½	8¾	8 7/16	8½
760	Butte & Bal	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,841	Butte & Sup	77	78⅝	77	78
784	Cal. & Arizona	69¼	70⅛	69½	70⅛
19	Cal. & Hecla	552	560	552	560
100	Centennial	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
60	Chino	53	53⅞	53	53⅞
1,220	Copper Range	62⅝	64⅞	62⅝	64⅞
895	East Butte	15	15¼	14¾	15¼
80	Franklin	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
2,486	Granby	92¼	94⅞	92	94⅞
10	Hancock	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	Helvetia	40c.	40c.	40c.	40c.
30	Inspiration	45	45	45	45
10	Island Creek	47½	47½	47½	47½
150	Isle Royale	27¼	28¼	27¼	28¼
230	Lake	17	18	17	17½
50	La Salle	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Mason Valley	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
135	Mass Con	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞
85	Miami	36	36⅞	36	36⅞
400	Michigan	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
690	Mohawk	90	92½	89½	92
55	Nevada Con	15	15	15	15
300	New Arcadian	9	9½	9	9¼
2,080	New Idria	19½	19½	18¼	19¼
85	Nipissing	7 1/16	7¼	7 1/16	7 1/16
1,200	North Butte	28	29	27⅞	29
10	North Lake	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
327	Old Dominion	62	65	62	65
452	Osceola	86	89	86	87
145	Pond Creek	13	13	12⅞	13
446	Quincy	89½	92	89½	92
200	Ray Con	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24¼
950	Santa Fe	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3¼
465	Shannon	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½
1,280	Shattuck	32¼	33	32	33
600	South Utah	30	32	30	32
571	St. Mary's	63	65½	63	65
310	Sup. & Boston	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
315	Superior	23½	24½	23½	24
66	Tamarack	51	53	51	53
630	Trinity	9½	10⅝	9½	10⅝
300	Tuolumne	21c.	25c.	21c.	25c.
1,300	U. S. Smelters	56½	58	56½	58
318	U. S. Smelt. pf	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅝
1,215	Utah Apex	4	4 1/16	3⅞	4 1/16
220	Utah Con	13	13½	13	13½
45	Utah Copper	79½	79½	79	79⅝
150	Winona	4	4½	4	4½
165	Wolverine	62	65	62	64

RAILROADS.

55	Bos. & Albany	192	192	192	192
109	Boston Elev	86½	86½	85½	86½
161	Boston & Me	38	39	38	39
50	Concord & M	97	97	97	97
11	Mass. El. pf	35	36	35	36
2	Old Colony	154	154	153¾	153¾
10	Union Pac	134	134	134	134
25	Vermont & M	122	122	122	122
140	West End	65½	66	65½	66

MISCELLANEOUS.

116	Am. A. Ch. pf	97¾	98	97½	97½
17	Amoskeag	69	69	69	69
42	Amoskeag pf	101	101¼	101	101¼
84	Am. Sugar	112	113⅝	112	113⅝
37	Am. Sug. pf	116⅞	116⅞	116½	116½
380	Am. T. & T.	126⅞	127	126⅝	127
100	A. G. & W. I.	29	29	29	29
616	A.G.&W.I. pf	44½	45½	44⅝	45
410	Edison	243	243½	243	243½
50	Ga.Ry.& E. pf	88	88	88	88
12	Gen. Elec.	170	171½	170	171½
24	Mass. Gas	85	85	85	85
158	Mass. Gas pf	87	87	87	87
92	N. E. Tel.	132½	134	132½	134
180	Nipe Bay	115	119	115	119
164	Pullman	165	167	165	166
70	Swift	126	126½	126	126½
21	Torrington	40	40⅞	40	40⅞
229	United Fruit	137⅞	138	137	137⅞
16,439	Un. Fruit rts	5	5¼	5	5¼
247	United Shoe	54⅜	54¾	54½	54½
24	Un. Shoe pf	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
930	U. S. Steel	82¼	83⅝	81⅝	82¼
11	U. S. Steel pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
405	Ventura Oil	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
85	Western Un	89	89	88½	88¾

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. A. Ch. 5s	102	102	102	102
6,000	A. T. & T. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
11,500	A.G. & W.I. 5s	76⅛	76⅝	76	76⅛
1,000	C.,B. & Q. Jt.4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1,000	Cent. Vt. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	Swift 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1½	La Rose	.60	.65
Bay S Gas	.20	.23	Majestic	1⅛	1 3/16
Bingham	7¼	8	McK-Dar	.40	.45
Bohemia	2	2⅜	Mex Met	.45	.48
Begole	.80	1	Mines of A	3¼	3½
Boston Ely	.60	.65	New Baltic	3½	4
Butte & L	.38	.40	N Cornelia	12	12¼
B & N Y	2¼	2⅜	*Nev-Doug	.80	.85
Bost & M	.38	.40	Ohio Cop	.18	.25
Calaveras	3¼	3½	Oneco	1	1¼
Chief Con	1¼	1¼	Onondaga	1⅝	2
Con Ariz	1⅛	1¼	Riker & H	5¼	5½
Con Cop	1⅜	2	S W Miami	1	1½
Cortez	.70	.90	Stewart M	.45	.55
Crown Res	.35	.45	Tono Min	6⅞	7¼
Cal Corbin	.06	.07	Tono Bel	4¼	4½
Dav-Daly	1½	1 11/16	Truro	10¼	11
Eagle & B	1½	1⅝	U Verde E	7⅝	7¾
1st Nat C	7⅛	7⅜	Utah Met	8½	8⅝
Goldf Con	1	1 1/16	Yuk'n Gold	2½	2⅝
Houghton	2⅜	3			

*First assessment paid.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
19	Bank of Balto.	158	158	158	158
700	Balto. Tube	69	70	68¼	68½
182	Balto. Tube pf	85	86	85	86
70	Com'l Credit	48	48	48	48
10	Con. Coal	99	99	99	99
18	Con. Pow. pf.	112	112	112	112
4,900	Cosden	19¼	19⅝	19⅜	19½
320	Dav'son Chem.	66	66	65	65
15	Houston Oil	19	19	19	19
904	Maryl'd Cas.	100	101	100	101
15	Mfrs. Finance	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
10	Pa. Wat. & P.	74	74	74	74
1,025	Sapulpa	9¼	10¼	9¼	10¼
420	Sapulpa pf.	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼
40	U. Rys. & El.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
15	Wayland Oil	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	Balto. El. 5s	100	100	100	100
2,300	C. Balt. 4s, '61	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	C. Balt. 5s, '16, W. L.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
700	C. Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
20,000	C. Balt. 4s, ref. '54.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
6,000	C. Coal ref. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	C. Coal ref. 6s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
6,000	Coal & Coke 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
76,000	Cosden 6s	106½	108½	106½	108½
1,000	Danv. Trac. 5s	94	94	94	94
4,000	Elkh'n Cor. 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
5,000	F'mont Coal 5s	97	97	97	97
2,000	F'mont & Clark Trac. 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	G. B. S. Brew. incomes	$1	$1	$1	$1
500	Houston Oil Div. ctf.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
6,000	Jamison Coal & Coke 5s.	93	93	93	93
5,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1,000	Minn. & St. P. jt. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
31,000	U. Rys. & El 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84
3,600	U. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
7,000	U. Rys. & El. income 4s	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
1,000	Va. Ry. & P. 5s	91	91	91	91

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Radiator	397½	397½	397½	397½
10	Am. Shipbuilding	34	34	34	34
157	Am. Shipb. pf	80½	81	80¼	81
10	Booth Fish. pf	73	73	73	73
432	Chi. Pneu. Tool	72	73¼	72	73¼
50	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
3	Chi. Title & Tr.	230	230	230	230
19	Com. Edison	146	146	146	146
15	Diamond Match	106	106	106	106
205	Illinois Brick	77	77⅞	77	77⅞
30	M. Ward pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
468	Nat. Carbon	175	180	175	180
485	People's Gas	107¼	107⅝	107	107⅝
5	Pub. Service pf	101½	101½	101½	101½
260	Sears-Roebuck	180¼	182	180	181⅝
700	Stewart-Warner	87	87¼	86⅝	87¼
340	Swift & Co.	126¼	126½	126	126
166	Union Carbide	175	175	175	175

BONDS.

$500	Chi. Ry. inc. 4s	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
5,000	Edison 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	Met. gold 4s	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
16,000	Morris 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Swift 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alliance Ins	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
40	Am. Gas	122	122	122	122
10	Am. Rys. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
260	Baldwin Loco	112	113½	112	113½
20	Buff. & Susq	42½	42½	42½	42½
18	Buff. & S. pf	60½	60⅝	60	60⅝
215	Cambria Iron	44½	44½	44½	44½
4,922	Cambria Steel	73	73½	72⅝	73½
80	Elec. Storage	63	63	62⅝	63
10	Gen. Asp. pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
220	Ins. Co., N. A.	26	26¼	26	26
270	Lake Sup. Corp	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½
24	Leh. V. R. R.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
190	Penn. R. R.	57	57⅛	56⅞	57
40	Penn. S. Mfg.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
130	Penn. Steel pf.	80	80	79⅞	79⅞
5	Phila. Co	43	43	43	43
50	Phila. Co. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½
170	Phila. Electric	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
510	P. R. T., t. c.	18	18⅛	18	18⅛
650	Reading	77½	78	77½	78
165	U. G. Imp.	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	89¼
4	York Rys. pf.	35	35	35	35

BONDS.

$1,000	Alleg. Val. 4s	96¼	96½	96¼	96¼
1,900	A. G. & El. 5s.	92¼	93	92¼	93
1,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s	106	106	106	106
1,000	C. T., N.J. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
12,000	City 3½s, 1934	95	95	95	95
100	City 3½s, 1923	97	97	97	97
400	City 3½s, 1917	99	99	99	99
1,400	Inters. Ry. 4s	57½	58¼	57¼	58¼
2,000	L. Nav. 4½s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5,000	L. Val. gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
47,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Penn. con. 4½s	106	106	106	106
1,000	P., W. & B. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5,000	Phila. Co. cn.5s	92	92	92	92
7,000	Phila.Co.1st 5s	101	101½	101	101
100	Phila. Elec. 4s	83	83	83	83
2,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	104⅝	105⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3,000	Reading gen. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Stand. Gas 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
300	Y. Rys. 1st 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,170	Am. W. G. M.	45	45	44	44
50	Am. W.G.M.pf	137½	137½	137½	137½
150	Caney R. Gas	41	41	41	41
20	Con. Ice pf	34½	34½	34½	34½
50	Cruc. Steel pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
100	Columbia Gas	15	15	15	15
80	Har. & Walker	81	82½	81	82½
30	H. & W. pf.	101	101	101	101
20	La B. I. & S.	50	50	50	50
100	Mfrs. L. & H.	51	51	51	51
60	Natl. Fire P.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
15	Ohio Fuel	38½	38½	38½	38½
10	Osage & Okla	105	105	105	105
55	Pitts. Coal	32	32¼	32	32¼
768	Pure Oil	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
65	Pitts. P. G.	116	116	116	116
2,000	San Toy	20	20	20	20
25	U. S. Glass	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
20	Un. S. & S.	118	118	118	118
28	Westing. A. B.	135	135	135	135
60	Westing. Elec.	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜

BONDS.

$2,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	57

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

An important favorable influence in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was advices both from Washington and Berlin, which intimated that a crisis over the Lusitania matter was not now feared with Germany. Decided strength developed in the later dealings, succeeding early hesitation and irregularity. The steel shares, the copper stocks and various industrial specialties all advanced sharply.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
217	Allis-Chal.	28¼	28¼	28	28
40	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
110	Am. Bt. Sugar	63⅝	65⅛	63⅝	65⅛
3,170	Am. Can	62	62⅝	61⅝	62⅛
310	Am. Car & F.	66¼	68⅝	66	68⅝
90	Am. Ice Sec.	29	29	28¾	28¾
50	Am. Linseed	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
620	Am. Loco.	65	67	64⅞	66⅜
50	Am. Loco. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
3,740	Am. Smelting	98⅝	101½	98⅛	101½
40	Am. T. & T.	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
6,810	Anaconda Cop.	84⅝	86⅝	84	86½
60	A., T. & S. F.	104⅝	104⅝	104	104
1,210	Baldwin Loco.	111	114½	109⅞	114½
120	Balt. & Ohio	88⅝	89	88⅛	88⅝
90	Cal. Petr.	31	31	30⅛	30⅞
130	Cent. Leather	52⅝	52⅞	52¼	52⅝
220	Ches. & Ohio	62⅝	63¼	62⅝	63¼
100	C., M. & S. P.	97⅛	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝
170	C., R. I. & P.	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛
80	Chile Copper	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
110	Chino Copper	52⅞	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛
870	Col. Fuel & I.	43½	45⅜	43½	45⅜
1,150	Corn Products	22⅛	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛
11,120	Crucible Steel	75⅛	78⅝	74⅛	78
150	Dist. Secur.	45¼	45⅛	45¼	45½
80	Dome Mines	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1,970	Erie	37⅝	38⅛	37	38⅝
50	Erie 1st pf.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53½
180	Goodrich Co.	69¼	72	69	71½
140	Gt. Nor. Ore.	44	44¼	44	44½
470	Inspirat'n Cop.	44⅝	45¼	44	45½
220	Inter. Con.	17⅝	18	17¼	18
110	Int. Mer. Mar.	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	18
580	Int. M. M. pf.	80½	80⅝	79⅛	80¼
70	Kan. City So.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
30	Lehigh Valley	77	77	77	77
480	Maxwell Mtrs.	70⅛	73⅞	69⅛	72⅝
4,700	Mexican Petr.	105⅝	106⅝	104½	106
210	Miami Copper	35⅝	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝
40	Nat. En. St.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
590	N. Y. Central	105⅝	106	105⅝	105⅝
160	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	67⅝	68⅛	67	68
40	Norf. & West.	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
20	Nor. Pacific	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
20	Pennsylvania	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
70	Pitts. Coal	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝
10	Prsd. S. Car	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
10	Quicksilver	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
120	Ray Con.	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
820	Reading	77⅝	78⅝	77	78⅝
1,700	Rep. Iron & S.	51½	53⅝	51½	53⅛
20	Seaboard A. L.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
30	Seab. A. L. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½
360	So. Pacific	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	100¼
2,000	Studebaker Co.	144½	151	144	150⅝
100	Tenn. Copper	55⅛	56¼	55⅛	56¼
40	Third Av.	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
80	Un. Bag & P.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
970	Un. Pacific	133½	134	132⅝	133⅞
390	U. S. I. Alco.	159	163	154	154½
460	U. S. Rubber	51¼	52⅝	50⅝	52⅛
24,400	U. S. Steel	82¼	83⅝	81⅝	83⅛
160	Utah Cop.	77⅞	79⅛	77⅞	79⅛
70	Va. Car. Ch.	48	48	48	48
40	Western Md.	26	26	26	26
530	Westingh. El.	65⅜	67	65⅝	67
73,450					

BONDS.

$5,000	Inter.-Met. 4½s	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.21	.21	.21	.21
500	Booth	.42	.42	.42	.42
700	Comstock	.12	.13	.12	.13
500	Great Bend	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Goldf'ld Con.	.93	.93	.93	.93
600	Gold. Merger	.18	.18	.18	.18
400	Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23
300	Jim Butler	.93	.93	.93	.93
500	Jumbo Ext.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
1,000	Midway	.15¼	.15¼	.15¼	.15¼
400	Montana	.29	.29	.29	.29
500	Sierra Nev.	.35	.35	.35	.35
200	Tonopah Ext.	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
300	Union Con.	.63	.63	.63	.63
400	West End	.74	.74	.74	.74
7,600					

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs receipts	$760,885	$113,375,683
Ord. int. rev. receipts	1,740,667	223,565,365
Income tax	445,710	17,038,860
Miscellaneous	155,964	27,029,686
Total receipts	3,103,227	381,009,595
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disb.	1,671,901	......
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	......	51,331,394
Excess of total receipts over total disb.	1,699,873	......
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	......	45,265,093
Expenditures	1,431,326	432,340,989

Guantanamo Sugar

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

BUY—SELL

SAPULPA REFINING CO.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
PIERCE OIL CORP. 6s
HOUSTON OIL COMPANY
FORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD.
NEW STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Amer. & Brit. Mfg. Com.
Amer. Tel. Typewriter Co.
Auto-Sales Gum & Choc.
Cleveland Auto. Mach. Co. Sec.
East River Nat. Bank
International Power Com.
Locomobile Co. of Am. Sec.
Loco. Mach. Co. of Amer. 4s, '24
New York State Rys. Com.
Regal Motor Car Pfd.
Second Ave. Rec. Ctfs., 1914

DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Exempt From Federal Income Tax

$200,000

Claiborne County, Tennessee

Direct Obligation

Serial 5% Bonds

Dated June 1st, 1915 Due Serially June 1st, 1926 to 1945

Coupon Bonds $1000 Denomination

Principal and semi-annual interest, June and December 1st, payable in New York City

Claiborne County has a population of over 26,000, is exceedingly rich in natural resources and has always enjoyed excellent credit.

Price to Yield 4¾%

We recommend these bonds as safe and conservative.

William R. Compton Company
Municipal Bonds
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

GROWTH

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

Gross Earnings 1907 $11,342,140 | Gross Earnings 1915 $18,944,179

When it is remembered that this advance has been based on territorial development, and that intensive cultivation of new business has hardly begun, it is reasonable to expect that the growth of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company will be both constant and in proportion to its past progress.

That is why we recommend for your investment this Company's

PREFERRED STOCK.

It is now selling on approximately a 6½% basis, and is, in our opinion, an attractive investment.

Description T. 81 tells more—Send for it today.

John Nickerson, Jr.
300 N. Broadway, Saint Louis. 61 Broadway, New York.

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Authorized and Outstanding, $5,000,000

Dated February 1, 1916 Due February 1, 1923

Coupon bonds, $1000 each. Interest payable February 1 and August 1. Principal and interest payable at The National City Bank of New York in U. S. gold coin, of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness.

Issued in conformity with the resolution of the Storting (National Legislature) adopted August 21, 1915, and the authorization of his Royal Majesty, the King of Norway, given September 18, 1915.

Both principal and interest payable, as well in time of war as of peace; without deduction for any taxes or impositions, now or hereafter to be established or levied by or within the Kingdom of Norway against the bond or the income arising therefrom or the holder thereof, and whether the holder of the bond, or its coupons, be a citizen of a friendly or a hostile state.

We offer these Bonds, subject to prior sale and change in price

TO YIELD ABOUT 5.75%

Circular on request

The National City Bank of New York

For Sale:

Cripple Creek Central Ry

100 Shares Common
100 Shares Preferred

Geo. S. Crap & Co.
25 Broad St. 'Phone 1560 Broad.

Automatic Electric Stock
United Light & R'way Com. & Pfd.
Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
Packard Motor Com.
Lansing Gas Lt. 6s 1918
Albion Gas Lt. 5s 1919
Cities Service 7% Notes
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s 1949
Send for latest "Market Digest."

ALFRED H. EBERT AND COMPANY
Broadway New York City
Telephone Rector 5312.

D., L. & W. Coal Stock
Utah Sec. Corp. 6% Notes
Equipment Bonds
Indian Refining Preferred Stock

BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

Fort Worth Power & Lt. 5s
Utah Gas & Coke 5s
Continental Gas & Elec. 5s
Jackson Light & Trac. 5s

GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST. N.Y. 'PHONE BROAD 3665

FOR SALE
Union Ferry
Lincoln Trust
Columbia Trust

Baker & Carruthers
15 Broad St., N. Y. 'Phone 1320 Hanover

United Gas & Elec. (Conn.) Com. & 1st Pfd.
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
West Penn. Trac. & Water Power Pfd.
General Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
No. Texas Elec. Com.
Amer. Public Utilities Com. & Pfd.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Is U. S. Steel a Purchase?

Call or Write for Daily Market Letter.

Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2535. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade, Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y., N. Y. Coffee Exch., N. Y. Produce Exch.
Established over 10 years.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

To the Holders of SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES A, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1918:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provision contained in Section 1 of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between Pittsburgh Steel Company and Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, the following notes, being all of the unredeemed Notes maturing January 1, 1918, have been called for payment on March 1, 1916, and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided:

SERIES A, $1,000 NOTES.

No.	2	54	75	109	150	169	192	221
	10	58	81	113	151	170	193	223
	11	60	83	114	152	174	194	224
	18	61	86	118	153	176	196	226
	19	63	90	119	154	177	198	227
	22	64	91	128	155	178	200	228
	23	65	92	130	156	179	203	235
	25	66	95	133	159	180	206	236
	37	67	96	135	160	181	207	237
	39	69	98	137	161	183	209	242
	40	70	101	139	162	185	212	243
	45	71	102	140	163	186	214	244
	46	72	104	146	164	187	216	245
	50	73	106	147	165	190	219	246
	52	74	108	148	167	191	220	249

SERIES A, $5,000 NOTES.

No.	301	319	392	409	425	442	456	478
	302	321	393	411	428	444	457	479
	303	322	394	412	429	445	459	481
	306	325	397	413	430	446	461	483
	309	328	398	415	431	449	463	484
	310	330	401	416	433	450	465	485
	312	377	403	418	434	451	468	486
	313	388	406	420	435	452	470	487
	314	389	407	422	436	454	473	488
			408	424	440	455		

Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the Notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to March 1, 1916.

Notes must carry coupons due July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these notes will cease on March 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
By D. P. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 29, 1916.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1915, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,238.59 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the first day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated, January 13, 1916.

LOST

New York, January 30, 1916.

75 SHARES E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY COMMON STOCK, Certificate No. A-3747, and 50 Shares of the same stock, Certificate No. A-1417, in the name of R. H. DUNHAM. If found notify The Chatham and Phenix National Bank, 192 Broadway, New York. Transfer has been stopped and all parties are cautioned against negotiating the same.

BOND SALESMAN WANTED.—Opportunity is open for a gentleman of sterling character and personality, familiar with Public Service Securities, with clientele that could absorb $150,000 to $200,000 A1 construction bonds with Common Stock Bonus; securities held now by influential business men locally; excellent chance for live man on commission basis or fair division of profits. Reply to X 332 Times Annex.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION, Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Coupon Gold Bonds.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under indenture made by Chautauqua Institution to Bankers Trust Company as Trustee, dated November 1, 1911, hereby gives notice, pursuant to Section 2 of Article Four thereof, that it holds the sum of $7,210.00 as the proceeds of sale of certain property heretofore released from the lien of said indenture and invites proposals for the sale to it of an amount of such bonds sufficient, as nearly as may be, to exhaust said sum. Such proposals must be in writing and be received by said Trustee at 16 Wall Street, New York City, before three o'clock P. M. on February 7th, 1916. Notices of acceptance of proposals will be mailed by the Trustee on or before February 8th, 1916. All bonds accepted must be delivered to the Trustee before three o'clock P. M. February 11th, 1916, after which date interest thereon will cease. The Trustee reserves the right to accept all or any part of the bonds offered in any proposal.

Bankers Trust Company, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.
New York, January 27, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, 111 FIFTH AVENUE.

New York, February 2, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 5% on the Common Stock of The American Tobacco Company was today declared, payable in cash on March 1, 1916, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on February 14, 1916.

Notice is further given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared upon the preferred stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 14, 1916.

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company to be held on the 8th day of March, 1916, and the payment of the above dividends, the transfer books of both the preferred and common stocks will be closed at the close of business on February 14, 1916, and be reopened at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 16th day of March, 1916. J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC. 43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Fifty-first Quarter) of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, for the period ended November 30, 1915, payable March 1, 1916, to stockholders of record February 15, 1916.

As the Company's fiscal year has been made to end December 31, and in order to make the dividend payments on the Preferred Stock coincide with the quarters of the calendar year and with the dividend periods of its subsidiary companies, The J. G. White Engineering Corporation and The J. G. White Management Corporation, a further One-half of One Per Cent. (½ of 1%) was declared for the month of December, 1915, payable March 1, 1916, on the Company's outstanding Preferred Stock as of record February 15, 1916.

A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION.

120 Broadway, New York,
February 1, 1916.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

The Board of Directors of the Kennecott Copper Corporation has this day declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, for the quarter ending March 31, 1916, payable March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3 P. M., March 10, 1916. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., March 10, 1916, and re-open March 20, 1916, at 10 A. M.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION,
By C. T. ULRICH, Secretary.

122D SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND, Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) in cash, payable March 1, 1916, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, February 7, 1916.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, January 26, 1916.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Dividends of three per cent. on the preferred stock and of two per cent. on the common stock of this Company have been declared payable February 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record February 8th.

ERNEST ISELIN, Secretary.

Chemical Stocks

American Cyanamid
Am. Dyewood & Chem.
Consumers Chemical
Davison Chemical
Dow Chemical
Federal Chemical
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Grasselli Chemical
Harrison Bros.
Hooker Electro Chem.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Mathieson Alkali
Merrimac Chemical
Mich. Limestone & Chem.
Michigan Alkali
Mutual Chemical
Nat'l Aniline & Chem.
Niagara Alkali
Rollin Chemical
Semet Solvay Co.
Smith Chemical
Solvay Process
Union Sulphur

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

American Brass
Amer. Type Founders
Babcock & Wilcox
Chicago Terminal Transfer
Colorado Midland Ry.
Cripple Creek Central Ry.
International Salt
Louisville, Hend. & St.L. Ry.
Niles-Bement-Pond
Otis Elevator
Port Lobos Petroleum
Phelps, Dodge & Co.
United Gas & El. Corp.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Guantanamo Sugar

Write or Telephone for Particulars

Slattery & Co.
SPECIALISTS
40 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Telephone 4361 Broad.

MOJAVE TUNGSTEN

A proposition that is interesting large and conservative investors, and that has tremendous earning possibilities.

Present status of the STANDARD SHIPBUILDING CO. and its future prospects.

Our latest Market Letter No. 259 tells about these matters, and also gives much information regarding

Aetna Explosives — Chandler Motor
Baltimore Tube — Cosden Oil
Saxon Motor

and other active market specialties.

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Aetna Explosives
Old Stock & Rights

NEW STOCKS
When, As and If Issued
Bought—Sold—Quoted

GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Gulf States Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Amer. Sumatra Tobacco Com. Stk.
50 By-Products Coke Stock
50 Crex Carpet Stock
15 Franklin Insurance Stock
50 Germania Insurance Stock
100 Guantanamo Sugar Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 Semet Solvay Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
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THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Articles on currency, commerce, stock and bond fluctuations. Open security market. The Annalist, every Monday. 10 cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular in the Curb Market—Bonds Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 805,547 shares of stock and $649,300 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 72,583; oil, 26,789, and mining, 206,175. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
209	‡Aetna Exp...	66	66	64	65
8,000	‡A. Exp., w. i.	21¼	21¼	20⅞	21
2,000	‡A. Exp. rights	6	6¼	5¼	5¼
1,600	Ajax Rub., Inc	69¼	70	68⅞	69¼
400	A., G. & W. I.	28¾	29	28¾	29
200	A.,G. & W.I. pf	45	45	45	45
100	Atl. Steel, w. i.	55	55	55	55
200	Balt. T. Co. pf.	*85	86	85	86
60	‡Can. C. & F..	65	65	64	64
153	‡C. C. & F. pf.	75	80	75	79
2,500	Can.N. G. Corp	2⅛	2¼	2	2¼
25	‡Carbon Steel..	55	55	55	55
550	‡Car, L. & P..	6	6	5⅝	5⅞
200	Carwen Steel..	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
500	‡Chand. Motors	90½	91	90	91
800	C. of R. & H.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
60	‡Crocker-W ...	103½	105	103½	105
5,000	‡Cuba Cane S..	46⅜	46⅞	46⅜	46¾
250	Driggs-Seabury	141	143	141	143
700	‡Electric Gun..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
536	Emerson Phon.	12¼	12½	12	12½
1,200	F. D. & C., w.i	45⅝	46	45	45¾
700	Guan. Sugar...	69	72	69	72
285	H. & B. C. Co.	47¾	48	47¾	48
45	‡H. & A. Arms	67	67	67	67
100	‡I. A. F. S. C.	17⅛	17½	17½	17½
100	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	18	18	18	18
800	‡Int. Nick.,new	51	51¾	51	51¾
100	Jewel Tea.....	68	68	68	68
1,000	K. Bronze pf..	23	23	21¾	22½
400	‡S. S. K., w. i.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
500	‡Lee Tire	50	50¼	50	50¼
200	‡Lake T. Boat.	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
100	‡L. T. B. 1st pf	13	13	13	13
5,000	Man. Tran....	2⅛	2¼	2	2⅛
300	Mar. of Am....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	M. A., v. t. c.	33½	33½	33	33½
300	M. A., v.t.c.pf	80½	81	80½	81
1,000	‡Maxim Muni.	8	8	8	8
8,900	‡Midvale Steel.	65	66	64⅞	65½
2,160	‡Mojave Tung.	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
2,000	‡Nevins Elec..	½	½	⁷⁄₁₆	⁷⁄₁₆
500	O. E. B., w. i.	55¼	55½	55	55
750	O. E. B.pf.,w.i.	99⅛	99½	99¼	99½
500	P. T. & M. C.,	27½	27½	27	27
560	Red. El., Inc..	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜
700	‡Sax. M. C. Co.	68⅜	70	68½	68⅜
600	‡Stand. Motors,	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛
2,300	Stand. Shipb..	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼
4,000	‡St. Jos. Lead.	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15
2,595	S. B. v. t. c..	36½	36⅞	36	36⅜
1,500	‡Tex. Co. R...	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
4,300	‡Tob. P. com..	31	34	31	34
1,000	T. F., v. t. c.	6	6	6	6
1,000	Un. Prof. S....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	‡U. S.L.& H.C.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
800	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.....	4½	4¾	4⅜	4¾
145	W.-P. T., w. i.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Wab.-P. T. pf.	48½	49	*48½	49
2,200	White M. Co..	52½	52¼	51⅛	52
3,000	W. F. C.,v.t.c.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
900	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16½	16	16½	..
48	Illinois P. L..	182	180	181	..
550	Ohio Oil.....	207	199	206	+8
14	Prairie P. L..	226	226	226	..
110	Sou. Penn Oil..	360	348	360	−3
110	St'd Oil of Cal.	375	372	373	−1
25	St'd Oil of Ind.	498	495	498	+8
27	St'd Oil of N.J.	500	497	500	+1
145	St'd O. of N.Y.	208	204	205	−2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	‡Bartt O. & G..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+¼
8,500	‡Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.) ...	19¾	18¾	19⅝	+½
300	Empire Petrol.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
250	‡Houston Oil...	*19⅞	19	19	−⅝
10	Midwest Ref..	54	54	54	−1
2,700	‡Int'l Petrol ..	13	12½	13	+½
10,100	‡Sapulpa O.&R.	10½	9½	10¼	−⅜
2,500	‡Victoria Oil..	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,700	††Am. Com'd'r.	10	10½	10	10½
7,800	††Atlanta	21	21	20	20½
50	Big L. Dev.Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,700	††Booth	42	43½	42	43
1,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.....	8	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝
200	Butte & N. Y.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
650	‡Calaveras C..	3	3¼	3	3¼
2,000	†Caledonia	95	95	95	95
1,000	‡Canada Cop...	1¾	1¹³⁄₁₆	1¾	1¹³⁄₁₆
3,700	Cerro de Pas.C.	37¾	39⅝	37¾	39⅝
3,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
300	‡Con. Cop. M..	1⅝	1¹¹⁄₁₆	1⅝	1¹¹⁄₁₆
3,700	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅜	⅜	⁵⁄₁₆	⅜
10,000	††Emma Cop..	37	38	36	38
12,000	††Fed. Res. M.	21	21	19	19
6,000	First Nat. C..	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
300	†Florence	48	48	48	48
4,000	Goldf. Cons....	95	95	93	93
1,500	††Gold. Merger.	18	18¼	18	18¼
1,800	Howe Sound....	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
1,500	Hecla Mining..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
1,000	††Inter. Mines.	17	17	17	17
350	††Iron Blossom	1⁷⁄₁₆	1⁷⁄₁₆	1⁷⁄₁₆	1⁷⁄₁₆
1,200	††Jim Butler..	94	94	93	94
700	Jumbo Ext.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
33,700	Kennecott Cop.	52⅛	52⅞	52	52⅝
100	Magma Copper	15	15	15	15
2,000	†Majestic Mines	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
500	††Marsh Min...	37	37	37	37
6,000	†McK.-Dar. ...	45	50	45	47
300	Mines of Am....	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
500	††Montana Con.	⁷⁄₁₆	⁷⁄₁₆	⁷⁄₁₆	⁷⁄₁₆
18,000	††Mother Lode.	22	23	21	22
400	New Utah B., (a prospect)..	3¾	4	3¾	4
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	7½	7⅝	7½	7½
500	††Oatman Gold, (a prospect)..	65	65	65	65
700	‡North B. Dev.	⁵⁄₁₆	⁵⁄₁₆	⁵⁄₁₆	⁵⁄₁₆
2,300	††Oatman C., (a prospect)..	52	52	52	52
1,700	††Oatman Ex., (a prospect)..	14	14	14	14
5,000	†Peterson Lake	28½	30	28½	29
300	‡Ray Her. Min.	3⅛	3¼	3	3
2,100	††Rex Con. M.	28	28	25	27
2,500	†Rochester M..	59	60	59	60
500	†San Toy	20	20	20	20
500	††Sand. Ken....	6	6	6	6
975	‡Santa Fe Min.	*3	3¼	3	3¼
700	Seven Troughs Coalition	48	48	47	47
10,000	††Silver Pick..	3½	4½	3½	4½
12,000	††Silver Tip, (a prospect) ...	16	18	16	17
1,500	Std. Sil.-Lead..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Stewart	¹¹⁄₁₆	¹¹⁄₁₆	¹¹⁄₁₆	¹¹⁄₁₆
9,400	††Success Min.	76	77	74	76
4,000	†Superstition, (a prospect) ...	39	40	39	39½
2,000	††Temiskaming	66	66	66	66
500	‡Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,200	Tonopah Ext...	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4³⁄₁₆
820	Tono. Mining..	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
4,000	Tri-Bullion ...	⅜	½	⅜	⁷⁄₁₆
300	Tularosa	⁷⁄₁₆	⁷⁄₁₆	⁷⁄₁₆	⁷⁄₁₆
3,000	††U. S. Cont....	8½	8½	8	8
2,500	†W. End Con..	75	76	75	75
1,500	Yukon Gold ...	2½	2½	2⅝	2⅝
2,930	United Verde..	7	8	7	8

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$53,000	‡B.&O.new 5s.	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102¼
210,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s...	119	121	119	121
80,000	‡C.,M.&St.P.4s	95⅜	95¾	95⅜	95⅝
850,000	‡Erie conv.4s, w. i........	88⅜	88¾	88⅛	88⅝
800	‡Erie rights...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	W. Pacific 5s.	25½	25½	25	25

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

⁂

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Brit.-Amer. Tob., ord	15	16	15	16
Br.-Am. T., ord. b'rer	15	16	15	16
Lima Locomotive ...	22	25	21	24
Pyrene Mfg.	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾

⁂

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives ...	60	70	65	75
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	86	82	86
American Brass	255	265	260	270
Atlas Powder	245	255	245	255
Atlas Powder pf.....	101	104	100	103
Babcock & Wilcox...	118	125	118	125
Bliss, (E. W.)........	330	350	335	355
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	73	83	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	190	200	190	200
Canadian Explosives.	315	340	315	340
Can. Explosives pf...	102	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	830	855	875
Du Pont Powd., new.	355	365	355	365
Du Pont Powder pf..	106	110	102	105
Hercules Powder	385	395	380	395
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	175	180	175	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	110
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovill Mfg. Co......	450	460	460	475
Winch. Rtg. Arms..	2550	2650	2600	2700

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads....	78.09	77.32	78.00	+.44
25 industrials...	97.59	95.32	97.28	+1.59
50 stocks.......	87.84	86.32	87.64	+1.02

PREVIOUS RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Feb. 1.........	86.92	85.40	86.62	+1.45
Jan. 31.........	85.91	84.47	85.17	−1.12
Jan. 29.........	86.90	86.03	86.29	−.93
Jan. 28.........	87.81	86.65	87.22	+.40
Jan. 27.........	87.35	86.23	86.82	−.30
Jan. 26.........	88.36	86.97	87.12	−1.02
Jan. 25.........	88.53	87.75	88.14	+.08

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

February—	High.		Low.		Last.
1915...........	62.78	11	58.99	24	60.02
1914...........	73.14	4	69.33	26	70.49
1913...........	77.30	3	71.51	25	72.89
1912...........	76.61	20	72.54	1	75.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	——High.——		——Low.——		Last.
*1916..	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	87.64
1915...	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914...	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913...	79.10	Jan. 2	68.00	Feb. 1	68.06
1912...	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911...	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.80

*To date.

ASSAILS GOULD EXECUTORS.

Says They Reason in a Circle in a Railroad Suit.

Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court heard argument yesterday on behalf of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, which is seeking to compel the executors of the estate of Jay Gould to accept the railroad's answer to a suit for $1,741,000, which the executors have filed against the company. The plaintiffs are George J., Edwin, and Howard Gould and Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard.

David H. Taylor, counsel for the plaintiff, told the court the answer of the defendants had not been accepted because of the belief that it had not been properly verified. The verification was made by Henry E. Cooper, a Director of the defendant company. Mr. Taylor said that as a Director Mr. Cooper should be able to ascertain just what the facts were and be able to swear to them, without depending on statements by counsel.

Howard Taylor, representing the defendants, said the answer should have been accepted.

"I never heard," he argued, "of a more perfect example of reasoning in a circle. George Gould and the other members of his family are suing one of his railroads for the payment of money due on promissory notes. Mr. Gould is President of the defendant company and practically controls it. Mr. Cooper, one of the Directors of the road and Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company, verifies the answer. Of course Mr. Cooper could not get the information for the answer personally.

"If this court should hold that no one has a right to put in an answer to Mr. Gould's suit unless authorized by the President of the defendant company, who is Mr. Gould, how under the sun would the minority stockholders ever be able to prevent Mr. Gould from suing the company at all, no matter how unjust the claims may be?"

Decision was reserved.

$22,000,000 OUTLAY ASKED.

Brooklyn Civic Club Says It Is Needed for Water Supply.

Speaking on the subject of "Shall we spend $22,000,000 more for water?" at a luncheon given by the Brooklyn Civic Club of 127 Remsen Street yesterday, Commissioner Charles N. Chadwick of the Board of Water Supply declared that Brooklyn was not getting the number of gallons of water per capita to which it was entitled.

"The expenditure of $22,000,000 will increase the water supply of the city by 250,000,000 gallons a day. It will save more than a million dollars annually required for pumping water in the Borough. It will adequately provide for the future," he said.

Commissioner Chadwick gave the history of the board and its work during the last eleven years in solving the water problem.

"I have been through six investigations and have come out unscathed," he told his hearers.

Give $800 to Hospital Charity.

The Stock Exchange committee which managed the annual dinner of Exchange members two weeks ago turned over yesterday to Albert H. Wiggin, Treasurer of the Bankers and Brokers' Auxiliary of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association, $800 to be added to the association's collections. The check represented the surplus funds of the dinner committee, the money left over after the entertainment and other expenses of the "Old Time Frolic" had been met from the $25 paid in by the brokers for each cover. This contribution brought the total subscriptions received by the auxiliary to date up to $23,240.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Albert H. Harris, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, was elected a Director of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday.

Hallgarten & Co. and Chandler & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, announced yesterday that the $3,000,000 preferred stock of the Eisenlohr Company offered by them had been sold.

Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company, announced yesterday that Howard S. Mott, for several years with the trust department, had resigned to become a consulting analyst.

The National City Bank is offering $5,000,000 Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1923, at a price to yield 5.75 per cent. net.

The City of Newark, N. J., has awarded to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler $400,000 temporary loan bonds due in six months on a 2.41 per cent. interest basis.

William F. Moody, formerly manager of the stock department of Spencer Trask & Co., has joined the staff of Moody's Investors' Service.

Stone & Webster have issued their manual of electric railway, electric light, gas, and water power companies for 1916.

BEGAN AS CASH BOY; NOW IN DIRECTORATE

Richard Jackson Went to Work for B. Altman & Co. at the Age of 14.

28 YEARS IN THE STORE

Eleven Associates of New Board Also Started as Lads in Minor Places in the Business.

"Be kind to the office boy who keeps your inkwells dirty and your pens scratchy and 'flashes' about to do your bidding with the speed of a snail. Some day he may be your boss, and all office boys who become bosses have tenacious memories," said Mr. Nobody-in-particular yesterday when he heard that Richard Jackson, who started as a cash boy in the store of B. Altman & Co. twenty-eight years ago, at the age of 14, had been made a Director of the company a few days ago.

Michael Friedsam, President of the corporation, said yesterday that the Board of Directors was more a Board of Office Boys because every one of the twelve has been a cash boy, an office boy, or a driver, and, advancing over all the 4,200 employes, had reached the top by successive promotions.

Mr. Jackson was first a cash boy, then a messenger. Eleven years ago he went into the advertising department, and soon became its manager. As a boy he went to the Altman school to learn business principles taught by teachers from the public school system, and read books from the branch of the New York Public Library in the Altman store. By observing he learned much about so-called "human nature," especially during the Christmas shopping season.

"We try to make this institution just as much a college or university as a department store," said Mr. Friedsam, "and all vacant places are filled from workers in the ranks who know the principles of the Altman system."

GUILDERS DROP HALF CENT.

Due to Bank of Commerce Fund, Foreign Exchange Dealers Believe.

The decline of nearly a half cent to the guilder in the quotation for sight bills on Amsterdam yesterday persuaded foreign exchange dealers that the gold fund established by the National Bank of Commerce was having a distinct effect on the guilder rate. At one time guilder drafts sold at 41⅞, compared with 44⅞ two weeks ago, and with a normal quotation of 40.19. This meant that the buyer of a draft of an Amsterdam bank would pay at the rate of 41⅞ cents per guilder in remitting funds to the other side.

There was less talk of efforts to ship gold to Holland than in several weeks when the quotation broke through 42, and it was predicted in banking circles that the gold fund, provided to save investors in American securities living in Holland from a loss of interest when payments fall due, would not long be needed if rates continued their movement of recent days. The actual cost of shipping and delivering gold in Amsterdam, plus the value of the metal, is about 41¼ cents a guilder, so that only a slightly further decline of the premium in exchange would make it as profitable to remit funds to the Netherlands by draft as through gold shipments, or a deposit of gold here to the account of the Bank of the Netherlands.

Strong Demand for Good Wool.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,990 bales. There was a strong demand for good clips and prices were firm, especially for scoured merinos. Inferior and wasty sorts were a shade easier.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Conditions in the wheat market were very much unsettled yesterday and prices moved in a feverish manner within a range of about 3c a bushel, and at the close of the day were easy, with net losses of 1⅜@1⅞c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.45; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.52, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.53¼, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.41	1.43	1.66
July	..	..	1.34	1.36	1.45⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.36	1.32⅝	1.33	1.34⅞	1.59¼
July	1.26⅞	1.24	1.24½	1.25⅞	1.38⅝

CORN.

The corn market showed a steady tone during the first part of the day with moderate buying, but subsequently prices broke sharply and at the close showed net losses of 1c to 1¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝	80⅝	81
July	80½	79¼	79½	80½	82⅞

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively firm at the start on renewed talk of export demand, but during the day eased off with the other markets and under increased selling pressure and at the close showed net losses of ¾@1c. The local cash market was quiet; No. 3 white quoted at 55½@56c; No. 4 white, 54½@55½c; fancy clipped white, 57@59c; ordinard clipped white, 55@57c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	52¼	50⅝	51¼	51⅞	60
July	48⅝	47½	47⅝	48⅝	57¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was a little steadier during the early operations owing to a show of firmness in the hog position and on scattered buying by commission houses. Packers sold, however, and toward the close of the day an easier tone developed and the market eased to considerably below the final of Tuesday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 48,000; estimated for Thursday, 35,000; Kansas City received 7,500 and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.20	10.05	10.10	10.20	11.55
July	10.30	10.22	10.25	10.37	..
Ribs—					
May	11.00	10.87	10.92	10.92	10.67
July	11.07	11.02	11.07	11.05	..
Pork—					
May	20.60	20.25	20.40	20.47	19.95
July	..	..	20.45	20.52	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was moderately active, total sales amounting to 25,900 barrels, and, after a steady opening and a subsequent moderate decline, values developed firmness and at the close of the day were 8 to 13 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	9.05	9.05
February	....	....	9.18@9.30	9.10
March	9.18	9.05	9.16@9.20	9.05
April	9.02	9.02	9.06@9.09	8.97
May	9.10	8.98	9.09@9.10	8.96
June	....	....	9.09@9.11	8.95
July	9.15	9.05	9.14@9.15	9.03
August	9.18	9.08	9.17@9.18	9.00
September ...	....	....	9.18@9.22	9.10

COFFEE.

The freight situation was again the dominating feature in the coffee market, and as freight rates to New York were said to have been advanced to $1.50 and to New Orleans $1.60, it was thought that tonnage is becoming scarcer in Brazil. At the outset the market was easier, with prices 2 to 7 points below the previous close under scattered selling due to a decline of ⅛d in Rio exchange, but after the early selling movement, which was small, had subsided, the market developed a firmer tone and at the close of the day was 7 to 10 points net higher. Total sales were 48,000 bags. In the local spot market prices were firm with Rio unchanged on the basis of 8⅝c for 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	7.35@7.36	7.25
March	7.47	7.38	7.47@7.48	7.38
April	..	..	7.48@7.50	7.40
May	7.50	7.48	7.50@7.51	7.43
June	..	..	7.54@7.55	7.46
July	7.59	7.44	7.58@7.60	7.49
August	..	..	7.62@7.64	7.54
September	7.68	7.60	7.67@7.69	7.59
October	..	..	7.72@7.73	7.63
November	..	..	7.76@7.78	7.68
December	7.81	7.65	7.81@7.82	7.72

SUGAR.

There was a steady opening in futures yesterday, with continued buying by trade interests, influenced by a strong spot and refined market, and, after opening 2 points lower to 1 point higher, values advanced a few points, but the volume of business was not large. The market closed steady, 1 point net lower to 2 points net higher, with sales for the day 4,800 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	3.93	3.91	3.90@3.91	3.91
March	3.92	3.88	3.90@3.92	3.90
April	..	..	3.96@3.97	3.95
May	4.05	4.00	4.01@4.03	4.00
June	4.08	4.08	4.07@4.08	4.05
July	4.14	4.11	4.10@4.11	4.10
August	4.15	4.14	4.13@4.15	4.13
September	4.20	4.17	4.17@4.18	4.17
October	..	..	4.17@4.19	4.17
November	..	..	4.17@4.20	4.18
December	..	..	4.17@4.20	4.18

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 5,106 packages. The market for fine grades of fresh creamery recovered about what was lost on Tuesday and the feeling was considerably improved. Weather condition more favorable and trade better. On 'Change 25 tubs creamery extras sold at 31c; and 100 tubs at 31½c. The improvement was confined mostly to the top qualities, but there was a little steadier feeling on other grades as well. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31@31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 27@30½c; seconds, 25@26½c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery held, extras, (92 score,) 29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 22½@23½c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 20@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,295 cases. Receipts are decreasing, the cold weather area is spreading toward the east beyond the Mississippi, advices indicate light supplies of fresh gathered eggs in transit, and the market showed a further advance, closing firm. There are some further out-of-town calls, and holders are showing marked confidence in the pesent situation. Storage eggs are meeting continued good demand and are held higher, with a fair amount of trading at the advance quoted. Near-by white eggs are fully sustained but show no further improvement; offerings in some places are a little more liberal, but there is a continued fair demand. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 32@33c; extra firsts, 31@31½c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 27½@29c; thirds, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 17@18c; lower grade checks, 14@16c; refrigerator, firsts, 20½@21½c; seconds, 18½@20c; thirds or poorer, 13@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; ordinary to good, 34@38c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 34@39c; small whites, 34@35c; hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 33@35c.

INSURANCE FOR EMPLOYES.

Plan of Doubleday, Page & Co. Approved by the State Department.

Doubleday, Page & Co., the publishers, announced yesterday an employes' insurance plan, which has been put into effect at their Garden City plant with the approval of their employes. The company in a statement issued yesterday said:

"After the company had finished their investigations they sent a notice to each employe in order to find out whether the plan would be popular and would receive the approval of their people. This was particularly necessary, because the plan embraced a small contribution on the part of each employe participating in the benefits. The response to the announcement was almost unanimous. It may be briefly stated that every employe in the establishment, from top to bottom, who desires, may avail himself of the following benefits:

"First—An individual life insurance policy which in the event of death gives the beneficiary one year's salary.

"Second—In the event of sickness, from whatever cause, the usual compensation is paid for a period of at least six months, and in many cases very much longer, and in some cases indefinitely, depending upon the individual accident. In addition to this, in case any of the employes should leave the employ of Doubleday, Page & Co., they can make equitable arrangements to take their policy and continue to pay the premiums thereon."

This plan, the company states, was submitted to the State Insurance Department at Albany for approval, and it was pronounced to be several years in advance of the law and in line with the present movement to broaden the State workingmen's compensation legislation.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Thirty-eight corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $558,200. They include:

Mohawk Valley Grocery Co., Inc., Utica, grocers, packers, warehousemen, importers; $100,000; C. R. Dewey, F. J. Clark, E. M. Snyder, Herkimer.

Benham & Boyesen, Inc., agents, brokers for ships and steamships, Custom House brokers; capital no par value, to carry on business with $75,000; T. Berg, J. J. McGowan, H. Normann, 635 10th St.

Greater New York Bedding Co., Inc., merchandise; $75,000; M. Crames, S. and M. Lipps, 89 East St.

Eldert Park Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, contracting, erecting bridges; $50,000; A. Gildersleeve, W. C. Cowhill, H. W. Bell, 299 Putnam Av.

Central Park Avenue Estates, Inc., realty, construction, equip buildings with machinery, furniture, fixtures; $15,000; C. D. Fiske, R. T. Wood, G. Howe, 527 5th Av.

Rapid Cleaners and Dyers, Inc., dye, finish, cleanse, scour textiles; $25,000; J. Roth, L. Katz, J. M. Greenberg, 75 East 127th St.

Brooklyn Process and Illustrating Co., Inc., Brooklyn, photo and wood engraving, publishing, designing, illustrating; $15,000; A. R. Issler, O. C. Kidney, F. M. Mills, 296 Albany Av., Brooklyn.

King Davidson Co., dresses, wearing apparel; $35,000; S. H. Pasternak, K. Davidson, F. L. Saloman, 1,864 7th Av.

G. L. Gilsey & Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, insurance; $15,000; B. G. Weekes, E. M. Richardson, G. L. Gilsey, 45 William St.

Pyramid Amusement Co., Inc., Brooklyn, restaurants, moving pictures, theatres; $20,000; J. B. Schlessinger, J. J. Maloney, E. J. McGrath, 3,020 Surf Av., Coney Island.

Avon Films, Inc., films, scenic photography, travelogues, photo plays, $10,000; A. J. Westermayr, A. H. Battey, F. Lascelles, 64 Wall St.

Standard Chemicals and Metals Corp., Eddyville, devices for industrial, scientific use, mining, milling ores, metals, basic acids, alkalis, chemical compounds, capital no par value, carry on business with $5,000; S. B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, 36 Nassau St.

Elmira Auto Sales Corp., Elmira, autos, cab, carriage, hacking, transfer express, $10,000; H. L. Gardner, G. B. Bower, H. K. Fuhrman, 466 Franklin Av., Elmira.

Plattsburg Plumbing and Electric Co., Inc., Plattsburg, supplies, guns, firearms, explosives, projectiles, auto, motor cycles, $10,000; F. L. Carroll, C. E. Bragg, C. W. Howe, Plattsburg.

Goodman Machine and Tool Co., Inc., machinery, tools, consulting engineers, $10,000; S. Muenz, J. and L. Goodman, 562 West 148th St.

Flynn, Katz & Rasquin, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $9,000; R. R. Rasquin, M. I. Katz, D. T. Flynn, 1,594 Hayes Av., Elmhurst.

Presto Waistband Co., Inc., linings, waistbands, trousers, dry goods, $5,000; M. Pugatsky, M. Koppelman, S. Cohen, 20 East 97th St.

No. 2,316-18 Third Avenue Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $5,000; H. Hutner, R. Demise, J. Gumpel, 790 Riverside Drive.

Matthew Pisapia, Inc., trucking, express, $10,000; D., C. and M. Pisapia, 212 West 128th St.

Chapman & Charney, Inc., sweaters, hosiery, underwear, novelties, $10,000; P. and F. N. Chapman, H. A. Charney, 224 West 121st St.

D'Arcy-Loveland Corp., hacking, trade, garage, auto renting, $5,000; W. L. Rathbone, M. H. and E. F. Loveland, 59 West 96th St.

International Gar-Zeni Co., Inc., Bronx, wines, liquors, groceries, $5,000; D. Garzillo, A. and A. Zeni, 507 East 179th St., Bronx.

Burden Realty Corp., realty, construction, $5,000; L. Rabinowitz, D. H. Lehman, K. C. Newman, 601 West 151st St.

Continental Warehouse Co., Inc., storage, warehousing, forwarding, $5,000; H. F. Mela, W. J. Magee, S. Reh, 719 Greenwith St.

Plandome Estates, Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; J. M. Riehle, A. E. and A. Janssen, 34 West 30th St.

Wm. J. Baynes Co., Inc., Buffalo, contracting, building, $10,000; M. J. Maher, J. B. Miller, C. A. Baynes, Buffalo.

Authorizations: The National Ammonia Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., ammonia and other chemicals, $3,600,000. Representative, G. Smith, 30 Platt St., Manhattan.

Willys-Overland, Inc., Richmond, Va., automobiles, vehicles, $500,000. Representative, S. B. Howard, 36 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Ingram-Richardson Manufacturing Co., Inc., Pennsylvania, enameled iron advertising signs. Representative, Wm. Davies, 100 William St., Manhattan.

The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., firearms, ordnance, projectiles, ammunition, $60,000,000. Representative, G. Bingham, 233 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Black River Traction Co., Watertown, $105,000 to $600,000; Albany Builders' Supply Co., Albany, $15,000 to $25,000; Schiffer Lumber Co., Utica, $25,000 to $50,000.

Capital reduction: Jose Lovera Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $250,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Hulshoff-Hoffmeister Co., Lockport, Ele Rains, Inc., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 2.—Charters were filed here:

National Rush Washing Machine Company, capital $1,000,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with scrubbing and washing machines of all kinds. Incorporators, (local Wilmington, Del., parties,) Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

Big Ben Gold Mining Company, capital $500,000, to acquire mines and mining rights of all kinds and to develop the same. Incorporators, Frank E. Sharp, Searchlight, Nev.; Benjamin S. Stevens, Philadelphia; Charles W. Gouert, Wilmington, Del.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the auction salesrooms yesterday by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

$2,625 Southern Dutchess Country Club 4 per cent. bonds, due May, 1922, $25 each, 51.

$225 Southern Dutchess Country Club 4 per cent. bonds, due November, 1924, $25 each, 51.

125 shares Norwich Gas & Electric Co., Norwich, Conn., $1.50 per share.

16 shares Summit Branch R. R., $50 each; $6,000 Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, 7 per cent. bonds, registered, due Feb. 14, 1901, $2 lot.

66 shares Summit Branch Railroad Company, $50 each, $1.50 lot.

15 shares Oriental Bank, $100 each, $100 lot.

$1,000 Tennessee Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bond, September, 1912, coupon attached, Guaranty Trust Company certificate of deposit, $100 lot.

80 shares Madeira, Hill & Co., $100 each, 128⅝.

30 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 510½.

$6,000 Park & Tilford 6 per cent. bonds, due 1936, interest June and December, 83.

17 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each, $100 per share.

51 shares City Land Improvement Co., 25.

30 shares Hall Switch & Signal Company preferred, $100 each, 37½.

$300 Durland Company second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1925, interest May and November, 63.

100 shares Hale & Kilburn Company common, $100 each, $6 per share.

$500 Stonybrook Real Estate Improvement Company five-year consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due Oct. 1, 1914, coupons 1912 and subsequent attached; $6 North American Life Insurance Company certificates; 200 shares Santa Juliana Mining Company; 143 shares Parleys Park Silver Mining Company, $10 each; 100 shares New York & Calaveras County Gold Mining Company, $1 each; 12 shares Fishkill Boot and Shoe Company, $50 each, $16 lot.

$600 note of George H. Bontecou, dated May 3, 1897; $200 note of S. Heroy, dated May 25, 1914; $51.20 note of Richard Lake, dated June 5, 1911; $25 note of N. Eswell MacLaughlin, dated July 31, 1910; $60 note of W. R. Scofield, dated March 27, 1909, $20 paid on account; $120 notes of Guthrie R. Winder, one for $100, dated Nov. 7, 1896, and one for $20, dated March 2, 1897, $11 lot.

BANKER FRISSELL HONORED

Employes of the Fifth Avenue Bank Surprise Him with a Gift.

A. S. Frissell, for many years President of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York and recently made Chairman of its board, yesterday received from the clerks of the bank a gold watch and an engrossed memorial as a token of the good feeling existing between Mr. Frissell and the clerks. The presentation came as a surprise to Mr. Frissell, who, without warning, was called to the assembly room of the bank, where he found the entire staff gathered. Arthur Taylor, who has been in the employ of the bank since it started, in making the presentation, said:

> Forty years ago a new bank was started in the residence district of New York. You were its first cashier. Begun as an experiment, it has grown and prospered amazingly. In the making of its notable history you have had an important part and have shared the high rewards. Now a new office has been created, higher in rank than the Presidency you have held so long, and we, your humbler associates in the work of the bank, find it a fitting occasion to express our regard for you and to tender to you a slight token of our esteem.
>
> We rejoice that in arriving at this new distinction no pride or elevation of spirit will mark your demeanor. Modest and unassuming always, you are one of those rare men whom success does not spoil.
>
> It is fitting that younger hands should now be called to help you and to learn the duties which some day you must lay aside, but we are glad indeed that you have decided to remain active among us, and we trust that many a long year may pass before we are called upon to say good-bye to our friend, A. S. Frissell.

Mr. Frissell, in expressing his thanks, said he appreciated the co-operation of the clerks, but more than all was glad to have worked with them, not only for the bank, but for the higher aim—their own cultivation and the elevation of their ideals.

Mr. Frissell began his banking experience in Poughkeepsie in 1862. Later he entered the employ of the Importers and Traders National Bank of this city, and when the Fifth Avenue Bank was started in 1875 he became its cashier. In 1885 he was elected President of the bank, which position he held until January of this year, when he was made Chairman of the board. In 1907 he was chosen by Governor Hughes as a member of the commission to revise the banking laws of the State.

Mr. Frissell said he had no intention of retiring from active business, but intends to devote all of his time to the affairs of the Fifth Avenue Bank.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy and colder Thurs., preceded by snow in w. and rain in e.; Fri., fair; fresh n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy and colder, with a cold wave Thurs.; Fri., fair; fresh and strong n. w. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy and colder Thurs., with a cold wave in s.; Fri., fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs., colder in the peninsula, cold wave in n. e. and cen.; Fri., fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate n. winds.

Tenn., Ind. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

La., Okla., and Tex.—Fair Thurs.; warmer. Fri. fair.

Ark.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs., warmer in s.; Fri. fair.

Ill., Wis., Minn., Iowa—Fair and continued cold Thurs. and Fri.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., colder in n. w. Thurs.

N. Dak.—Fair and cold Thurs.; Fri. cloudy.

S. Dak.—Fair and colder Thurs.; Fri. cloudy and unsettled.

Neb.—Fair and colder Thurs.; Fri. probably unsettled.

Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

BOUGHT & SOLD

Bank of America
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
Bank of Manhattan Co.
Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank
Nat'l City Bank

Bankers Trust — Columbia Trust
Guaranty Trust

City of N. Y. Ins. Co.
Continental Ins. Co.
Fidelity Phenix Ins. Co.
Home Ins. Co.
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.

City Investing Co.
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500 Milliken Bros., Inc., Pfd. Stock
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PICTURES FOR HOME.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains a gallery of photographs from the fighting fronts and of home events. Best illustrated weekly. 10 cents; $5.00 a year. Times Square.—Advt.

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
American Graphophone Co.
(Columbia Machines and Records)
Dated June 1, 1910 — Due June 1, 1930
Normal Income Tax Paid

Closed 1st Mortgage of $1,936,800 on Company's plant and all property owned or to be acquired in Bridgeport, Conn.

Earnings for 1915 applicable were over ten times bond interest requirement and for last 5 years have not been less than seven times such requirement.

Price 99 and interest
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OF CANADA

A limited amount of the preferred stock in the above corporation is being offered, together with 25% common stock bonus, at PAR. This offering is for the purpose of the safe expansion of business throughout the Dominion, under the same management, and along the past successful lines. Dividend of 1¾% is payable quarterly.

Send for special circular for full particulars.

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

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Specialist in Sugar Securities
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LOST

Certificate No. E106,255, for ten shares Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railway Co. common stock, registered in the name of Charles A. McCulloch. Notify RAYMOND, PYNCHON & CO., 111 Broadway, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of KNOX HAT COMPANY, INCORPORATED, will be held at the principal office of the corporation, No. 452 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, February 7th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing twelve Directors and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated January 24th, 1916.
H. F. J. KNOBLOCH, Secretary.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.
W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

OLD DOMINION TERMINAL COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary and proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.
W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY,
New York, Feb. 2nd, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock of P. Lorillard Company will close at 8 o'clock P. M., February 16th, 1916, for the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, to be held March 14th, 1916, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., March 15th, 1916.
WM. B. RHETT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT CO.
61 Broadway, New York.
February 1, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company, held this day, a dividend of One dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable March 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 19th, 1916. Books will not close.
SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PURSUANT TO REQUEST OF THE BOARD of Directors of The Victor-American Fuel Company, and pursuant to the provisions of a certain mortgage or deed of trust executed by said Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, bearing date February 1, 1910, and known as the First and Refunding Mortgage of the said Fuel Company the undersigned, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hereby calls a meeting of the holders of the outstanding bonds of said The Victor-American Fuel Company, secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, to be held on the 16th day of March, 1916, at the office of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York City, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

The object of said meeting is to authorize the undersigned, as Trustee, to release from the lien of said mortgage or deed of trust certain tracts of land therein described, which release it is believed by the Board of Directors of The Victor-American Fuel Company will be advantageous to the interests of both said bondholders and said company; and to authorize and approve such alteration and curtailment of the said mortgage or deed of trust as may be necessary for such purpose; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted by the bondholders at such meeting, pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage or deed of trust.
Dated, this 12th day of January, 1916.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

To the Stockholders of Riker & Hegeman Co.:

A Meeting of the Stockholders of RIKER & HEGEMAN CO., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the Riker & Hegeman Co. and United Drug Company, Inc., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any Stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.
Dated New York, January 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN S. ALLEY, President.
DANIEL J. COTTER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., of New York:

A meeting of the stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 352 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the United Drug Company, Inc., and the Riker & Hegeman Co., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.
Dated New York, January, 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE M. GALES, President.
JAMES C. McCORMICK, Secretary.

McINTOSH & SEYMOUR CORPORATION,
Auburn, N. Y., December 28, 1915.

To the stockholders of the McIntosh & Seymour Corporation:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the McINTOSH & SEYMOUR CORPORATION will be held at the office of the company, 101 Orchard Street, in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, on Thursday, February 10th, 1916, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business January 29th, 1916, and will be reopened on February 11th, 1916.
F. B. KIRKBRIDE, Secretary.

The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Peoples Gas Building, corner of Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago, on Thursday morning, February 10, 1916, at 11 o'clock. The transfer books will close in accordance with the by-laws at the close of business on Thursday, January 20, 1916, and will reopen Friday morning, February 11, 1916, at 10 o'clock.
E. G. COWDERY, President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the UNION TRANSFER & STORAGE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 24th day of January, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany this 24th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.
[Seal.]
C. W. TAFT,
2d Deputy Secretary of State.

All persons having claims against the above-named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of Dawes, Abbott & Chester, attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

STEINBERG & SCHULTZ, 134 East Broadway, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Max Schultz will no longer be responsible for any obligations made by his successor, Frank Steinberg.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for Contract 172 for furnishing and delivering bronze gate valves for the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

DRESSES
If value, style and quality are what you seek you owe it to yourself to see our Spring line.
Prices up to $12.50
The House of Surprises
Federal Costume Company, Inc.
1 East 33d Street New York

"Queen Quality" AT Low Prices COATS SUITS
A. ROSENBERG
COATS 1333 BROADWAY SUITS

For Cotton Dresses, $1.00 to $7.50 Retail.
The NORTH SHORE Line
of Women's and Children's Dresses for February selling.
Royal Mfg. Co.,
35 W. 35th St.
Phone 3535 Greeley

Silk Coats
Spring Novelties. Popular Prices.
LION EMBROIDERY CO.,
15-17 West 26th St.

SEE HUSSEY FIRST
COATS SUITS
"Smart Stouts" that fit the heavy figures. Suits from twelve to thirty dollars.
William J. Hussey & Co.,
6 and 8 West 32d St., Near 5th Ave.

Popular Misses' and Children's Hats
LIDS for KIDS
S. MAYER & SONS, 584-590 Broadway.
Uptown Showroom, 1270 Broadway.
Wilson Building, corner 33d Street.

Here We Are Again With
SILK SPORT COATS, $3.75 UP
SILK WAISTS, $18.00 UP
DAILY WAIST CO., 10 West 19th Street.

BUYERS! Special Attention
Have an all wool poplin suit, Peau De Cygne lining, fancily trimmed for $7.50.
M. KANANACK, 34 West 17th Street, N. Y.

WHITE DRESSES, $1.50 to $3.75
SILK WAISTS, $16.50 up
SCHWARTZ BROS., 39-47 W. 19TH.

BUYERS Save Time, Trouble, Expense by Visiting
WORLD'S MARKET CORP'N, 1239 B'way. Bet. 30-31 Sts.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5410. LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS, Commercial Bankers, 100 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9763 Farragut.

AFTERNOON DRESSES in meteors and taffetas, $7.50 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, KIMONOS, DRESSING SACKS, PETTICOATS, APRONS, Etc. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS for Ladies, and Leather Bags—at Popular Prices. Bienenzucht Brothers, 109-111 Spring Street.

CREPE DE CHINE Waists. Specialists in popular priced Silk Waists. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

COATS, WRAPS, Sport Coats and Roller Skating Sets. Clever line for Spring Season. Leo F. Sturm, 48 W. 35. Greeley 876

COATS—SUITS A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 Broadway.

CURTAINS LACE AND NOVELTY. Popular prices. Eugene Neumaier & Co., 3 W. 18th St.

DINNER FAVORS, novelties and paper hats. The "U-NEAK" line. SELLING DECORATIVE & NOVELTY CO., 10-12 East 23d St.

DRESSES POPULAR PRICED SERGE AND AND SILK. Great Values. Philip Mark & Co., 71 West 23d St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest fashions always on hand. William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

DYESTUFFS SOLD, BOUGHT, EXCHANGED N. Y. Aniline Exchange. Tel. Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FURS, PELTRIES OF ALL KINDS AT JOS. STEINER & BROS., 115 WEST 30TH STREET.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House, 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HOUSE DRESSES $8.50 per dozen up. STOUTS—Sizes 39 to 51, $9 doz. up. Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33rd St. SHAPIRO BROS.

LOANS ONE MILLION DOLLARS to Loan at Lowest Rate of Interest. No Other Charges. Est. Since 1880. 118 Third Ave. A. LAWRENCE Phone 2391 Stuyvesant. Near 14th Street, N. Y.

MATERNITY SKIRTS The Best in the Market, $2.25 to $6.75 Gustave Baer, 510 Sixth Ave. (near 31st St.)

MEN'S CLOTHING SPECIALTIES, KNITTED OVERCOATS, GOLF COATS & SKATING COATS, for immediate delivery. The House of Huchberger, 93 Fifth Avenue.

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $2.60. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

NOVELTY KNIT GOODS
KEETCH COATS
put your Sweater Department into the style classification. See this splendid Spring line at ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., 140 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $8; Silks $10.50 to $27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses
The American Lady Waist Co.,
WALDORF BULDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

SILKS Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for Plain or Fancy PONGEES
Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave.

SHOW CARDS, Hand-made, Printed and Lithographed. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau Street.

WAISTS AND MIDDIES ($9 Doz.)
BLOOM & MILLMAN
20 West 33d Street.

$$$ Advances made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

5c, 10c, & 25c GOODS. THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE 10-12 West 20th Street.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber looking at snappy style coats. 11 West 25th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Open for snappy Spring models; 127 West 26th St., 10th floor.

COATS, SKIRTS, and DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders. 29 East 21st St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. 8d floor, 1,333 B'way. Entrance 36th St.

COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES.—Open to buy discarded samples; spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES; cash; Gramercy 4390. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 30 East 20th St.

SILKS.—Will buy silks that have become tender, also velvets. R 176 Times.

SUITS, dresses, waists, skirts, underwear for ladies; jobs of better grade desired; cash. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2581.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLACK SCHAPPE YARN, in skeins, for sale; Lot No. 6,083, about 400 pounds, part 48-2 and part 60-2 sizes, mixed, in bales; samples with Joseph Doyle, Room 401, No. 43 Leonard St. Phone 135 Franklin. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

BRIC-A-BRAC, Cutlery, Reed & Barton's Goods, and Sterling, for sale cheap, job lots, dealers. Ullman, 40 Maiden Lane.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Attention to jobbers, we are ready to accept any orders with our own material or your material; will also furnish styles. Bijou Cloak and Suit Co., 116 West 22.

COATS AND SUITS.—See our $3.75 shepherd check suit, brocaded lining, and all-wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lining, at $7.50. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

CREPE METEORS, charmeuses, taffetas, chiffon for sale. Phone Madison Sq. 9250.

CREPE METEOR.—5,000 yards for sale, in white, flesh, and black. Box 8, 352 6th Av.

DRESSES, Serges, Crepe Meteors, Crepe de Chines, Taffetas, afternoon and evening wear; 1,000 for immediate delivery. You can save 10 to 20 per cent., as we have no salesmen. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—110 high-grade crepe de chines, crepe de meteors, taffetas, and Georgette combinations to close out. Philip I. Levenson & Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—We have nifty silk dresses in all the latest fabrics for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Street and evening; meteor taffetas; sacrifice price. Novelty, 116 West 29th St.

DRESSES, silk and serge; 100 to close out. S. Schulder Co., Inc., 138 West 17th St.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale; black and white. Telephone Madison Square 3358.

GOLF SUITS, made in serges, poplins, gabardines, and checks, at $8.50. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

NECKWEAR.—Large stock of men's neckwear to close out cheap. Abromowitz, 128 Allen St.

PERCALES 64s, 36 inches wide; suitable for children's and ladies' dresses; large quantity; good assortment; immediate delivery. Standard Mills, 279 Church St.

SERGE DRESSES to close out; new style. Schustack & Co., 115 West 29th St.

SHOES.—Large sample stock for sale. 118 Spring St. Phone Spring 5293.

SILKS.—Twenty pieces fancy satin striped and plaid taffeta, fifteen pieces black silk marquisette, and thirty pieces of white crepe georgettes. Swan Waist Co., 49 East 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS for sale. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

SNAP FASTENERS for sale; all sizes; black and white. Phone Greeley 3606.

SKIRTS, all-wool poplin, latest styles, at $2.25. Replansky & Shapiro Co., 343 Canal St.

SKIRTS.—Poplin, men's wear serge; latest styles; $2.25. S. Bloch, 17 East 17th St.

SKIRTS. — American poplins, latest styles, $2.25. A. G. Bahn, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Job Spring models to close out; also lot of fur-trimmed coats. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

SUITS.—From $6.50 to $12. Benjamin Martin, the popular priced suit house, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Fine suit leaders in poplin and taffeta, from $7.75 to $12. You should see by all means. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....3@3¼ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Snap Fasteners Harder to Get.

According to a liberal user of snap fasteners the war has made some grades of these small but useful articles scarcer than they have ever been before. Before the war the manufacturer in question said he got a certain grade of fastener at 55 cents a great gross, later buying them at 85 cents. A short time ago, he said, some questioning brought out the response that they were then quoted at $6 a great gross, but now they are being held in the neighborhood of $7.20.

***

Sheets Are Getting Scarce.

Retailers who have bought their sheets, both seamed and seamless, as well as their pillow cases, from the local commission houses will be forced to go to the jobbers for these goods this season if they do not "get on the job" as quickly as possible. It was said yesterday that the liberal buying of these goods by the jobbers has pretty well cleaned up the supply, and that in the near future it will not be a question of price in the retailers' buying direct, but a matter of deliveries. Several of the mills making wide sheetings have their output under contract for the next three or four months, and it is probable that it will soon be impossible for retailers to get sheets and pillow cases direct, even at premiums.

***

Dresses Are Selling Better.

After a temporary lull of a week or two that was more or less general in the trade, buyers of dresses are again seeking this merchandise actively. The cause of the lull is not really known, but it is believed by well-posted men in the trade to be due to the heavy buying that took place immediately following the openings of the leading Spring lines in December. Pending the dictates of Paris, there has been no really marked change in the style of the offerings of late, but what the next few weeks will do in that line is uncertain. Taffetas continue to dominate the fabrics used in the better dresses, and the popularity of crêpe Georgette shows no signs of waning. One of the features is the increasing use of crêpes de chine.

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Getting Their Deserts.

Here and there in the dress goods market there is a buyer to stand up for the mills and say that his house has been treated fairly. For the most part, however, the dress goods buyers are inclined to complain of the methods used in these times of stress by the mill agents. The treatment of the buyers depends, so a mill representative said yesterday, on just what these same buyers have done in the past. If the garment manufacturer has canceled orders right and left in former years, he need expect very little consideration now that the market has turned against him. If, on the other hand, he has been fair with the mills, made no cancellations or unjust returns, he is now receiving the best of treatment.

***

Millinery Business Good.

Business with the millinery houses is exceptionally good, and the outlook is regarded as most promising. Owing to the fact that Easter comes late this year, the milliners feel that this will necessitate women buying more than the usual amount of headgear. Small hats with high crowns appear at the present moment to be the leaders, although there are those who predict in the market that the high shape will pass out in favor of the smaller crown and broader brim variety. Satin is popular as a material of which the body of the hat is composed, and straw goods are said to be gaining strength as the season advances. The favorite trimmings are flowers and ribbons, with here and there some feather-trimmed models. The most popular shade is black. Pearl gray is also becoming quite a popular color.

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Italian Rice Imports.

Jobbers in Italian rice, regarded by many as the best product of its kind in the world, have just received several lots of the commodity following a suspension of such exports for several months. Wholesalers said yesterday that the consignments received here would relieve to some extent the great scarcity of the article, which was practically out of the market. Shortly after the entrance of Italy into the war the Italian Government prohibited exports of the rice, but has now revised its earlier decree so that limited quantities of it may be brought here. This action, it was said, indicated that Italy was not pressed for foodstuffs, although the Government's concesson was reported to be made on representations of Italian exporters that the American market might be lost permanently unless shipments were allowed to come through.

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Silk Underwear Much in Demand.

About the only fault to be found with the present demand for women's silk underwear in this market is said to be that the retailers are calling for earlier deliveries in many cases than the manufacturers can give. Retail stocks everywhere seem badly depleted. Pink garments are most in demand, the call for white having fallen off and the vogue for black underwear being very short-lived. One of the well-known firms has brought out a new idea in silk undergarments in the shape of an envelope-chemise that combines the envelope effect and the union suit. It is very easily adjusted by means of snap fasteners and is said to be superior to anything yet introduced in the silk underwear line. It is offered both plain and lace-trimmed. While competition has to date prevented any real advance in prices, it is inevitable that they will go up shortly before the season closes as a result of the higher cost of raw material and production.

***

Complain of Stolen Goods.

Quite a little complaint is heard these days from sellers of ready-to-wear garments for women, more particularly waists and dresses, about claims made on them by retailers for goods that have apparently been stolen from the containers somewhere between the factory of the shipper and the store of the purchaser. One well-known concern received two such complaints yesterday from retailers in widely-separated parts of the country. There is no question in the minds of the manufacturers about the goods being missing, their problem being to find out whether the goods were abstracted from the boxes on their own premises or in transit. The thefts apparently occur most often when the shipments are limited in size and are thereby easier to get at. It is said to be probable that the producer of a container that could not be opened without being wholly destroyed would find a ready sale for it in these trades.

***

Wash Goods Are Very Active.

Leading wholesalers of wash goods in this market say that business has never been better than it has of late. Not only are more retailers reported in the market at this time of the year than usual, but they are said to be buying individually much larger bills than has been the case for some time. Reports of the dyestuff scarcity have evidently played a large part in stimulating the demand to its present proportions, but the effect of the unusual beauty of the offerings is not discounted. The lot bought embrace everything from dress ginghams to the best silk and cotton novelties. Black and white effects in one form or another are very strong, as are goods made up with a taffeta finish. Awning stripes are said to be as popular as ever, and considerable attention is being paid to combination line plaid floral effects on white voile grounds. These are offered in an attractive range of colorings.

***

Gray Goods Trading Quiet.

The bought-up condition of many of the converters, coupled with the uncertainty surrounding the immediate future of the cotton market, kept trading at pretty low levels in the gray goods market yesterday. Sellers made a brave show of holding firm, but it was said that some goods came out lower than current figures as a result of a slightly easier feeling in Fall River. Sales of 39-inch 56-44s were reported at 4⅛ cents, and there were reports that buyers were showing an unwillingness to do better than 4⅜ and 4¼ cents, respectively, on 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s. However, they apparently had little success in getting goods out at those figures, especially if near-by delivery was wanted. Sheetings and other staple goods showed little sign of life. Printcloth prices average of the market follow:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s..4⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s..4⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s..*4½c
39-inch, 56-44s...*4⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s..*4⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s...5c	27-inch, 64-60s....3½c

*Asked.

STATE MAY RUN BAKERIES.

New South Wales to Enter a New Governmental Field.

New South Wales, Australia, may go into the bakery business on a large scale. This information has been forwarded to the Department of Commerce by our Commercial Attaché, William C. Downs, who is stationed at Melbourne.

"Another instance of the paternal interest taken by New South Wales in the welfare of its citizens," says Mr. Downs in his report, "is illustrated by a bill which has just been introduced into the Parliament of that State, with every prospect of becoming a law, 'to provide for the establishment of a commission with power to carry on the business of baking; for the registration of bakers, and for the acquisition by the commission, on behalf of his Majesty, of the business, lands, and property of bakers.'

"Under this bill the Governor General will be authorized to appoint a Commissioner, with a salary of £1,250 ($6,083) per annum, who shall have power 'to purchase or otherwise acquire and take over as a going concern and to carry on the business of any baker in any portion of New South Wales to which this act applies for the time being; to carry on the business of baker, pastry cook, and cakemaker, or any other business or businesses which may seem to the commission capable of being carried on in connection therewith;' and also to acquire by purchase, exchange, lease, or otherwise, any property, rights, or privileges which may be necessary for the carrying on of the business, and to perform all the acts that a person or company engaged in the business of bakery would perform.

"It will be the duty of the commission to keep a register of the names and addresses of all bakers in any of the districts of New South Wales to which the act applies; and after the expiration of twenty-one days from the commencement of the act it will not be lawful for any person to carry on the business of baker or to bake bread for sale or for profit unless he is a registered baker, under penalty of a fine not exceeding £20 ($97.)

"It is provided that the Governor General may, by proper notification in The Gazette and in the daily papers, declare that any baking business coming under the provisions of the act, together with the premises and all or any plant or other property in connection with the business and the good-will thereof have been appropriated by the commission on behalf of his Majesty for the purposes of the act. Elaborate provisions are made for the compensation of the owners for such appropriation, and in case an agreement cannot be arrived at between the owners and the commission for the fixing of the compensation a Board of Arbitration is to be appointed by the commission and the owners, whose decision will be final."

TESTIMONY ON 'DUMPING.'

Evidence That May Be Acted On by the Trade Commission.

So much first-hand testimony regarding German methods of "dumping" and trade combinations for the furtherance of the empire's export business is being brought out in a reappraisement proceeding before Board 1 of the General Appraisers, involving discounts to be allowed in entering steel ball bearings made in Germany that the Federal Trade Commission has assigned Eugene H. Hickok a special agent of the commission to study the case now being tried at the offices of the tribunal.

While Mr. Hickok said yesterday that he was unable to discuss his mission it was known that the information to be gained in the ball bearings case will be laid before the Trade Commission as an aid to the general study that body is now making of the export trade practices of foreign nations, particularly Germany. When the commission has reached a conclusion on these subjects, it was said, the body may recommend to Congress changes in the present laws, especially the Sherman Anti-Trust law, whereby it will be permissible for American manufacturers to combine for foreign trade in order to meet international trade rivalry after the war.

It was thought yesterday that the hearings before Board 1, which are being held behind closed doors, may be concluded tomorrow. The ball bearings in controversy include, it was said yesterday, a great number of shipments to many importers in this country. They were manufactured in the Schweinfurth District in Germany, their use being as bearings for automobiles.

The importers of the bearings claimed before the board that they should be allowed discounts described officially as "40-10-10" per cent., whereas Special Government Counsel John J. Mulvaney asserted before the tribunal that the discount's allowance should be 40 per cent. from list prices. In other words, the importers contend for a discount which would amount to 50 per cent., or 10 per cent. more than the Government is willing to agree to.

The testimony being taken is to the effect that a convention or combination of manufacturers of ball bearings exists in Germany to which practically all makers belong. They fix prices absolutely for the home trade, the discounts there being regulated by the total annual purchases from any or all members of the combination. It was shown that the highest turnover of this kind was 10 per cent. based on purchases amounting to 100,000 marks annually.

Another point emphasized at the hearings was that the manufacturers were strictly accountable to the combination for German sales, but not for export sales, the result being, as contended by Mr. Mulvaney in behalf of the Government, that the bearings were sold to American purchasers at lower prices than they were sold at home. The substance of the Government's contention was that the practices followed in exporting the bearings had the effect of "dumping" the goods on the American market, thus bringing the German products into direct and alleged ruinous competition with the American industry.

Objection was filed by the importers to the action of the customs officials in assessing duty on the basis of the American selling prices here for the bearings. Te board, which includes Judges McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown, is expected to conclude the taking of testimony tomorrow.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tea Boxes and Jute Bags Figure Among Things Classified.

Board 1 of the General Appraisers yesterday affirmed the action of a single General Appraiser and Customs officials at Seattle in making heavy advances on tea containers of less than five pounds shipped to this country by John C. Siegfried & Co. of Kobe. It was claimed in behalf of the importers of the containers that as they were put down on the invoices as charges, the board had no jurisdiction to consider the issue, the Collector alone being empowered to decide whether items invoiced as "charges" were, or were not, dutiable. The board overruled the motion to dismiss made by counsel for the protestants, and held that the general provisions of the statute as to packing charges do not apply to tea containers by reason of the special provision in Paragraph 627. The higher values put on the containers will stand.

The Bemis Bros. Bag Company, New Orleans, was successful in the claim that second-hand stenciled jute bags were entitled to entry at 10 per cent. as "bags made from plain woven fabrics, not printed." The Collector denied entry on the ground that the bags contained more or less stenciling, due to labeling in earlier shipments. He accordingly classified the bags as manufactures of vegetable fibre, and took duty at 35 per cent. The board reversed the return.

The board declined to reverse a decision made last Fall relating to the classification of cola nuts. The importers in the latest case were Macy & Dunham, and Peck & Velsor, who claimed free entry under Paragraph 557, which provides for "nuts." There was nothing in the evidence in the present case to show that the board erred in its earlier decision. Judge Waite held that the Collector had properly assessed the cola nuts at 1 cent per pound as "nuts of all kinds."

As it was shown to the satisfaction of Board 1 that the French market for silk hair nets was steadily rising, Appraiser Sague was affirmed in making advances on goods of this kind. Some of the advances amounted to 40 centimes per gross. The nets were shipped to New York by Souchet & Co. of Lyons.

The process of clearing the files of the board of unsupported, or defective protests was continued yesterday, the claims dropped including protests by Mills & Gibb, W. & J. Sloane, the P. H. Petry Company, James P. Smith & Co., C. Bahnsen & Co., D. H. McBride, Fritz Doerrhoefer, Gillespie Bros. & Co., M. J. Corbett & Co., American Express Company, Austin, Nichols & Co., Corp. of Charles F. Meyer, B. F. Lang, Maltus & Ware, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., C. B. Rouss, Elliott Auction Company, Oxford University Press, George Quirk, Eugene Dietzgen Company, F. H. Shallus, George Borgfeldt & Co., and H. F. Behrens.

WOOL MARKET ACTIVE.

Big Demand for Goods Made by Foreign Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Trading in Boston wool market was active last week. Scoured wools continued to be a feature of the market and there was also considerable business in fine noils. The market continued to advance.

"The woolen goods market has been very active during the last week. Novelty effects have been the leaders and rough fabrics appear to be very desirable. The big event of the week was the acceptance of a uniform cloth contract for 600,000 pounds from Canada. There has been a large demand for goods from foreign powers and in many instances sales are not based upon prices at all but upon the delivery of goods.

"The cotton goods market is in a comparatively steady position. The fine and fancy goods situation is probably more satisfactory than any other section and the outlook is still favorable."

SCANDINAVIA MAILS STOP.

Geneva Hears That Germany Has Been Cut Off.

GENEVA, Feb. 3.—The Geneva Tribune says that it has information from Germany that postal and telegraphic communication between Germany and Scandinavian countries stopped two days ago, and that German insurance companies have suddenly ceased to take insurance from neutral maritime companies.

New Board to Investigate Old.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 2.—The new small Board of Freeholders this afternoon announced that it had inspected the new Isolation Hospital, built by the old board of thirty-two members at a cost of $30,000, and indicated that an investigation would follow. The board declared the hospital entirely unsanitary.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman, children's coats, ladies' suits, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
ALBANY, N. Y.—S. L. Munson Co.; K. D. Hager, piece goods, trimmings; 225 5th Av.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—I. Levy, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—J. Taylor & Co.; W. H. Kuhn, waists, dresses; Imperial.
AURORA, Ill.—F. E. Royston & Co.; D. E. Royston, clothing; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. N. Stone, hosiery, underwear, gloves, umbrellas; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; L. Greenbaum, waists, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. W. Sebald, stationery, auto supplies, sporting goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—M. M. Bernstein Co.; M. M. Bernstein, men's neckwear; Gerard.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Oppenheimer, notions, wash goods, linings; Grand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—J. Goldberg, cloaks, suits; B'way Central.
BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Kaler & Sons; B. Kaler, Miss Beck, ladies' ready-to-wear; Marlborough.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Zapoleon's Quality Shop; M. M. Zapoleon, women's ready-to-wear; Netherland.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; L. Hirsch, notions, jewelry; 148 West 23d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Drennan Co. Dept. Stores; Miss Dunlap, corsets, underwear; 1,150 Broadway.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Mayor, Livingston & Co.; Mr. Livingston, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, silks, black, colored dress goods; R. M. Dean, small wares, toilet articles; W. M. Lichtenstein, furn. goods; Miss M. F. Fleming, art needlework; Miss M. G. Goodwin, jewelry; F. Lee, laces, trimmings, ribbons, hdkfs.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON — Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, women's costumes, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; F. W. Barnard, women's hosiery, knit underwear, sweaters; Park Avenue.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; C. Robinson, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear, (basement;) 1,133 B'way; Herald Square.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. Wentworth, representing; Miss Spencer, juniors' coats, dresses; Miss C. C. Sweeney, misses' suits, dresses; Miss D. Feeley, misses' waists; Miss G. D. Hurtubise, women's suits, (basement;) Miss L. M. Robicheau, women's coats, (basement;) A. G. Sanborn, ribbons; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—J. Solomon & Co.; J. Solomon, laces, ribbons, dress trimmings, silks; B'way Central.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss Mackay, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—C. F. Hovey & Co.; R. T. Ficher, trunks, toys; 243 Church.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; H. R. Havens, upholstery; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
RUSTON, La.—W. B. & S. Smith Co.; H. D. Messel, dry goods, &c.; Longacre.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton; A. F. Clark, silk dress goods; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—T. D. Whitney Co.; H. J. Gowan, lace curtains; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Donovan & Winch; J. J. Donovan, millinery; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; H. F. Torrey, sporting goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; G. A. Carpenter, representing; 432 4th Av.
BOWIE, Texas—S. Daube & Co.; S. Daube, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d, Room 1,410; Wellington.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; W. L. Hall, jobs leather goods; 225 5th Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—I. B. Nickels, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Burch, millinery; Grand.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—E. W. King Co.; A. R. King, notions, furn. goods; S. E. Grout, dry goods; Flanders.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. B. Adam, director; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress goods, wash goods; J. A. Taylor, laces, embroideries, neckwear; W. H. Caine, silks, linings; E. W. Mackie, knit underwear; R. F. Smith, cloaks, suits; M. J. Mauer, Miss F. D. Bowser, millinery; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Miss K. Leyden, knit underwear; 18 W. 35.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Golden, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—F. D. Abernethy; Miss S. Enright, millinery; Miss M. Garno, gloves, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy Co.; W. J. Eagleson, notions; 23 E. 26th.
CANTON, Ohio—Sala Co.; O. M. Sala, wash dresses, skirts; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Halberg, costumes; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss M. Gardner, corsets; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; D. H. Davies, pictures, frames; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—L. D. Smith, shirtwaists, children's dresses, cloaks, suits; Wellington.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The 12th Street Store; C. S. Mayer, men's, boys' clothing; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—J. Smith & Co.; J. Smith, petticoats; Woodward.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; H. M. Kelso, cotton goods; 114 5th Av.; Vanderbilt.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. H. Hibben D. G. Co.; J. Hess, cloaks, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; 1,170 Broadway.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—G. W. McAlpin Co.; Miss M. G. Staib, women's French hosiery; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Style Shop; Mrs. N. Robb, women's, children's garments; Park Av.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; C. O. Lancaster, coats, suits, dresses; 23 E. 26th; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, suits, dresses; Miss E. Klein, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
CLARKESDALE, Miss.—Powers & Co.; M. Powers, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.
CLARKSDALE, Miss.—Powers & Co.; M. Holz, boots, shoes, men's furn. goods; Sherman Square.
CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; S. M. Hexter, woolens; 621 B'way; Park Av.
CLEVELAND—E. Sperling Co.; E. Sperling, waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss E. M. Valentine, books, stationery; Miss E. J. Jeffers, representing; 2 Walker.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Higbee Co.; Miss D. Block, untrimmed millinery; Miss H. Hearon, trimmed millinery; 2 Walker St.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; A. Ahrens, juniors', children's coats, dresses; H. R. Tyroler, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; Miss S. Cohen, silk petticoats, muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.
CLINTON, Iowa—Donlan-Redden Co.; J. H. Donlan, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss J. Nessmith, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Kan.—Quality Store; Mr. Lowery, general merchandise; 334 4th Av.
COLUMBUS — Columbus D. G. Co.; E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, gen'l mdse.; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Bee Hive; A. S. Loewenherz, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,239 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Graves Cloak House; E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—L. Loewenberz; A. S. Loewenberz, ready-to-wear; 1,239 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Dunn, Taft Co.; H. H. Portukalian, rugs; Park Av.
CORSICANA, Texas—J. M. Dyer D. G. Co.; J. M. Dyer, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 2 Walker.
COSHOCTON, Ohio—D. Davidorf, ready-to-wear; 88 West 21st.
COVINGTON, Ky.—Bon Ton Cloak & Suit Co.; Mr. Gershaing, ready-to-wear; 38 West 21st.
DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; C. W. Buhl, suits, waists, furs; Mrs. L. A. Levering, corsets; L. A. Miller, shoes; 2 Walker St.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; K. L. Chamberlain, representing; 23 E. 26th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Wilkins Bros. Co.; V. A. Wilkins, notions, hosiery, underwear; 353 4th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Godfrey & Hollhan; Miss N. E. Hollhan, infants' wear, corsets; Imperial.
EASTPORT, L. I.—Mrs. E. W. Penney, millinery, dry goods; 899 Broadway.
ELBERTON, Ga.—Arnold & Co;. W. T. Arnold, dry goods; Grand.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Woolens Mills Co.; G. Nathenson, men's clothing; Wallick.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—I. Gans Co.; M. Gans, wholesale dry goods, furn. goods; 22 East 22d.
EVERETT, Wash.—Grand Leader D. G. Co.; Mr. Hackman, coats, suits, dresses; 334 4th Av.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Higgins-Frazee Co.; M. W. Fitzpatrick, general merchandise; Murray Hill.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—B. Sykes, ready-to-wear; K. Stern, waists; Herald Square.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—The Fair; S. Tilles, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Prendergast & McShane; W. Prendergast, clothing, millinery; Albert.
FORT WORTH, Texas—W. H. Hart, millinery; Herald Square.
GOSHEN, Ind.—Hudson Co.; R. Hudson, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. F. Mooney, millinery; E. J. Sullivan, linens, beddings; 23 E. 26th.
GREAT BEND, Kan.—Lischesy D. G. Co.; Mr. Lischesy, general merchandise; 334 4th Av.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—S. Lamb & Co.; Miss S. Lamb, Miss E. Neale, millinery; Gregorian.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; M. F. Marks, corsets, laces infants' wear; 353 4th Av.
HAZLETON, Penn.—Boston Store; H. A. Schmoll, general buyer; 212 5th Av.; Grand.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger Co.; C. M. Batchelder, hosiery, underwear; Park Av.
HOUGHTON, Mich.—M. Levine, cloaks, suits; St. Andrew.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; M. Muhlfelder, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; D. Rothschild, general mdse.; Imperial.
JACKSON, Tenn.—Rosenbloom Bros.; J. L. Rosenbloom, general mdse.; York.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; E. K. Martin, millinery; 621 Broadway.
JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—J. Capps & Sons; T. A. Capps, clothing; Imperial.
JOHNSON CITY, Tenn. — P. A. Weinberg, clothing, shoes; Room 402, 1,161 Broadway.
JOLIET, Ill.—L. F. Beach Co.; B. A. Beach, cloaks, suits, waists, carpets; Miss K. Kavanaugh, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; N. Danziger, millinery; 621 Broadway.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.; Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. W. Kennedy, domestics, dress goods, silks; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Parisian Cloak Co.; A. Stettheimer, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Longacre.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; J. M. Arthur, silks, dress goods; 23 East 26th.
LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Ettenson, Winning D. G. Co.; S. Ettenson, domestics, dress goods, silks, laces, hdkfs.; M. Ettenson, ladies', infants' wear, millinery; Breslin.
LEWISTON, Mon.—Powers Merc. Co.; Mr. Simons, dry goods; 334 4th Av.
LEWISTON, Mon.—The Fashion; Mr. Sloat, women's ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—J. D. Back & Bro.; W. A. Marx, ladies', misses' ready-to-wear; Prince George.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Fusenot Co.; Miss M. Manzy, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. Turrish, women's underwear, children's wear; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co.; C. Weinstock, cloaks, suits, waists; 72 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter D. G. Co.; E. B. Clark, furn. goods, underwear; 43 Leonard; Albert.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Strauss & Sons Co.; P. J. Haag, gloves; Miss F. Levi, muslin underwear; 1,133 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Strauss & Sons; Miss F. Levi, jobs petticoats, house dresses, kimonos, silk underwear; 1,133 Broadway.
MACON, Ga.—Williams-Rankin Co.; G. P. Rankin, dry goods, notions, furn. goods, clothing; Park Avenue.
MADISONVILLE, Ky.—Dulin's, Inc.; Mr. Dulin, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
MARION, Ohio—Uhler-Phillips Co.; J. E. Phillips, general merchandise; 334 4th Av.
MARSHALL, Texas—Bergson D. G. Co.; B. Bergson, clothing; Albert.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Summerfield Co.; H. I. Summerfield, ready-to-wear; 13 East 22d.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—T. A. Chapman Co.; A. P. Cutting, hosiery, underwear; Arlington.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss A. Siebert, waists; 364 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; L. D. Lipsey, waists, dresses; 230 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; L. G. Litsy, jobs ready-to-wear; B. Litsy, jobs cloth dresses, kimonos, aprons; 230 5th Av.
MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammell D. G. Co.; Mr. Curley, carpets; 71 W. 23d.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Scheuer, Wise & Co.; M. Scheuer, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—J. L. Cobb & Co.; Miss A. Morris, millinery; 1,170 Broadway; New Victoria.
MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Gruberg, Downing Co.; Mrs. Gruberg, silk dresses, skirts; 1,133 Broadway.
MONTREAL, Quebec—Farrell, Belisle & Co.; J. W. Belisle, millinery; Murray Hill.
MOUNT PLEASANT, Texas—C. O. Lide, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Herman Bros., Lindauer & Co.; J. Fishel, dress goods, silks, linens, linings; 43 Leonard.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. J. McGuire, hosiery, furn. goods; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; T. H. Galligan, laces; E. A. Enright, representing; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison Blanche; Miss L. Baker, trimmings, laces; 116 West 32d; Gregorian.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—A. Kaufman Co.; A. Marks, fancy goods; 71 W. 23d.
NORFOLK, Va.—Shulman Co.; L. R. Shulman, furnishing goods; Imperial.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—McGraw & Tatro; Miss F. Campbell, waists; Miss E. Hermance, muslin underwear; W. J. Tatro, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
OAKLAND, Cal.—S. M. Friedman & Co.; S. M. Friedman, coats, suits, waists; 1,170 B'way.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Scott-Halliburton Co.; Miss L. B. Hayden, millinery; 13 E. 22.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Capital City Sample Garment Co.; H. Katz, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Miss R. Kammerer, notions; E. H. Ella, upholstery goods; 1,261 B'way.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; B. L. Danforth, cloaks, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—Nelson Cloak Co.; L. D. Wareham, cloaks, suits; 303 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Largman Bros.; J. Largman, mfrs. men's neckwear; 200 5th Av.; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Harnick & Block; I. Block, mfrs. waists; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—Feingold & Stummacher; Mr. Stummacher, silks, linings, woolen goods; 1,279 Broadway, Room 703.
PHILADELPHIA—Hirst-Roger Co.; R. Hirst, carpets; Park Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA — H. Teitlebaum, piece goods; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA — N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss H. Darmstaedter, jewelry; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silberman & Son; S. B. Koffler, laces; 7 West 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Stokely & Co.; J. Stokely, umbrellas; Murray Hill.
PITTSBURGH—A. L. London & Son; C. M. London, overalls; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss Connelly, women's, misses' cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. C. Portno, Summer mdse., children's coats, dresses; Miss B. Meyers, Spring skirts, jobs skirts; J. Cohen, Spring suits, silk dresses, jobs Winter suits, skirts, wash dresses, basement; Miss I. Rosenberg, silk graduation dresses; Miss McGreevy, S. Finkelhof, Spring suits; I. Seder, genl. mdse.; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH — McCreery & Co.; B. S. Chapin and Miss M. Coyne, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horner Co.; L. A. Hubach, J. H. Beck, rugs; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; E. A. O'Brien, notions, art needlework; 95 Madison Av.
PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss Ridlon, ladies' wear; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; W. D. Lakeman, ready-to-wear; 482 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. H. Kirkpatrick, mdse. mgr.; Miss Murray, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
POTTSVILLE, Penn. — Refowich Bros.; J. Refowich, clothing, furn. goods; St. Denis.
POTTSVILLE, Penn. — Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. D. Gardner, cloaks, suits, waists; 2 Walker.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; W. Callender, director; 2 Walker.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—M. Ettlinger, ready-to-wear; Broztell.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; G. Pomeroy, director; 2 Walker.
READING, Penn.—A. W. Heim & Son; M. S. Heim, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
RHINELANDER, Wis.—Weisman D. G. Co.; Mrs. J. Weisman, ready-to-wear; Gotham.
RICHMOND, Va.—C. W. Barrett, general mdse.; Imperial.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann Co.; E. J. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; W. B. Nelson, ready-to-wear; 621 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Ind.—A. H. Bartel Co.; B. C. Bartel, laces, embroideries, notions, jewelry, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND, Va.—Fourqurean, Temple & Co.; R. S. Gay, dress goods, silks; J. H. Perrin, notions, laces, leather goods; Grand.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. P. Farrell, groceries; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; R. O. Durrell, representing; 353 4th Av.; Algonquin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hickey-Freeman Co.; J. L. Freeman, clothing; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; M. H. Lang, clothing; 200 5th Av.
ROME, Ga.—J. Kutner & Co.; Mrs. H. Smith, suits, coats, ladies' ready-to-wear; I. May, piece goods, knit goods; 28 W. 23d.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; W. K. Bigelow, director; 2 Walker.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Auerbach Co.; W. A. Sayer, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 123 East 24th; Holland House.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; Miss B. Owsley, millinery; 621 B'way.
SAN JOSE, Cal.—Appleton & Co.; A. S. Appleton, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The Bee Hive; D. L. Billig, genl. mdse.; 353 4th Av.; Longacre.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson, Grote, Rankin Co.; G. Seacrist, hosiery, underwear, notions, laces, jewelry, leather goods, neckwear, ribbons; 116 West 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Forbes & Wallace; Miss B. Copp, books, stationery; 2 Walker.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; F. M. Fenton, millinery; 315 5th Av.
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Ayres & Sons; P. H. Hudson, hardware; Longacre.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; M. L. Salmon, men's, boys' clothing; V. M. Anderson, rugs, upholstery, draperies, linoleums; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—J. S. & B. S. Craib; B. S. Craib, dry goods, &c.; Broztell.
ST. LOUIS—Wielandy D. G. Co.; P. J. Wielandy, dry goods; Wellington.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Sonnenfeld Millinery Co.; M. Rosenthal, flowers, fancy feathers; 364 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; H. W. Smith, notions, toilet goods, stationery; Miss Weghmeyer, art needlework; V. M. Anderson, rugs, upholstery goods; S. A. Dobriner, furn. goods, knit underwear, hosiery, linen, draperies.
ST. LOUIS—L. B. Salmon, clothing; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros. D. G. Co.; A. H. Mattingly, dress goods; 470 4th Av.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; A. S. Kurtz, women's coats; 1,261 Broadway.
SYCAMORE, Ill.—W. M. McAllister Co.; W. M. McAllister, cloaks, suits, dresses; 334 4th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter, Tupper Co.; A. A. Belanger, hosiery, knit underwear; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; W. H. Neal, dry goods; 72 Leonard; Park Av.
TACOMA, Wash.—People's Stores Co.; C. L. Hufford, cloaks, suits; 23 E. 26th.
TACOMA, Wash.—Peoples Store Co.; F. T. Berk, domestics, linens; 23 E. 26th.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — "Peterdor's"; S. Peterdor, silk dresses; Room 1,807, 303 5th Av.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—J. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Hull Bros. Umbrella Co.; C. Roper, umbrellas; Grand.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson Hudson Co.; G. A. Weler, coats, suits, waists; 354 4th Av.
TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; F. C. Hofmayer, dress goods, silks, wash goods, linings; B. M. Morris, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; Miss R. M. Jenssen, millinery; L. L. Bronk, pictures, toys, wall paper; 116 W. 32d.
TORONTO, Ontario—Gordon, Mackay & Co.; F. Triblock, dress goods, silks; Murray Hill.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. T. K. Creighton, infants' wear; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, embroidery, leather goods; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dreyfuss Bros.; B. D. Dreyfuss, men's furnishing goods, hats; Continental.
WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Rubin's Dept. Store; O. Rubin, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; 22 West 27th; Wellington.
WEST POINT, Ga.—J. J. Hagerdorn & Co.; A. Hagerdorn, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Clarke Stores Co.; P. M. Jennings, coats, suits, dresses; 315 5th Av.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Clarke Stores Co.; P. M. Jennings, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass. — Denholm & McKay Co.; L. Brown, director; J. S. Marsden, men's clothing; 2 Walker.
WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; C. E. Adams, underwear; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; C. E. Adams, furn. goods, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Schultz & Guthrie; P. H. Schultz, dresses; Strand.

QUEENS SUBWAY EXTENDED.

Line Is Now in Operation to Hunters Point Avenue—Station Ready.

Another long stride in completing rapid transit communication between Manhattan and Queens was made yesterday in the finishing of the work on the extension of the Queens Subway from the present station at Fourth Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, to the second station on that line at Hunters Point Avenue where the station is also in readiness for the accommodation of passengers. This means that a connection is now in working order between the Queens Subway and the Long Island Railroad.

In expectation of the finishing of the Hunters Point station the railroad several months ago also built a station at this point and it now appears on the time table and is a regular stopping place for certain trains. As soon as the subway trains are put in operation to this new station, which will probably be within the next few weeks, passengers can transfer to and from the subway and railroad trains without delay. It is understood that the railroad will also give an additional train service to Hunters Point Avenue when the subway is put in operation to that point.

Weismann Denies Political Scheme.

Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, President of the National German-American Alliance in New York State, denied yesterday that the festival which German-Americans of the city and State are planning to hold at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on June 4 was to be staged for some ulterior purpose. He insisted that politics had nothing whatever to do with the undertaking.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Fran.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr. 4348. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all discriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1786.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephone: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway. Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2060 Spring. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse.

GROSS FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

When You're in the BATTLE OF GLOVES
Take First Shot at "Wear Right"
Silk, Fabric and Kid Gloves for men, women & children
Wimelbacher & Rice
America's Largest Stock Glove House
39 UNION SQUARE
Broadway at 17th.
Wholesale Only.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 46th Street
Are now Exhibiting
Model Hats
for the Trade
Including shipments received via S. S. Rochambeau and cleared through customs only yesterday—

Full line Transparent Oiled Silk Garments
Bestyette
Raincoats, Cravenettes and Gabardines
For Men, Women and Children
30 years manufacturing wet weather clothing that has style and gives satisfaction.
New York Mackintosh Co.
39 and 41 West 32nd St.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

This (Thurs.) and To-Morrow (Fri.) Evenings at 8:15.
IN SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES
Silo Building, 546 Fifth Av. and 1-5 West 45th St.
MR. JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.
Sale of Oil Paintings,
including the entire collection, the property of
THOMAS CHRISTIE HEPP, Esq., of Looe, England,
Also, by Order of JAMES H. WESTCOTT, Atty., 40 Wall St.,
TOGETHER WITH
A Collection of Semi-Nudes, Almost Life Size,
Tomorrow (Friday) and Saturday at 2:30 o'clock
Beautiful Art Furniture, Marbles, Bronzes, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET
EXECUTOR'S SALE
This Day at 3 P. M.
Estate of the Late
EMMA W. LOCKROW,
of Newark, N. J. All the Personal
Diamond Jewelry
& Sterling Silver, Trinkets, &c.
By order of LEVI SANDERSON TENNEY, Executor, 26 Liberty St.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

MERCHANDISE.

Continuation Sale Beginning with Lot 1710 with the cream of the stock of the trimmings. Administratrix Sale.
Valuation $75,000.
Importers' and Jobbers' Stock of
TRIMMINGS,
silks, satins, velvets, velveteens, silver and gold embroidered goods by the yard, chiffons, malines, veilings, imported gold and silver nets, crepe, &c., costumers' trimmings, silk, gold and silver braids, beads, bead trimmings. High-class upholstering materials and trimmings and thousands of more articles too numerous to mention here.
MORGENSTERN, SILBERSTEIN & KAHN Sell at Auction To-day, 10:30 A. M., and continuing each day until everything is sold at 23 Walker St., near West Broadway, N. Y., in lots.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Ah! Ah! Nothing like getting *what* you want *when* you want it—especially when it's an important hurry-up printing jbo. That's where we *shine*—in getting it to you in perfect shape and *on time*. Next time printing is needed try
The Night and Day Press
Printers of Advertising Literature
175 WOOSTER STREET
(*Just Phone* *9321 Spring*)

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

WELL-EQUIPPED SHOWROOM to sublet; best location in the city. 43 West 34th St., Room 701-A.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY AIDS PREPAREDNESS

Vice Chairman Hurley Tells of Federal Trade Commission's Work.

AT RUBBER CLUB DINNER

Henry D. Estabrook Talks of Danger of Foreign Invasion of our Markets After the War.

One of the most important steps toward national preparedness will have been made soon when a canvass of the country's industries is completed by the Federal Trade Commission, whose Vice Chairman, Edward N. Hurley, outlined this survey last night at the sixteenth annual dinner of the Rubber Club of America at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. More than 300 members were present. They drank toasts to the President, the navy as the first, and the army as the next line of defense, and indorsed everything that was said in support of preparedness.

On either side of the guests' table were the figures 53, representing the old price of rubber, and 90 the present quotation. There were two large American flags fluttering in breezes artificially produced, and as the diners entered the hall the lights were extinguished so that calcium lights might be played on the Stars and Stripes.

Vice Chairman Hurley said the business men of the country for fifteen years had been going to Washington for guidance and advice, and added that today business understood more clearly what it may and may not do.

Business Wants to Do Right.

"Today business is anxious to do right," said Mr. Hurley. "It wants to obey the law, and lately the business man has been coming down to Washington with specific cases asking light. Manufacturers come to us protesting against overproduction or complaining against their competitors claiming unfair methods of competition and asking for relief.

"In order intelligently to co-operate with the manufacturers and merchants of the country the Federal Trade Commission must have detailed data, and we are going to ask business men in the next few weeks to answer a few simple questions pertaining to their industries. These facts are not asked for in any inquisitorial spirit. The preparation of figures showing the size of our various business units, a necessary first step, is under way by the Federal Trade Commission. While this work is not yet completed, some significant items are beginning to appear.

"Leaving out of consideration the banking, railroad, and public utilities corporations, and referring only to those that have to do with trade and industry, we find that there are about 250,000 business corporations in the country. The astonishing thing is that over 100,000 of these report no net income whatever. In addition, 90,000 make less than $5,000 a year, while only the 60,000 remaining, the more successful ones, make $5,000 a year and more. In tabulating the data for these large and successful corporations in the United States, comprising all the corporations doing business of more than $100,000 a year, we found that nearly one-half charged off no depreciation.

"Does this not demonstrate the need of a most thorough study of our industries as a basis for remedying these conditons? Does it not also show the necessity for better accounting methods and business practice?"

Congressmen Ready to Aid.

Mr. Hurley said he had found Congressmen willing and ready to co-operate in gathering the necessary data on business, and he believed there were a few fundamental principles upon which might be based the diagnosis and treatment of ailments of industry and commerce. He closed by saying:

"Perhaps you think I am overearnest in this advocacy of organization, higher efficiency in business methods and practice, the adoption of European ideals of thoroughness, the standardization of accounting, but my earnestness proceeds from an understanding of the conditions which confront American business. The war has brought to us great opportunities and equally great dangers. Industrial preparedness must be our watchword."

Granting that war was hell, neutrality as we had found it is not exactly Heaven, said Henry D. Estabrook, who concluded that preparedness had come to be a kind of necessity. He added:

"And yet, with Mr. Roosevelt on the stump shouting for blood and iron, and Mr. Bryan out on the stump shouting for milk and water, and President Wilson out on the stump shouting for a little of both, it would seem almost as if military preparedness was the only issue before the people. From time to time I have joined my voice in a chorus for adequate preparation, though I candidly believe that the danger of foreign invasion of our landscape after this war is not half so imminent as the foreign invasion of our markets."

George R. Hodgman, President of the Rubber Club of America, was toastmaster, and the other speakers were Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, and Harry M. Dougherty of Ohio.

WOULD DROP DIVORCE SUIT.

A. S. Furst Asserts Papers Were Filed by Mistake.

Arnold S. Furst, a wealthy lawyer, began an action yesterday against Nancy Ashton Furst for a divorce by filing the summons and complaint with the Supreme Court. Last night he announced that the papers were filed through the error of a clerk.

"My attorneys," he said, "intend to discontinue the present action at this time. I deeply regret any pain I may have caused Mrs. Furst."

The complaint was sealed as soon as it reached the office of County Clerk Schneider, but it was learned that the action was based on a statement alleged to have been made by Mrs. Furst that she was attached to Edward Larocque Tinker, a wealthy young man, who has been twice married. His second marriage took place in Washington on Jan. 18 last. The bride was formerly Mrs. Colby Dodge.

Mr. Tinker is the son of the late Henry Champlin Tinker of this city and Augusta, Ga., and President of the Liberty National Bank. His estate of about $3,000,000 went to his son, whose first wife was Miss Alice McLean. He married her on Aug. 20, 1905. Last year they were quietly divorced.

Mr. and Mrs. Furst were married on Nov. 23, 1907. They have one son. Mrs. Furst is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Francis Ashton. One of her photographs was attached to the papers in the divorce action. She is tall, slender, and dark. She and Mr. Tinker, it was said, became acquainted several years ago. Mrs. Furst was noted for her dancing and many times she had entertained society by dancing in her bare feet.

BLUMENBERG HEIRS SUE.

Demand Accounting from Executors of Musical Courier Owner.

A quarrel between the heirs of Marc A. Blumenberg and the executors of his estate and trustees of certain trusts has resulted in a suit begun in the Supreme Court by Louis Blumenberg and his sisters, Emma and Ida Blumenberg and Caroline Varga. The defendants are Ernest F. Eillert, Alvin L. Schmoeger, William Geppert, and Edward A. Alexander.

Marc A. Blumenberg died in Paris on March 27, 1913. The complaint in the action said that the decedent left a will giving certain fixed amounts from the income of the trust funds to the plaintiffs, who are his brother and sisters, and with a remainder interest to Louis Blumenberg and to Mr. Eillert and Mr. Schmoeger. The will also provided that a trust be created by the accumulation of the income of the estate for a certain period, the income of this fund to be used in giving the city each year free classical concerts.

The capital of the various trusts consisted entirely of 80 per cent. of the capital stock of the decedent owned in the Musical Courier Company, the Blumenberg Press, and the American Copyright Company. Twenty per cent. of the stock of these concerns was to be used to create a fund for the concerts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JACOB O. SACHS, trading as Grausman & Sachs, and also Plaza Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of novelties, 1,269 Broadway and 318 East Seventy-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Arthur Miller. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by E. Ross, $800; A. Auerbach, $50, and R. Cullum, $25.

MARIUS E. BRINA.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Marius E. Brina, grocer, 405 Lexington Avenue, who did business as the Standard Trading Company, by Merck & Co., $258; W. H. Baker, $73; Archibald & Lewis Company, $139, and Kirkman & Son, $99. Liabilities are $6,000.

SADIE STERNHELL, 558 East 191st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,298 and no assets.

ANNIE LANDAU, 438 East Seventieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,298 and no assets.

PHELPS BROTHERS COMPANY, manufacturer of boilers, radiators, &c., 210 Water Street, and also at Washington, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $87,881 and assets of $82,973.

ABEL LANGER, clothing, at Port Chester, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,193 and assets of $4,136 in stock and fixtures. He also offered a composition to creditors of 25 cents on the dollar.

BRONX AUCTION COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed George Feinberg receiver for the Bronx Auction Company, furniture, 872 East 143d Street, bond $250. Liabilities are $3,000.

BERTRAM GOLDMAN, trading as B. Goldman Company, wholesale jeweler, 68 Nassau Street, has made an assignment to Herman M. Hellman.

FRANCESCO MONTI, grocer, 134 West Houston Street, has made an assignment to Nathan M. Padgug.

JACOB REICHENBERG, grocer, 24 Carmine Street, has made an assignment to Samuel A. Berger.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Arrigoni, Antonio—E. P. Hanks et al..$228.01
Alexander, Max—N. Y. Railways Co. 243.72
Abramowitz, Isaac—J. De Alessandro....543.31
Berger, Louis—J. McEnery, costs....107.55
Burke, Alfred—McCready Pub. Co. 197.16
Bubb, John F.—A. A. La Vigne....143.41
Bendheim, Henry M.—C. Ferrari....116.41
Commercial Delivery Co.—G. De Paola..500.00
Cahill, Thomas F.—A. E. Hartcorn....632.81
Cleary, James C.—Lawyers Co-operative Pub. Co. 300.37
Cottingham, James—N. Y. Edison Co., costs
Capone, Ralph—G. Giampaola....125.80
Dwight, Wm. B.—A. Andretta....473.00
Deubel, Ignatz—J. Weiss....138.91
Davang, David—J. De Alessandro....170.41
De Carluccio, Agostino, gdn.—City of N. Y., costs....254.78
De Mille, Beatrice—J. L. Bien....117.81
Eisenstock, Charles and Elka—G. Francktenberg....268.30
Fleisher, Benjamin—G. H. Rosenstein....146.71
Fox, Leonard J.—F. Popper....190.39
Fox, Constance B.—W. Crawford....1,031.41
Gibbs, Albert E., and Charles W. Kirby....806.92
—F. L. Kirby....7,846.64
Glass, J. Nathaniel—S. Larmour....139.17
House Furnishing Review Co.—S. I. Hepner....813.12
olaman, Kathryn—M. Weber....331.75
itz, Edward R.—J. H. Young....206.82
aller, Geo. F.—C. I. Haller....237.88
eatter, Gabriel—Baker, Voorhes & Co..397.16
gber, Max L.—N. Dorfman....177.85
ckson, Robert, and Isidor J. Kotzen—
arry Iron & Steel Co. of N. Y. 159.57
F. M. Construction Corp.—Chautau-
a Planing Mills Co., Inc. 412.45
lbert, Herman—H. Kantor....123.15
han, Sam—H. Pelcyger....128.65
lausner, Max, Louis Klausner, and S.
lausner & Son Co., Inc.—E. P. A.
gge 599.64
is, Eugene L.—X. E. Ornstein....161.66
ison, Harry D., and Isaac—A. Kar-
....115.91
s, Mary E., trustee—R. Alexander....108.70
s A. Burke & Sons Co.—J. A.
own....2,927.15
sachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.—
mp & Co. 5,580.81
Murphy, Annie V., administratrix—Century Holding Co., costs....115.70
Mackenzie, Archibald T.—O'Neill Adams Co. 106.10
Marenholz, Harry—Zenith Butter & Egg Co. 298.54
McDonnell, Elizabeth M.—W. A. Prendergast, costs....110.24
Menard Realty Co., Inc.—H. Levy....112.91
Meistrich, Harry—Kohn & Baer....1,222.38
Marvin, Chester—L. Linge....312.01
Mandel, Mary—Haas Bros. 307.59
Mahoney, Joseph B. and Marcella A.—J. Madden....126.78
Mulligan, Thomas F.—O. Junker....114.31
Mechlowitz, David, Ellner & Mechlowitz and Saul Ellner—Garfield National Bank of City of N. Y. 1,413.06
N. Y. Motorcycle Co., Inc.—H. A. Treat.476.11
Nickel, Bruno J.—J. Hoffman....289.66
Noon, Ellen—L. McGourty....500.00
Ocean Steamship Co. of Savannah—H. Cement....200.00
Plumb, Herbert—Julius & Co. 171.60
Prunnierm, Andrew J.—A. Ercole....172.91
Rice, William—United Destillers Co. 108.67
Schulte, William—Accounts Realization Co., Inc. 122.15
Selden, Edgar—E. Goldstein....171.84
Samuel, Albert D.—Klobold Press....107.68
Spark, Jacob—R. J. Turnbull....629.58
Stewart, Duncan—S. F. Clark....288.91
Smith, Joseph C.—D. Moriarty....382.31
Simon, Lena—H. Wolberg....192.14
Seidler, Herman—F. Loketz....168.67
Schulman, Louis—M. Jampolsky....542.75
Superior Cornice and Skylight Works—American Contractors Pub. Co. 454.41
Stongle, Charles I.—Press Pub. Co. 215.34
Sheehan, William F.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 172.21
Sherwood, Lulu N.—J. T. Trueman....307.00
Seventy-second St. Co.—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. 34,365.02
Trend Magazine Pub. Co.—A. C. Renner....2,046.97
Tweer, Gus W.—Fritz Handrich & Sons, Inc. 162.61
United Retail Merchants of America, Inc.—B. H. Blum....127.82
Voullaire, Francis A., Francois A., or Frank A.—F. J. Collins....404.66
Van Deusen, Walter H.—John W. Blackledge Mfg. Co. 411.21
Same—Same....419.61
Willmarth, Robert Y.—V. Lowers Gambrinus Brewery Co. 628.24
Weichselbaum, Esther—M. Weichselbaum....2,071.98
Westcott Express Co.—J. P. Burns....3,135.85
Williams, Elizabeth J.—O'Neill Adams Co. 153.02
Wexler, Morris and Jacob—M. Sandler.787.82
Zupoa, Pasquale—F. Kern....163.03

In Bronx County.

Abelow, Joshua—A. N. Graser....$338.76
Aronowitz, Louis and Isidor—American Iron Supply Co. 38.92
Same—Same....150.82
Aranson, Louis—H. Katz....47.72
Avron, Elias—N. Perlman....144.42
Aaronson, Louis—I. Politziner et al. 320.67
Bryant, J. Wilson—Century Bank of the City of New York....48.45
Fink, Fannie—H. Gorelick....68.22
Grossman, Newman and Hyman—Empire City Subway Co. 57.72
Goldberg, Max—S. Jacobs et al. 36.60
Kellin, Aron—Alba Remedy Co., Inc. 26.26
Lent, James E.—C. E. Keeler....83.11
Merson, Abraham—I. Sobin....230.09
Pittendorfer, Louis—City of New York. 16.72
Phillips, Philip—Rosenthal-Romagnoli Co., Inc. 56.85
Rosenberg, Aaron—M. Greenfield....40.37
Salute, Dominic—H. R. Kuhh et al. 244.72
Tyroler, Arnold—I. Bloch....71.72
Wasserman, Robert—I. Cohen....94.72
Walsh, Joseph—J. Gerosa....127.20

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Cohen, Joseph H.—T. Morgan et al., May 20, 1913....$217.51
Columbia Construction Co.—I. Hall et al., Sept. 29, 1915....250.04
Finkelstein, Max and Adolph—T. Morrisey, Nov. 10, 1913....2,072.21
Scheuer, Ralph—L. F. Robertson & Sons, Inc., April 27, 1912, canceled....11,391.34
Richard L. Walsh Co.—Charles F. Noyes Co., Sept. 27, 1915....334.51
Schick, Julius E.—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., June 17, 1908....[illegible]

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337 P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Worumbo Mfg Co<Arbus.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor.—At 11:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Jones<Tug Bouker 2.
Sloan<The Prince Line
Brue<Motor Boat No Name.
US<Tug Princess & Scow 32.
Staples Transp Co<Tug Velunteer.
Phoenix Sand, &c, Co<Tug Eureka.
Harriman<Tug Ed L Levy.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar for tomorrow, Feb. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
The following Admiralty Causes will be called and causes set down for trial for days during the week, commencing Feb. 7:
Moore<S S Zulia.
Meyer et al<same.
Leh Val Trans<Steamtug Transfer 20, &c.
Huus<Steamtug Bayamon.
Hatfield<Steamtug Black Diamond et al
Morrell Co<same.
Beard & ano<Tug W R Flannery.
Leh Val Trans Co<Tug Transfer 22, &c.
Wilson<Scow R R 15.
Borkholm<Steamtug Harry R Wheeler.
Cent R R of N J<North American and Interstate.
Woods<Steamtug Edwin Terry.
Brown D D Co<Barge L W Francis, &c.
Same<Barge J H Neville.
Woods<Steamtug Wm E Cleary.
Tracy<S S M Moran.
Michael & ano<S S Berom.
Gleason<Steamtug Salutation.
Fox<St'mtug Stamford
Murray Ltg, &c<St'mtug Lawrence M Sullivan.
Water Front Cont Co<Scows 92, 102, 118, 138.
Flannery<Bouker 2.
Robins D D & R Co<Peirce Bros.
Phenix Sand & Gravel Co<Steamer New York.
Preferred cause:
Nelson<Everard.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.
Messick<Miami Cycle & Mfg Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.
Wadsworth<Livingston, Supervisors.
Scott et al<McClung.
McClelland<Mutual L Ins Co.
Stone<U S Title G & Indemnity Co.
Fisher<Wakefield P'k Realty Co.
Consol Ry & Light Co<Electric Bond & Share Co.
The Elmohar Co<Peoples Surety Co.
Thayer, Committee<Erie Co Sav Bank.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Page, JJ.—No day calendar.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I., Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Flagler<Wade.
Batassi<Knick Ice Co.
Dodson<Woodward,
E P Morris Co<CNY.
Smyth<Adams.
Ger-Am Coffee Co<O'Neil.
Cohen<Abrams.
Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co.
Strana<Hornwood & Schlesinger.
Leshinsky<Turtel.
Clabby<Galewsky. (2.)
Mancino<Morgan Steam L'dy Co.
Lindblom<Lindblom.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Union Cons & Realty Co.
Lopalo<Linch.
Baltrusitis<Phila & Rdg Coal & I Co.
Kavas<same.
Markunas<Phila & R Ry Co.
Prusic<Swift & Co.
Re Wise.
The Guide Service Co, Inc<Clarke.
Clancy<Kempner.
Kosloske<N Y Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital.
Mahony<Lyons.
Prendergast<Warburg.
Re Knapp & French.
CNY<Rosenblum.
Goldsmith<Schuss.
Donner<Engel.
N Y Water Supply & Equipment Co<Bayer.
Bergstrom<Danziger.
Matter of Knapp & French.
Factor<McManus.
Sawyer<Mugler.
Rosinger<Globe Roofing Co.
Re Glasser.
Shidlowsky<N E Cas Co.
Knick Dist Co, Inc<Coreno.
Wohlfeil<Knapp.
N Y Life Ins Co<Barclay.
Bambara<Crisafulli.
Olcott<Converse.
Friedberg<Am Exp Co
Guttenberg<same.
New Brunswick Iron Works<Kaufman.
Re Federal Motor Truck Co.
Flynn<Flynn.
Burton Pierce Co<Bronstein.
Cohen<same.
Wolff<same.
Thompson<Postal Life Ins Co.
Kass<Kramer.
Scheiner<Katzenberg.
Re Kessler, (Bloom<Wilner.)
Bunker<Bunker.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Rosenthal.
Kowalski<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Smith, Jr<American Dock Co.
Briiash<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Re Greenberg, (Ettlinger.)
Heath<Isear.
Heinlein<Johanns.
Horowitz<Reich.
Lewald<State Bank.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Associated Press.
Seaman's Bank for S<Century Holding Co.
Schuler<Vogue Hat Co
Seaver<Southern Surety Co.
Goetchins<Goetchins.
Franklin<Cirker.
Yaffe<Silberberg.
Solomon<Bernstein.
Hopper<Altman.
Emerson<Waterson.
Cahn<Parth.
Werbelowsky<Lasky.
Osborne<Osborne.
Oster<Neale Pub Co.
McLaughlin<Sire.
Graham<Ballin.
Kern Horse Remedy Co, Inc<Selner.
Nolan<Schmecker.
Marks<Stoltz.
D Lelis Co<F H Leggett Co.
Biehn<B W R Realties, Inc.
Stratton<Meenan.
Wise<Gardner.
Martin Diskin & Son, Inc<Disken.
Ettar Realty Co<Goldner.
Miller<Matthes.
Re Cartier<Ziegfeld.
Nat Assn for Study and Education<Grapper.
Burke<Grapper, (2.)
Groszmann<same, (4.)
Gitter<Penn R R Co.
Humphrey<Humphrey.
Carpenter<U S Trust.
Cohen<Oval Const Co.
Belfort<Belfort.
Prager<Platt.
Re Man Ry<Baer, (3.)
Mutoli<Francini.
Lloyd<Silverthorne.
Olenick<Olenick.
Mossbacher<Loeb.
Bede<Bede.
Groszman<Gropper, (4)
Burke<same, (2.)
Nat Assn for the Study, &c<same.
Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av R R.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Penn<The Tribune Assn.
Man Ry<Mathilde.
Male<A, T & S F RR.
J Joseph & Bros Co<Western Ry.
Raritan Woolen Mills<Newhouse.
Rader<Rader.
Powers<Powers.
Richmond Assets Coll Co<Sternberger.
Long<Long.
Vila<Baptista.
McElroy<Floral Park Villa Co.
Gosdorfer<Gosdorfer.
Brighton<Brighton.
Horner<Schreiber.
Gagliano<Gagliano.
Klondyke Gov Conces<Treadgold.
Snyder<Met Life Ins.
Demurrer:
McDonald<Sun P & P Assn.
Preferred cause:
Moses<Moses.
General calendar:
Rubin<Low.
Haley<Haley.
Feinberg<Tooley.
Happe<Wilson.
Lanaud<Lanaud.
Burnot Mfg Co<Hickey
Salzberg<Finkelstein.
Williams<St. Christopher Club.
Hoyt<Nathan.
Abrahams<Braunstein.
Fields<Fields.
Tower<Mass B & Ins.
Eckhardt<Eckhardt.
Manheimer<Manheimer.
Crippled Children E S Free School<Dunbar.
Springer Rty Co<Hudson Trust Co.
Springer<Hud Tr Co.
Myers<Miller-Reed Co.
Rohrey<Rohrey.
Case on.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Everybody's Dept St, Inc<Folgeman Bros & Hirsh, Inc.
Gitter<Ettinger.
Eagle Pipe Sup<Benham Column Co.
Mittlinsky<Florin.
Wills<Nat Carbon.
Ford<Palmer.
Case on.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lusk<CNY.
Lerman<Ice Mfg Co.
Same<Knick Ice Co.
Connolly<Osborn.
Penna<Atlantic Macaroni Co.
Beers<McNaught.
Troise<CNY.
McMenigle<same.
De Vauno<Scotti.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Newman<Berger.
Tragaman<I R T.
Sullivan<Hud Nav Co
Griffin<Nat Fireproof.
M Saich<Lee Bros Storage & Van Co.
G W A Saich<same.
Foley<Emp Carrying.
Harrington<Mardesty.
Ourakian<David Stevenson Brew Co.
Reitzen, Jr<Casino.
Rochelle<Schlechter.
Peterson<Elghmie.
Godina<Pittsbgh Con.
Lawson<Zadek.
Ruege<Union Ry.
Sisti<B H RR. (3.)
Salzman<Wechsler.
Inglneri<Hoffman Taxicab Co.
Ward<Ocean El Ry.
Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Klubnik<Cutting.
Same<Parr.
Case on.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Cook<Fagan.
No day calendar.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Crifo<Market & Harlem A T Co.
Indursky<NY Phar As.
Roland<Wooten.
Buxbaum<Da Costa.
Amory<N Y Times.
Kleiman<Teffer.
McShane<Peterson.
Landers<Momand.
Edelherts<Acker, Merrall & C.
Renna<Levy.
Carle<NYRys.
Sulmonetti<Maillard.
Sahl<Knebin.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gross<Denbofsky.
Norza<Taylor (2.)
Clear.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gamsu<Burrows Mfg.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—(To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)
Miller<Hoops.
Webb<Connors.
Gerace<Kiosk Cont.
Greenberg<B H RR.
Klar<Rich L & Ry Co.
Roselieb<E Rutzler Co
Rosenfeld<NY Rwy.
Ortner<Katchen.
V Yankausky<Whitridge.
S Yankausky<same.
Reglia<R. Carvel Co.
Maglione<Comp Francaise de Nav Co.
Crump<Bischof.
Clear.

PART XII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hodgins<NY Rys.
Chazinsky<Belford.
[illegible]
Klein<Barnett.
Nutt<NY Tel Co, (3.)
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Adinolfi<Adinolfi.
Teplitz<Ryede Specialty Works.
Laska<Harris.
Abraham<Amer Exchange Nat Bank.
Van Roden<Coolidge.
Fairchild<McGrath.
Fitz Hugh Luther Co<Coen.
Emmet<Krakowe (2.)
McQueeny<Skinner.
Clear.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Deichea<Durbrow.
Moruzzi<Gianett.
McKay<Stillman.
Lloyd<Silverthone (2)
Weidenberg<Lincoln Land Dev Co.
Deutsch<Davis.
Solomon<Bank of NY.
Rorke<Fleitmann.
Shaw<Fleitmann.
Snare & Triest Co<CNY.
McGuirk<Quinn.
Cooper & Evans<CNY.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Falk<Boston Store of Chic.
Onondaga Litho Co<Staub.
B'way Photo Plays<World Film Co.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—Recess.
PART XVIII.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Stanley Tobonsky.
Bessie Sommer.
Annie Dordan.
Adolph Jehter.
Mara H Williamson,
Annie W Pitser,
Mary E G Williams,
Edward Loux,
Sarah K Wright.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 508.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 2:30 P. M., Room 510.
Estate of Henry Paslasky.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Kline<Savoy Gramophone Co.
Mindlin<Wallach.
Trivers<Mark Bros.
Frevert Mach Co<Fay & Egan Co.
Keating Co<Cooney Co
Wiener<Ross.
Brown<Kessler.
Northrop<Galligan.
Dorf<Goldstein.
Jennings Yacht Brokerage Co<Gow.
Thurston<Coe.
Sheador<Kovacs.
Cohen<Elsman.
Mehlman<Birn.
Levine<Katz Bros L G Co.
Seidenman<Frankel.
Hecht<Abend.
Braaf<Samstag & Hilder Brothers.
Strominger<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Cohen<Eisman.
Levine<Katz Bros L G Co.
Mesa<Delahunty Dyeing Mach Co.
Brennan<Friedenberg.
Meyer<Weiss.
Anderson<Benson.
Frank<Irving Hat Co.
Zlotkin<Hutkoff.
B'way Bldg Co<Collins.
Barr<Heyser Lumber Co.
Breskin<Shapiro.
Goldberg<Walter.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Torretto<McEntee.
Romano<Levy.
Chardas<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Lee<Duval Co, (2.)
Sigsbee<New Era Mfg.
Harris<Foster.
McKeown<Foster.
McHale<Foster.
Steven<Foster.
Jackson<Baar Bros.
Von Keller<Sherman.
Wolken<5th Av Co.
Gropper<So Boule RR.
Layden<Berner.
Provost<N Y Rys.
Karp<Adelson.
Man Comml Co<Surdut.
Cent Union Gas Co<Brennan Cont Co.
Antonellis<Purcell & Gilfeather.
Greenberg<Stern.
Morgan Litho Co<Robinoff.
Klein<Sup Council L A.
Gatlinsky<Becker.
Hoffman<O'Connor.
Reingold<N Y Rys.
Sorin<Delaware Ins.
Kraus<Otis Elev Co.
Elsaacsohn<Fenney.
Lesczuk<Deffaa.
Cohn<Burger.
Mindlin<Altman.
Parkus<Proctor.
Bennardo<N Y Rys.
Berg<Bauman.
Interboro Brew Co<Ind Consumers' Ice.
Ratner<Sadowsky.
Frachtman<Fox.
Dicolagero<Brady.
Cuillo<same.
Geffen<Silverman.
Davies<Long Acre Sq Theatre Co, (2.)
Jakopsen<Consol Gas Co., (3.)
Sklar<Tepper.
Russo<Mantner.
Hartsman<Stricher.
Ingersoll<Chelsea.
Czaplinsky<Gollick & Smith.
Gurke<Cent Vt RR.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Powers<Thorpe.
Hopping<Cronin.
Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Mt Carmel Silk Mfg Co<Scheff.
Schlechterman<Silberberg.
Jenkins<Lipton.
Times Sq Imp Co<Fleischmann's Vienna Model Bakery.
Napoli<Headley.
H. Herrmann Furn Co<Centadrink Filters Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.
PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—La Fetra, J. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Gen'l Synod Ref Church in America<Lorch—Mark Goldberg. Re Gunner—William Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—German Sav Bank<Allison—Henry Goldsmith. Seamen's Bk for Sav<Gordon—Wm F Clare. Same<Goldsmith—Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—City R E Co<Fredericka Schmeer—Lewis A Abrams. Thos F McGee<Ida C Fausner—John V Hailey. Jeannette B Chappotin<Corcoran Realty Co—Barnett Berger. Eva Stein<Sadie Smith—Abraham U Levy. Henry H Jackson<Arnold S Furst (2)—J Romaine Brown Co.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Powell<Dilberger.
Re Horowitz.
Ginzberg<Ginzberg.
Carlson<Carlson.
Curtin<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
2d Nat Bank of Hoboken<Reid.
Guthy, Inc<Berliner.
Gilmartin<McAdam.
Morvillo<J Munch Trucking Co.
Cohen<Tekel.
Crimmins<Crimmins.
Barber<Denver Realty
Brown<same.
Barber<Smith.
Same<Markgraf.
Highest number reached in regular order, 467.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Re US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Schwartz<Burland Bldg Co.
Gecker<Realty Options Co (2.)
Finkelstein<Mutchnick.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Franklin<Wallinder—Harry Bijur. Bradley<Brewer—Max Bendit. Chedsey<Frank—Joseph I Berry.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Emma F Roberts<Christoph Schmitt—Ada McAllister.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lebett<Hudson Navigation Co et al.
Lenci<CNY (2.)
Werner<Kovacs et al.
Savage<Oestreicher.
Carl<Smith.
Same<Realty Corp et al.
Wickner<CNY.
Whalen<Golding.
Strauss<Kelly.
Asselto<Crew-Levick Oil Co (2.)
Connell & ano<Attee Realty Corp et al.
Scheer<Scheer.
Chase<Salisbury.
Eagle Savings & Loan Co<Messiter.
Bonanno<Bonanno.
Arena<Arena.
Shelly<Desimone et al.
White<Heckelman.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Allisandratos<Rangavas.
Duer<Farquherson.
Scheer<Scheer.
McLaughlin<Gittens.
Re Koch (People's Surety Co.)
Re Abramowitz (Feinberg.)
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Lebett<Hudson Navigation Co.
McCue<Transit Dev.
Monroe<Monroe.
Eagle Oil Suply Co<Bennett et al.
Bonoff<Eber.
Fabricant<Pollmer.
Re Rutland Road.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Callaghan, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.
Hayes<Kennedy.
Marron<McArdle.
Burke<Collier & Son.
Niedzialkowski<CNY.
Kelly<Schmadeke Coal.
Balser<Ocean SS Co. of Savannah.
Bender<Price.
Maoll<Jacobs & Davies.
Cordasco<De Muth Glass Co.
Wallas<Mooney.
Stevens<CNY.
Donahue<Meyer et al.
Weitzel<Lawrence.
Graham<B H RR.
Becker<Becker et al.
Hasbrouck<Berrigan et al.
Mahoney<B H RR.
Petersen<Fox.
Freedman<Nassau RR.
Murphy<Lincoln Dye Works.
Olsen<NY Municipal Ry Co et al.
Flannelly<Edison Elec Ill Co.
Fulminante<NY Con RR.
Decker<C I & B RR.
Holmes<same.
Sisti<B H RR.
Stewart<B R T.
Abrams<Edison El Ill.
Santiago<Rahtjens Am Composition Co.
Gienna<Simonelli Con Co et al.
Reardon<Yeomans et al.
Sommerville<B H RR.
Harrison<Vogt.
Coffey<Bklyn Milk Co.
Katskofsky<Rothenberg et al.
Bab<Stand Oil of NY.
Curran<Kleber.
Williams<Rudd-Nilsen Co.
Modica<Int R T.
Sudarsky<CNY.
Hanson<Nassau RR.
Hughes<Roache.
McCarren<C I & BRR.
Oxman<Nassau RR.
Wickner<CNY.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Rivers & Harbors Imp Co<Coast Dredging.
Hart<CNY.
Constant<Blitzer.
Colleton<Schmutz.
Murray<Whipple.
Riddell<Batterman Co
McCabe<Orr.
Cornell<Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.
O'Connor<Sheffield F. Slawson-Decker Co.
Shomburg<Van Debogart.
Thorsen<Gittendauner
Casey<Excelsior Brew.
Am Veneered Column Co<CNY.
Magnusson<L I Ladder & Scaffold Co et al.
Harris<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Hanney<Paper Working Machine Co.
Breckman<Bd of Educ
McCann<B,QC & SRR.
Anderson<Penn RR.
Kaplan<Shapiro.
Komich<Pfizer & Co.
Halpin<Kiernan et al.
Leggert<Seaboard Con
Strober<Enterprise Metal Bedstead Co.
McCarthy<Degnon Con
Schneider<Nassau RR.
Knapp<Chardavoyne.
Grimes<Nassau RR.
Barcikoski<Tartar Chemical Works.
Strauss<Kelly.
Langwith<Int R T.
Court<same.
Donohue<Meyer et al.
Flynn<Northridge.
Brown<Gormly et al.
Finkle<Nat F'proof.
Sauer<Aizert.
Shipley Con & Supply Co<Smith.
Fleischman<Evans & Wright et al.
Highest number reached on regular call 3109.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Maria Englert.
Augusta Jankowsky.
Minnie Reich or McCabe.
Charles Hillebrand.
Joseph A Walrath.
Accounting of:
Kate Lyons.
Christina F Orthey.
Sarah Kirkmont.
Jennie McCoy.
Jacob Grodensky.
Leah Fain.
Mabel Jackson.
Anna R Church.
Willis H Heath.
Anna A Cross.
Caroline J. Abelman.
Lulu Cross.
Harriet C. Nobes.
Margaret B Keegan.
John Maguire.
Andrew Anderson.
Harry Haak.
Michael Hart.
Estates of:
Mary Knorr.
Charles Doscher.
Alexander McFarlan.
Ellen Marsh.
CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Mary Knorr.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—Trial of equity causes, at 10 A. M.
Saltzer et al<Nesch et al.
Park Inn & Bathing Pavilion Co<Matinecock Realty Co.
Chapel<Wavecrest Const Co.
Brislin Co<Roedel et al.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:09 | Sun sets..5:19 | Moon sets..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:13	7:45	12:57	1:41
Governors Island	7:43	8:15	1:33	2:13
Hell Gate	9:33	10:05	3:18	3:53

Arrived—Wednesday, Feb. 2.

SS Patria, Lisbon, Jan. 23.
SS Barranca, Jucaro, Jan. 28.
SS Guantanamo, Nassau, Jan. 28.
SS Harpagus, Marseilles, Jan. 14.
SS Knight of Thistle, London, Jan. 17.
SS Meiderskin, Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.
SS Kominstiqua, Cardenas, Jan. 28.
SS Siamese Prince, Bordeaux, Jan. 10.
SS Bowden, Port Arthur, Jan. 28.
SS F. J. Lisman, Havana, Jan. 21.
SS Alamo, Tampa, Jan. 27.
SS El Alba, Galveston, Jan. 28.
SS Manzanares, Garston, Jan. 28.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 30.
SS Mobila, Port of Spain, Jan. 28.
SS Narragansett, London, Jan. 13.
SS Colon, Colon, Jan. 27.
SS Dakotan, St. Nazaire, Jan. 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Nordland	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Wells City	Bristol	Jan. 13
Alkaid	Rotterdam	Jan. 12
Ilvingham Court	Havre	Jan. 15
Iroquois	Turks Island	Jan. 18
Cacique	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Moncenisio	Leghorn	Jan. 13
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 14
Montebello	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Carolyn	St. Lucia	Jan. 22
Oriflamme	Rouen	Jan. 15
Larenberg	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Luz Blancos	Barrow	Jan. 16
Themistocles	Gibraltar	Jan. 21
Constantinos	Marseilles	Jan. 16
Chicago	Bordeaux	Jan. 23
Yildum	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Philadelphia	San Juan	Jan. 29
Carrillo	Kingston	Jan. 29
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 31
Creole	New Orleans	Jan. 29

DUE TOMORROW.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Kannak	Huelva	Jan. 16
Kirklee	Leith	Jan. 21
Concho	Galveston	Jan. 20
City of Savannah	Gibraltar	Jan. 23
El Oriente	Galveston	Jan. 29

DUE SATURDAY.

Takata Maru	London	Jan. 22
Tiverton	Hull	Jan. 20
Minnehaha	London	Jan. 26
Montserrat	Havana	Feb. 1
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 2
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 24
Caldergrove	Barry	Jan. 21
Italia	Gibraltar	Jan. 22
Scottish Prince	Victoria	Jan. 8
Pomaron	Cardiff	Jan. 20
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Jan. 29
Floridian	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Bayamo	Cienfuegos	Jan. 29
Cannizaro	Hull	Jan. 20
Hubert	Bardados	Jan. 22
Bjornefjord	Marseilles	Jan. 14

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yuna, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bassam, Liberia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyperia, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Borglum, Cienfuegos	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Admiral Clark, Nassau	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	5:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
†Hellig Olav, Christiania	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Yaque, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Foyle, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Kotonia, Progreso	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Leonatus, Sagua	———	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Montserrat, Cadiz	———	12:00 M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 2.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 1,039 miles S. at 7 P. M. 1st.
SS Ponce, Guanica to New York, was 1,430 miles S. at 7 P. M. 1st.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 75 miles S. of Samana at 7 P. M. 1st.
SS Trinidadian, Tampico to New York, was 30 miles E. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 132 miles N. W. of Tampa Bar at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 15 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 365 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 268 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 258 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 239 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 148 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, passed Sabine Bar at 1 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 208 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam, Feb. 1.
SS Querida, at Queenstown, Jan. 31.
SS Montevideo, at Barcelona, Jan. 25.
SS Nancy Lee, at Fayal, Feb. 2.
SS Melania, at Calcutta, Jan. 27.
SS Alexandria, at Kirkwall, Jan. 27.
SS Tanafjord, at Kirkwall, Jan. 27.
SS Ruth, at Kirkwall, Jan. 26.
SS Adda, at Marseilles, Jan. 31.
SS Shabonee, at Cardiff, Jan. 31.
SS San Francisco, at Sabang, Jan. 31.
SS Dalrazan, at Liverpool, Feb. 1.
SS Roma, at St. Michaels, Feb. 1.
SS Manhattan, at London, Feb. 2.

Sailed.

SS Cameronia, from Liverpool, Jan. 30.
SS Ville du Havre, from Marseilles, Jan. 30.
SS Strathallan, from St. Michaels, Feb. 1.
SS City of Hankow, from Glasgow, Feb. 2.
SS Hostilius, from Barbados, Jan. 29.

Passed.

SS Randwyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Ros, New York for Stockholm, passed Dover.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Lapland, and at 10:30 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Manchuria.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—Close at 8 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Bassam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 8 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Sierra. Feb. 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ....Feb. 4
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern ....Feb. 9
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion ....Feb. 10
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ....Feb. 11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FREEDMAN, ANDREW.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent,

To Adelaide Gwendolyn Freedman, sometimes known as Adelaide Gwendolyn Archer, an heir and next of kin of Jacob Freedman, deceased, a brother of Andrew Freedman, deceased, the place of residence of said Adelaide Gwendolyn Freedman, sometimes known as Adelaide Gwendolyn Archer, being unknown and cannot be ascertained, and to all other heirs at law and next of kin of said Jacob Freedman, deceased, a brother of Andrew Freedman, deceased, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot be ascertained; and if the aforementioned and described person or persons, or any of them, be dead, then to her, his or their heirs at law and next of kin, husbands or widows, and successors in interest, if any there be, whose names are unknown, heirs at law and next of kin of Andrew Freedman, late of the County of New York, deceased,

GREETING:

Whereas, Samuel Untermyer of the City of New York, heretofore applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of August, 1907, and two codicils thereto, dated respectively Feb. 23, 1910, and Aug. 9, 1912, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Andrew Freedman, late of the County of New York, deceased; and

Whereas, a decree was made by said Surrogates' Court dated the 23d day of December, 1915, admitting said instruments to probate as such last will and testament; and

Whereas, said Samuel Untermyer has now applied to said Surrogates' Court, setting forth that the above mentioned person, persons and classes of persons, heirs at law and next of kin of said Andrew Freedman, deceased, were not made parties to the said probate proceeding to have said instruments proved as the last will and testament of said Andrew Freedman, deceased;

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1916, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the said last will and testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property, and to show cause why said decree heretofore made admitting said instruments to probate as the last will and testament of said Andrew Freedman, deceased, should not be ratified and confirmed.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 22d day of January, 1916.

[Seal]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JENNIE S. TRAVIS, Plaintiff, against FRANK GLEDHILL, Florence P. Gledhill, Henry W. Gledhill, Frederica W. Hamilton, Mary L. Gledhill, Sarah G. Seddon, William G. Creamer, Blanch F. Creamer, Henry C. Creamer, Russell C. Langdon, Adsia M. S. Langdon, Mary R. Moses, Frederick A. Moses, Annie T. Moses, Edward Harold Moses, Clare F. Moses, Robert Todd Moses, Louise O. Moses, Lorenzo Moses, Susan B. Moses, Emma B. Cohen, Julia B. Coon, Edward M. Bray, Anna A. Bray, Robert A. Bray, Lucile E. Bray, Howard W. Bray, Marion A. Bray, Elizabeth R. Whitehead, George A. Buckhout, Jennie M. Buckhout, Craig E. Buckhout, "John Doe" and "Mary Roe," such names being fictitious, plaintiff meaning to designate thereby the unknown heirs, widow or devisees and their successors in title if any of said Craig E. Buckhout if he be dead; Emma Palmer, Emma Jeannette Buckhout, and Effie Augusta Buckhout, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 5, 1916.

HARRIS & TOWNE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Craig E. Buckhout, "John Doe" and "Mary Roe," such names being fictitious, plaintiff meaning to designate thereby the unknown heirs, widow or devisees and their successors in title if any of said Craig E. Buckhout if he be dead:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of January, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated N. Y., January 25, 1916.

HARRIS & TOWNE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITATION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a libel and petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1916, by the National Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Greece, owner of the Steamship "Thessaloniki," her equipment and pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, destruction, damage and injury caused by her loss at sea on the 5th day of January, 1916; and

Whereas the petitioner and libellant has given an ad interim stipulation to abide by all orders of the Court interlocutory and final and to pay the amount awarded by the final decree rendered by this Court or by an Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, with interest, to the amount of Thirty thousand ($30,000) Dollars, unless the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said Steamship, her equipment and pending freight, if any, shall be paid into Court by the petitioner, or a stipulation for value therefor shall be given as aforesaid in the meantime;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, destruction, damage or injury occasioned by said foundering, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire, at his office in the Federal Building, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before said Court in said building on the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and answer said petition and libel, otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, January 19th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR NEW CERTIFICATE.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for a new certificate for 50 shares of its common stock to be issued to me individually in place of Certificate No. H. 1,347, which stood in the name of my sister, Mrs. L. Spannocchia Fritze, or Mrs. L. S. Fritze, who is now deceased, the original of said certificate having been lost or destroyed at No. 42 W. 85th St., New York City, or elsewhere on or before April 28th, 1906, and all persons are hereby notified to show cause, if any, why a new certificate should not be issued to me.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1916.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
Executor and Sole Residuary Legatee, No. 709 Lexington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
RICHARD J. MORRISSON, Attorney for Executor, &c., No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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INCLUDING EVERY EXPENSE WHILE ON SHIP
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Savannah Line

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Philadelphia..Feb. 12 | St. Paul..Feb. 19
White Star Line
N. Y—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland.......Feb. 3 | Baltic.......Feb. 9
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Feb. 19, 10 A. M. | Canopic..Feb. 29
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
CHICAGO . . Feb. 5, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . . Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . Feb. 19, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE . . Feb. 26, 3 P. M.
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MARDI GRAS at New Orleans, March 2, via Washington, D. C., etc.
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HAWAII Short Tours from San Francisco. Next Feb. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA Semi-Annual Grand Tour leaves Feb. 16.
JAPAN-CHINA and Philippines. Elite Tours leave March 2 and 25.
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245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
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EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*CAMERONIA, Sat., Feb. 12, 10 A.M.
ORDUNA - - SAT., FEB. 19, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA - SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
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Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
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Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
N. Amsterdam..Feb. 22, n'n | Rotterdam....Mar. 7
Noordam....Feb. 29, noon | Ryndam......Mar. 14

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Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" R.M.S. "MAKURA"
(20,000 tons dis.) (13,000 tons dis.)
Sail from Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 16, Mar. 15, Apr. 12
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

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*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
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(Fast Italian Lines.)
TO NAPLES—GENOA
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NEW YORK to GLASGOW
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TUSCANIA ....SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
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FABRE LINES TO Azores & Lisbon Naples
S. S. PATRIA (New)............Feb. 8, to Naples
S. S. ROMA, March 1, to Horta, Angra, Ponta, Delgada and Lisbon.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

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LLOYD ITALIANO
S. S. Caserta........Feb. 5
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $95 up.
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A comfortable, 10,000-ton steamer, beautifully equipped for tropical service, is your hotel for the entire voyage—from New York to and around lovely Porto Rico, stopping at principal ports and return. Shore visits; picturesque Spanish life and customs. Sailings every Saturday under the American Flag. Write for illustrated booklet, *Porto Rico Cruise*.
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Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., 11:00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:15 A. M.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VAUBAN..........Feb. 5, 10:30 A. M.
S. S. VASARI..........Feb. 19, 9:30 A. M.
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Mail and Express Building on Lower Broadway in $2,000,000 Sale—Bought by American Telephone Company—Park Avenue Corner Sold for New Apartment—$500,000 4½% Loan.

The sale of The Mail and Express Building on Broadway, between Dey and Fulton Streets, in a deal representing about $2,000,000, was the feature of the realty market yesterday. The property has been bought ostensibly by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The contracts will be signed today by the 195 Broadway Corporation, representing interests identified with the above company, and which is the corporate name of the building company which put up the new Telephone and Telegraph structure on the northwest corner of Broadway and Dey Street, the site of the old Western Union Building.

With The Mail and Express Building was also included the low structure adjoining at 201 Broadway, immediately adjoining the new Telephone building, which is a twenty-eight-story structure fronting 75.4 feet on Broadway and 275.4 feet on Dey Street, with an extension to Fulton Street.

The 201 Broadway plot, 20.1 by 80 feet, and The Mail and Express Building plot, 203 Broadway, 24.9 by 100 feet, with a large extension to 164 to 168 Fulton Street fronting 66.7 feet there by 77 feet deep, have been purchased from the estate of the late Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, who owned The Mail and Express newspaper at the time of his death several years ago. The newspaper has leased a large portion of the upper floors for its offices, but the lease expires in September. The estate has been holding the property at $2,000,000.

Frank H. Bethell, Vice President of the 195 Broadway Corporation, said that the properties had been acquired for purposes of protecting the light and air of the new building on the lower half of the block, and also to provide facilities for additional space in the future. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company will occupy all of its new large structure on completion, which will be very soon. No immediate changes are contemplated in the properties just acquired.

The extra Broadway frontage obtained by the telephone company is 44.10 feet, giving the company a total frontage there of 120.2 feet, including all of the block front except the two small store plots on the southwest corner of Fulton Street, fronting 33.11 by about 100 feet on Fulton.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company acted as the brokers in the transaction.

Park Av. Corner Sold for Apartment.

A Park Avenue deal involving a large corner in the active apartment house section below Fifty-ninth Street removed a valuable site from the auction market yesterday. The property was the southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, including 407 to 413 Park Avenue and 100 to 108 East Fifty-fifth Street, 100.5 by 108.9. It was to have been sold under foreclosure by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street salesroom to satisfy claims aggregating over $74,000, including taxes, held by the Park Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street Corporation against the Park Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street Corporation, of which Irving Swan Brown is President.

A private sale was concluded whereby the plaintiffs, who own the twelve-story apartment on the adjoining Fifty-fourth Street corner, have taken over the Fifty-fifth Street plot. The buyers represent New England capitalists. Plans will be prepared for improving the corner with a thirteen-story apartment house. The Fifty-fifth Street corner is subject to a first mortgage of $265,000. The Swan Brown Company assembled the plot in 1914 and cleared the site for a prospective apartment structure.

West 23d Street Sale.

The plot at 357 and 359 West Twenty-third Street, 50 by 98.9, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, has been sold by the Charles F. Noyes Company for the Aldus Construction Company to James J. Riordan. He will demolish the old buildings and from plans of James S. Maher construct a six-story apartment house.

Heights Apartment Investment.

The two six-story apartment houses at 506 to 512 West 150th Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, have been sold by the Maple Construction Company to an investor. They cover a plot 100 by 99.11. They were completed last November and are fully rented. Freidus & Co. were the brokers.

Resale in Fourth Avenue Loft Zone.

A quick resale in the Fourth Avenue loft zone was reported yesterday by Leopold Weill, who sold for the 557 Fifth Avenue Corporation, Benjamin Mordecai, President, to the Nasen Realty Company the twelve-story office and salesroom building at 106 East Nineteenth Street, on lot 25 by 92, adjoining on the east the low addition of the Pocomo Building at Fourth Avenue.

The property was held at $170,000, and was taken over by the selling interests last month from Charles E. Johnson in part payment for the business building at 557 Fifth Avenue.

West Side Residence Buyer.

Arthur Lipper has purchased the five-story American basement dwelling at 2 West Seventy-fourth Street from Frederick W. Church. The sale was closed by the Fox Realty Company. The plot is 25 by 102.2. Clara B. Lipper took title to the property last December.

Lower East Side Tenement Sale.

C. J. Elgar has sold for Edward Johnson to a client 218 Eldridge Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100. It was held at $35,000 and was a cash deal.

Big Deal in East Bronx.

The Richard Carvel Company has purchased from Robert H. Chesebrough two parcels in the East Bronx containing 69,582 square feet. One plot fronts 390 feet on Timson Place, opposite Avenue St. John, and extends east 200 feet to Austin Place, where it fronts 295.10. The other fronts 306.11 feet on the east side of Woodlock Avenue, and extends 91.4 feet to the property of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Bronx Sales.

Frederick Demmler has purchased from Cahn & Pittman the four-story flat at 623 East 134th Street, on lot 25 by 100. He gave in exchange a farm of 19½ acres, with dwelling and outbuildings at Cranford, N. J.

Cahn & Pittman have purchased from Timothy F. Sullivan the two three-story three family frame houses at 410-412 East 170th Street. A. J. Madden was the broker in both transactions.

Brooklyn.

The four-story apartment house, with stores, at 15 to 21 Fourth Avenue, at the junction of Atlantic and Fourth Avenues, has been sold by Howard C. Pyle & Co. for Mrs. A. B. Sinderbund to an investor. The property is near the Long Island Station and the subway stations of the Fourth and Flatbush Avenue lines.

The sale of the property of the United Congregational Church, at Lee Avenue and Hooper Street, for $55,000 has been authorized by the Supreme Court. This congregation, which was one of the oldest in Williamsburg, was recently merged with the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

Long Island City.

The Seidel Realty Company has sold for a client a parcel of land 58 by 100 on the east side of Eighth Avenue, in Long Island City, 600 feet north on Vandeventer Avenue, to a Manhattan purchaser, who will improve the property immediately.

Judson A. Harrington has sold to the Pathescope Company of America, Inc., a plot of three lots 75 by 90, on the north side of Harris Avenue, 28 feet west of Sherman Street. The company will improve a part of this plot with a three-story brick building for the developing and printing of Pathé films.

Commercial Leases.

The seven-story loft building at 525-527 Broome Street, between Sullivan and Thompson Streets, has been leased by S. Bernstein & Son of 223 Front Street, through William C. Walker Sons.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, has rented the store at 21 East Forty-ninth Street to Miss Thoma, corsetiere. William P. Pond Phipps represented the owners.

Shaw & Co. have leased the store at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Cathedral Parkway to Thomas Philips, George Cathires and Harry Manos.

Spear & Co. have rented stores at 127-131 West Twenty-fifth Street to J. Vorhaus & Son and H. Palhowitz. Joseph F. Lippe was associated as broker.

Louis Schrag has leased for Pauline Ruger the store at 116 West Twenty-second Street to Edward J. Vogt, and for Amanda B. Manee the store at 407 Sixth Avenue, to Samuel Gruber.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood have leased for Philip Rhinelander to Heyman Cohen & Son the store at 48 West Twenty-first Street.

George A. Bowman has leased for W. C. Ely to the Arc Leasing Company for ten years the store at 119 West Forty-second Street.

$500,000 Loan at 4½ Per Cent.

A loan of $500,000 has been obtained by the Childs Company on its restaurant property at 194 and 196 Broadway, adjoining the northeast corner of John Street. The loan was obtained through Legare Walker in conjunction with Gross & Gross from the Union Trust Company, represented by Frederick de Peyster Foster. The interesting feature is that this large loan was made at 4½ per cent., indicating the possibility of obtaining loans at that rate on well-situated parcels of realty.

Mr. Walker has also placed loans aggregating $657,000, as follows: For the Alcourt Realty Company, $300,000, on the twelve-story loft at 48 to 54 West Twenty-fifth Street; for John D. McGuire & Co., $142,500, on the four tenements at 114 to 120 East Fifty-third Street; for the Howard Hudson Company, $140,000, on the six-story bank building, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, and for Theodore W. Myers, $75,000, on the theatre building, southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 181st Street.

Bill to Tax Holdings of Religious Organizations.

An amendment to the Tax law has been prepared by a special committee of the Yonkers Chamber of Commerce seeking to regulate the exemption from taxation of realty occupied by religious and charitable institutions to property actually used for their requirements. The amendment would make other realty taxable. It has been sent to all commercial organizations throughout the State. The measure will be presented by George A. Slater and George F. Blakely, Representative for Westchester in the Senate and Assembly.

Realty Notes.

Leon S. Altmayer has placed a first mortgage loan of $15,000 on the two-story business buildings 3,417 and 3,419 Third Avenue, 38 by 170, at the foot of the new Elevated Railroad Station at 166th Street.

Maximilian Zipkes, architect, has prepared plans for a three-story hotel to be erected by L. Bieber at Lakewood, N. J., on the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifth Street.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company announces that Paul D. Saxe, for many years with Frank B. Taylor, is now connected with its uptown office at 10 East Forty-fifth Street.

Thomas Newbold states that the reported foreclosure by him of 13 and 15 East Seventy-ninth Street, has not been closed.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

We Offer 4½% Money for well located Manhattan Property.
Unusual opportunity to readjust existing loans.
MORGENTHAU JR CO
111 BROADWAY

BUILDING LOANS
PERMANENT LOANS
OR BOTH COMBINED
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
128 Broadway, Corner Cedar St.
Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale, ensuring the advantage of a broad market.

4½%
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RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, s e corner of 55th St, 100.5x108.9; withdrawn.

Pleasant Av, 267 and 269, w s, 126.9 ft s of 115th St, 26.6x69, two three-story dwellings; Catherine Hall against Louisa Garofalo et al.; J. A. Boylan, attorney; J. W. Hyde, referee; due on judgment, $7,939.16; taxes, &c., $741.28; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, 3,291 to 3,295, s w corner of 133d St, 74.11x125x irregular, six-story Bellmore apartment; adjourned to Feb. 7.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lenox Av, 231, w s, 80 ft s of 122d St, 20.11x 80, four-story dwelling; M. H. Hall against Merrill Seiders et al.; Young, S. & R., attorneys; J. A. Van Zelm, referee; partition; to George J. Dodge, a party in interest, for $18,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Amsterdam Av, 1,985 to 1,995, e s, 39.11 ft n of 158th St, 120x106, three six-story flats; E. F. Singer against J. J. Singer, Sr., et al.; Davis & D., attorneys; J. T. Newcomb, referee; due, $25,528.25; taxes, &c., $466; prior mortgages, $186,948.33; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

30th St, 356 West, s s, 172.8 ft e of 9th Av, three-story dwelling; also

48th St, 311 West, n s, 158 ft w of 8th Av, 19.4x100.5x irregular; three-story dwelling; also

48th St, 321 to 327 West, 260 ft w of 8th Av, four three-story dwellings, each 18x 100.5; also

52d St, 307 West, n s, 116.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5, four-story dwelling; also

47th St, 402 and 404 West, s s, 60 ft w of 9th Av, 40x50, two three-story dwellings; M. L. Bennett against E. M. Myers et al.; Rollins & R., attorneys; A. S. Norton, referee; partition.

112th St, 159 East, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.2, church; Adolph Krueger against St. Paul's Evangelical Church; Harris, C., M. & S., attorneys; A. N. Tuttle, referee; due, $9,880.24.

By Henry Brady.

176th St, 502 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 44x99.11, five-story flat; Hamilton Fire Insurance Co. against M. A. Thornton et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $41,027.10; taxes, &c., $500.70.

Park Av, 1,960, n e corner of 132d St, 19.11x 75, four-story house; Louis Pines against B. C. Welch et al.; T. I. Schwartzman, attorney; E. H. Kelly, referee; due, $1,981.31; taxes, &c., $110.50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Co.

Intervale Av, n e corner of Fox St, 126.6x 134.10x irregular, three four-story flats; Margaret Knox against Mardece Construction Co. et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $10,183.45; taxes, &c., $1,550.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Plympton Av, 1,350, e s, 100 ft n of 170th St, 25x112.3x irregular; two-story frame building; Commonwealth Savings Bank against Plympton Construction Co. et al.; G. H. Hyde, attorney; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $5,520.05; taxes, &c., $794.35.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Olinville Av, w s, 341.8 ft s of 216th St, 20.10x100; T. K. McCarthy, Commissioner, against James De Carlo et al.; Harry Bijur, attorney; Maurice Deiches, referee; due, $6,106.38; taxes, &c., $454.60.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Westchester Av, s w corner of Olmstead Av, for a one-story frame garage, 14x20; F. C. Bramman, 436 West 154th St, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $300.

Prospect Av, e s, 175 ft n of 177th St, for a one-story brick garage, 14.10x186.6; Nathan and Louise E. Levy, 3,287 3d Av, owners; M. J. Garvin, 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Featherbed Lane, n s, 58.7 ft e of Nelson Av, for a one-story brick store, 25x60; David Kaufman, 937 Hoe Av, owner; Katz & Feiner, 305 5th Av, architects; cost, $3,500.

Walker Av, n s, 36.76 ft w of St. Raymond's Av, for a one-story brick garage, 75x116.6; William D. Howell Co., William D. Howell, 1,541 Overing St, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Holland Av, s e corner of Morris Park Av, to 2 three-story frame stores and dwellings, 20x 53 and 30x20; James Brownshield, on premises, owner; Horenburger & Bardes, 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,985-93, e s, 39.11 ft n of 158th St, 120x106, foreclosure Feb. 2; Josiah T. Newcomb, referee, to Emily F. Singer, 188 Centre St, Orange, N. J., mtg $166,948.33, all liens, Feb. 2; attorneys, Davis & Davis, 51 Chambers St.......$1,000

AVENUE A, 178-180, e s, 51.7 ft n of 11th St, 51.7x95.5; Corcoran Realty Co. to Rosan R. & C. Co., 565 West 162d St, mtg $52,200, all liens, Jan. 4; attorneys, Wentworth, L. & S., 60 Wall St........$1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 67th St, 84.9x 131.8; Broadway, w s, 84.9 ft s of 68th St, 28.1x130.2; Frances R. Scott to Robert McGill, at Hoboken, N. J., 9-72 parts, Oct. 22, 1912; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway........$1

GREENE ST, 104, e s, 200 ft s of Prince St, 25x100; Rosa Brown to Peter W. Rouss, Bayville, L. I., all liens, Feb. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LUDLOW ST, w s, Lot 97.9, map of lands of Nicholas Gouverneur, 25x87.6; David Isacowitz to Philip Cohen, 73 Ludlow St, all liens, Nov. 6........$1

MORNINGSIDE PARK EAST, n e corner of 117th St, 25x100; John Fitzgerald to Mary C. Crane, 306 West 77th St, all liens, Jan. 3, 1913; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway........$1

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 106th St, 100.11x200x irregular; Luigi Camero to Salvatore Imperato, 351 East 104th St, ½ part, mtg $40,000 on whole and all liens, Jan. 26; attorney, Herman Lubetkin, 38 Park Row.$1

PRINCE ST, n s, 75 ft e of Sullivan St, 25x 95.6; Bernard F. Golden to Charles R. Fernolo, 2,073 Bathgate Av, ½ part, all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, L. J. Jacoves, 198 Broadway........$100

BURLING PLACE, 36-38, s s, 50.1 ft w of South St, 43.1x45.3; Burling Place, 32-34, s s, 93.2 ft w of South St, 43x45.3; South St, 86, w s, 21.10 ft s of Burling Slip, 21.10x 49.7; China and Japan Trading Co. to Joseph F. Cullman, 39 West 71st St, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 822.6 ft s of 177th St, runs s 100x e 245.1 to w s of Haven Av x n 121.8x w 197.1 to beginning; Altavista Holding Co. to Alto Realty Co., 320 5th Av, mtg $34,000, all liens, Jan. 27; attorneys, Simmons & Harris, 198 Broadway......$100

STANTON ST, 331, s s, 80.10 ft e of Goerck St, 18.8x81.3; Stanton St, 333, s s, 99.6 ft e of Goerck St, 19.6x55.4; Stanton St, 335, s s, 119 ft e of Goerck St, 25.2x55.4; Paul A. McGolrick to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, mtg $27,500, all liens, Jan. 28; attorney, M. M. Hart, 280 Broadway........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Emily I. McGolrick to same, quitclaim, Jan. 31; attorney, same..$1

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, n w corner of 128th St, 199x110; Manchester Construction Co. to Lawrence Holding Co., 223 Wooster St, mtg $245,000, b. and s., Jan. 27; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway...$100

2D AV, 1,434, e s, 42.8 ft s of 75th St, 25x 100; Leonard Weill to William Cholst, 77 Graham Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, and Jacob Droisen, 1,430 2d Av, New York City, ½ part, mtg $15,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$100

5TH AV, 2,149, e s, 50 ft n of 131st St, 24.11x 99; Louis Young to Mary Concannon, 1,019 Stebbins Av, mtg $17,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway........$100

5TH AV, e s, 65 ft s of 44th St, 31.10x105; 523 Fifth Avenue Realty Corp. to Esther Reinheimer, 49 West 70th St, mtg $320,000, Feb. 2; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway........$1

6TH AV, w s, 50.9 ft n of Carmine St, 18x 70; Louis P. Van Riper to John A. Ginocchio, 111 Thompson St, and Luigi Ginocchio, 3 6th Av, mtg $6,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

12TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 63x 206.6, to n s of 11th St, foreclosure, Jan. 11; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 460 Madison Av, Jan. 31; attorney, Law Department, 59 Cedar St........$52,000

12TH ST, s s, 338 ft w of Avenue A, 175x 206.6, foreclosure Jan. 11; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 460 Madison Av, Jan. 31; address, 59 Cedar St........$144,000

74TH ST, 303-305 East, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 40x102.2; Max Dalton to Thomas Dalton, 305 East 74th St, mtg $17,000, Feb. 2....$1

14TH ST, s s, 91.6 ft e of 2d Av, 51.6x19.6x irreg; Giuseppe Stella to New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 2d Av, mtg $10,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$27,000

14TH ST, 235-37 East, n e s, 156.11 ft n w of 2d Av, 52.1x103.3; William Bernstein to New Fourteenth Street Theatre, Inc., 237 East 14th St, mtg $46,000, Aug. 12, 1915; attorneys, Breitbart & B., 309 Broadway....$100

20TH ST, s w s, 325 ft n w of 4th Av, 25x 92; Nowell P. Cayley to John E. Roosevelt, Sayville, L. I., Robert B. Roosevelt, 2,009 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C., and Kenyon Fortescue, 118 West 72d St, trustees, b. and s., all liens, Dec. 15; attorneys, Roosevelt & K., 44 Wall St........$225

25TH ST, 41-43 West, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 50x98.9; A. R. Keller, Inc., to George E. Coleman, 132 West 87th St, mtg $245,000, all liens, Jan. 18; attorney, John H. Judge, 261 Broadway........$1

40TH ST, s s, 193 ft w of Madison Av, 26.6x 98.9; Lemuel Costikyan et al. to Costikyan & Co., Inc., 12 East 40th St, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, W. J. Lamey, 69 Wall St....$1

45TH ST, s s, 288.4 ft w of 6th Av, 61.8x 100.5; Utility Realty Co. to Edmund Francis Realty Co., 20 Nassau St, b. and s., Dec. 4; attorneys, Miller & Hartcom, 20 Nassau St........$1

68TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x 100.5; Kathryn Shanley to Irene B. Cox, 684 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $18,000, all liens, Jan. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

81ST ST, 237 East, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Godfrey Krepela, 1,494 Avenue A, mtg $10,000, b. and s., Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

89TH ST, 112-114 East, s s, 210 ft e of Park Av, 50.6x100.8; Mary R. Thornton to Daniel S. Brassil, 415 West 144th St, mtg $39,000, one-half part, all liens, Nov. 29; attorney, Joseph F. A. O'Donnell, 141 Broadway........$100

SAME PROPERTY; same to Elinor T. Reilley, 236 West 138th St, mtg $39,000, all liens, Nov. 29; same attorney........$100

104TH ST, 305 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Rosa Lasala and another to Filippo and Giovanni Marll, 311 East 104th St, mtg $10,800, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway........$1

108TH ST, 335-337 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Bronx Enterprise Co. to Isaac Kraft, 5 Attorney St, mtg $32,000, all liens, Feb. 1........$100

108TH ST, 203-205 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; West Side Holding Co. to Ray Goldfarb, 251 West 98th St, executrix of Hyman Goldfarb, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Ray Goldfarb, executrix of Hyman Goldfarb, to Samuel H. Lummis, 126 Mount Hope Place, administrator of Hyman Goldfarb, all liens, Dec. 30; attorney same........$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to West 108th St Co., 203 West 108th St, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney same........$2,100

SAME PROPERTY; Ray Goldfarb to same, quitclaim, Jan. 31; attorney same........$1

115TH ST, 76 East, n s, 80.6 ft w of Park Av, 24.6x100.11x irregular; Gem Realty Co. to Edith L. Sayward, 216 West 99th St, mtg $18,950, all liens, Jan. 25; attorney, John J. McManus, 1,056 53d St, Brooklyn........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Edith L. Sayward to Agnes Farrell, 11 West 102d St, mtg $12,000, all liens; attorney, same........$100

119TH ST, 72 East, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; James Powers to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, Jan. 3; attorney, M. M. Hart, 280 Broadway..$1

161ST ST, 558 West, s s, 284.6 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11; Abr. Ruth to Hy Seibert Jr. Corporation, 562 West 161st St, mtg $6,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway........$100

170TH ST, n s, 133.10 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 331.10x100; Samuel Blumenthal to S. & H. A. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway, mtg $35,000, b. & s., all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, Hy. A. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway.....$100

178TH ST, 591-593, West, n s, 183.4 ft w of Audubon Av, 41.8x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Gus Schmitt, 1,362 St. Nicholas Av, b. and s., mtg $37,500, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

182D ST, 521-524 West, n s, 700 Audubon Av, 50x79.9; John P. Herren, Tarrytown, N. Y., to Anna D. Trowbridge and another, 562 Main St, Hackensack, N. J., mtg $40,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway........$100

202D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 100x90.11; E. Hylan Cushman et al. to Burritt A. Cushman, Yonkers, N. Y., two-thirds part, mtg $10,000, all titles, Feb. 1; attorney, Frank L. Tyson, 277 Broadway........$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 200 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 120.5x irreg; Elizabeth J. and Frederick Goppoldt to Edw. Berger, Weehawken, N. J., Feb. 19, 1914, mtg $37,500; attorney, First National Bank, Union, N. J.......$1

BRYANT AV, s e corner of 179th St, 45x 99.1x45x99.2; Isidor Grayhead to Bryant Construction Co., Inc., 1,509 Bryant Av, Jan. 29; attorney, Hy. J. Krinsky, 346 Broadway........$100

BRYANT AV, w s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Kate Kevil to Jennie Krack and another, 772 Amsterdam Av, Feb. 1; attorney, Kate Kevil, 772 Amsterdam Av......$1

CROTONA PLACE, e s, 175.11 ft s of 171st St, 100.1x46.9x100x41.11; Robert Benenson to Nettie Benenson, 1,550 Hoe Av, Jan. 19, mtg $2,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Nettie Benenson to Mack Construction Co., 370 East 149th St, Feb. 1; attorney, same........$1

DALY AV, 2,102, n e corner of 180th St, runs e 66.6x n 65.3x w 72 to avenue x s 64.5; Arcade Realty Co. to Gustav H. Shamberg and another, 52 West 69th St, July 1, 1913, mtg $55,000; attorney, J. L. Young, 31 Liberty St........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Alex. J. Shamberg et al to 2,102 Daly Avenue Corporation, 2,102 Daly Av, Jan. 29; attorney same........$1

FOX ST, 642, s e s, 40x100; Mack Construction Co., Inc., to Nettie Benenson, 1,550 Hoe Av, Feb. 1, mtg $33,000; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St........$100

HEATH AV, 2,868, e s, 20.2x101.3x20.2x 101.10; South Side Construction Co. to Thomas D. McBride, 742 St. Nicholas Av, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

HEATH AV, n w corner of 229th St, 249.2x 100.7x247.5x100.7; Service Realty Co. to Abraham Ruth, 445 Audubon Av, Feb. 1, mtg $11,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

HEATH AV, 2,870, e s, 20.2x100.10x20.2x101.3; also Heath Av, 2,872, e s, 20.2x100.6x20.2x 100.10; South Side Construction Co. to Service Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

HOFFMAN ST, s e s, 309.10 ft n e of 184th St, 90x119.10; Matthew P. Doyle, referee, to George H. Vanse, 589 Macon St, Brooklyn, Nov. 30, 1915, mtg $5,000; attorney, J. J. Vanse, 15 Broad St........$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; George H. Vanse to Stonewall Realty Co., 35 West 39th St, Dec. 1, 1915, mtg $5,000; attorney, same....$100

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 95 ft s of 234th St, 50x125; Seabury Building Co., Inc., to S. B. C. Holding Corporation, 31 Liberty St, Jan. 5; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St........$1

LORING PLACE, 2,292, e s, 37.6x99.2x37.7x 101.6; Kate C. Kasser to Sarah M. McGaffney, 1,915 Andrews Av, Feb. 1, mtg $20,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

LOTS 159 to 161, map of Century Investment Co.; Melville H. Bearns to Patrick Doonan, 2,350 8th Av, Feb. 10, 1915; attorney, Patrick Doonan, 2,350 8th Av........$1

LOTS 269 and 270, map of Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Louis Mezzone, 1,818 Wallace Av, Jan. 31; attorney, Louis Mezzone, 1,818 Wallace Av........$1

LOTS 19 to 31, map of Pearsall estate; Frank M. Wright to Edith H. Swift, 109 West 45th St, Feb. 1, mtg $11,025; attorney, Albert L. Swift, care Astor Trust Co., 5th Av. and 36th St........$100

LOTS 305 to 316, map Dash Estate; William J. Stich to Frederick A. Camp at Fieldston, N. Y., Jan. 31, mtg $15,000; attorneys, Delafield, H. & R., 27 Cedar St........$1

LOTS 297 to 304, same map; same to John Ross and another, Fieldston, N. Y., Jan. 31, mtg $22,500; attorney, Delafield, H. & R., 27 Cedar St........$100

MOTT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 144th St, 50x129.7 x 49.11x127.4; Arc Realty Co. to 424 Mott Avenue Corporation, 424 Mott Av, Jan. 29; attorney, J. L. Young, 31 Liberty St....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,765, w s, 25x 130.1; Mary Concannon to Louise Kissling, 38 North 10th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 1, mtg $22,500, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

TRINITY AV, 820-822, e s, 50x98.2; Bernhard Mayer to Fannie M. Korn, 875 Park Av, Feb. 1, mtg 32,000; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St........$1

UNION AV, e s, 25.4 ft n of Freeman St, 50x97.10x50x98.4; Graf Building Co., Inc., to Maer Stresevsk, 1,330 Franklin Av, Feb. 1, mtg $38,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 229 ft s of Railroad Av, 76x216 to Lafayette Av; William Klein to William Klein Realty Co., 54 Wall St, ½ part, May 15, 1912, mtg $30,000; attorney, William Klein, Bureau of Sewers, N. Y..$100

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Kenny to same, one-half part, May 15, 1912, mtg $3,000; attorney, same........$100

134TH ST, 623 East, n s, 25x100; Sparta Realty Co., Inc., to Frederick Demmler, Cranford, N. J., Feb. 1, mtg $10,000; attorneys, Weil, La G & E., 50 Broad St....$100

137TH ST, 406 East, s s, 18x100; Emery L. Ferris to Maple Construction Co., 1 Wall St, Feb. 1, mtg $11,000; attorney, H. A. Gordon, 1 Wall St........$100

170TH ST, 410 and 412, s s, 32.6x100; Timothy F. Sullivan to Lena Jaeger, Hopewell, N. J., Jan. 31, mtg $9,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

185TH ST, 771-5, n s, 79.11x130x80.10x130; Jennie Wolff to Helen Fish, 137 West 110th St, Nov. 13, 1915; attorney, N. W. Krakower, 320 Broadway........$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 101st St, 60x100; Annie Nassoit to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Feb. 1, prior mtg $125,000, 5 years; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St........$35,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Stella S. Housman et al., executors, 755 Park Av, prior mtg $160,000, Feb. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway...$25,000

NORFOLK ST, w s, 225 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Sarah Eisler to Harris D. Colt, 515 Park Av, Feb. 2, 5 years; attorneys, Curtis, M. P. & C., 30 Broadway........$19,000

2D AV, e s, 42.8 ft s of 75th St, 25x100; William Cholst and another to Leonard Weill, 155 West 103d St, Jan. 31; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway, prior mtg $12,000, due as per bond........$3,000

3D AV, 1,499, —x—; Peter Wolf and another to Henry Frahme, 1,499 3d Av, due as per notes, Feb. 1; attorney, L. J. Moss, 26 Court St, Brooklyn........$3,500

3D AV, w s, 49.2 ft w of 102d St, 21.5x102.6; Eagle Moving Picture Co. to Thomas A. Wilson, 271 Broadway, installments, 6 p. c., Feb. 1; attorney, Harry M. Reyser, 320 Broadway........$3,000

6TH AV, w s, 50.9 ft n of Carmine St, 28x 70; Luigi Ginocchio and another to August Gazzolo, 5 Van Ness Place, due as per bond, Feb. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway........$8,000

12TH ST, s s, 338 ft w of Avenue A, 175x 206.6; the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral in City of New York to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St., Jan. 31, due as per bond........$110,000

14TH ST, s s, 121 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; Francesco Amanti to Julius Mendelson, 167 Westminster Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $19,000, due as per bond, Jan. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$2,000

23D ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 150x98.8; 536 Realty Corporation to Samuel Weldman, 1,205 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 6 p. c., Jan. 31; attorney, N. B. Finkelstein, 51 Chambers St........$5,000

49TH ST, s s, 154 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Josephine E. Hogan to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 2, due as per bond........$4,000

81ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Godfrey Krepela to Municipal Mortgage Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 1, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$1,000

94TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 66x19.8; Gertrude M. Bain to Woodlawn Cemetery, 20 East 23d St, Jan. 21, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$25,000

96TH ST, n s, 231.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 31.3x100.11; George Neher, Jr., to John W. Neher, 415 West 37th St, Jan. 10, due as per bond; attorney, L. Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway........$2,000

106TH ST, n s, 130 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; John J. O'Grady to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 1,932 Arthur Av., Feb. 1, due as per bond; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway........$2,000

127TH ST, n s, 195.6 ft w of 7th Av, 15x99.11; Lillie B. Cornish to Nellie C. Van Reypen, 1,021 15th St, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, due May 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Wells & S., 34 Nassau St....$5,000

140TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.8x 99.11; Fanny Ehrlich to Sol Brill, 1,801 7th Av, Feb. 1, prior mtg $24,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Gans, 140 Nassau St........$10,500

172D ST, s s, 296.1 ft w of Broadway, 50x95; Raymond Construction Co. to Standard Mortgage Co., 128 Broadway, Jan. 31, 5 years, Jan. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $42,000

178TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of Audubon Av, 41.8x100; Gus Schmitt to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway........$37,500

Bronx.

GRANT AV, n w corner of 165th St, 100.8x 100; Profitable Realty Co., Inc., to Joseph Kurzman, 1,465 5th Av, prior mtg $8,000, Aug. 29, due as per bond, interest 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Kurzman, 261 Broadway..$1,000

GRANT AV, s w corner of 166th St, 100x100; Profitable Realty Co., Inc., to Joseph Kurzman, 1,465 5th Av, due as per bond, interest 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Kurzman, 261 Broadway........$1,000

GRANT AV, w s, 259.5 ft n of 165th St, 50x 100; Profitable Realty Co., Inc., to Joseph Kurzman, 1,465 5th Av, Aug. 29, due as per bond, due July 28, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Kurzman, 261 Broadway........$625

GRANT AV, w s, 209.5 ft n of 165th St, 50x 100; Profitable Realty Co., Inc., to Joseph Kurzman, 1,465 5th Av, Aug. 29, due Feb. 28, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Kurzman, 261 Broadway........$625

HEATH AV, 2,872, e s, 20.2x irregular; Service Realty Co. to Rebecca S. Kettell, 105 Gregory Av, Passaic, N. J., Feb. 1; due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way........$4,500

LORING PL, 2,292, e s, 37.6x101.6; Sarah M. McGaffney to Kath. C. Kasser, 2,292 Loring Pl, Feb. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way........$5,000

UNION AV, w s, 195.3 ft n 158th St, 50x irregular; Charles Ellinger to Manhattan Manufacturing Co., 200 B'way; prior mtg $6,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way...$5,000

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 173 ft n e of Morris St, 50x100; Axel H. Seadale to James A. Benedict, Katonah, N. Y., May 31, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$23,000

170TH ST, s s, 118 ft e Park Av, 16x90; also Valentine Av, 2,064, e s, 30.5x irregular; Adolph G. Furthman, to Henry Rissick, 2,064 Valentine Av; prior mtg $7,800, Oct. 30, 1 year, 5 p. c.; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St........$755

222D ST, n s, 105.4 ft w Barnes Av, 50x89; Giovan B. Infantino to Ajay Realty Corp., 261 B'way; given as collateral security for mtg on premises at Morris Av and 181st St., Jan. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Kurzman, 261 B'way........$4,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 487, store floor; Ehler Osterholt to William Gress, 487 Amsterdam Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Jaburg Bros., 10 Leonard St........$1,800

PARK AV, 1,408, store; Josephine E. Daly to Antonio De Marco, 232 East 112th St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Kips Bay Brewing & M. Co., 650 1st Av...$1,100

WATER ST, 128, fourth floor; Arthur H. O'Malley to Charles Young, Yonkers, N. Y., 5 years from June 1, 1915; address, 56 Wall St........$540

5TH AV, 140, store floor; Helen C. Juilliard et al. to Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William St, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1916........$6,500

8TH AV, 978, corner store; City Real Estate Improvement Co. to Daniel Maschler, 985 8th Av, 5 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, John J. Clancy & Co., 900 7th Av........

Bronx.

HONEYWELL AV, n w corner of 180th St, corner store; Louis A. Lehmaier to Thomas A. Flanagan, 935 East 179th St, 9 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St........$900 to $1,740

3D AV, 4,220, south store; Alfred Lewin to James Merola, 4,220 3d Av, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, James Merola, 4,220 3d Av........$900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,744; A. B. Barr & Co., Inc., against Edmund L. Mooney, owner; Arthur F. Jones, contractor........$538

6TH AV, 520; Sterling Ceiling & Lathing Co. against John Noonan, owner; Charles J. Petterson, contractor........$85

34TH ST, 210 and 212 West; John A. Murray & Co. against Hartford Realty Co., owner; Hughes & Hughes, contractors........$499

36TH ST, 38 East; David Isseks against William C. Osborn, owner; William Young Co., contractor; John G. Hanson, sub-contractor........$100

42D ST, 124 West; David E. Kennedy, Inc., against New York Edison Co., owner; Arthur F. Jones, contractor........$220

44TH ST, 128 to 134 West; Walker & Chambers against The Lambs, owner; Brown Brothers, Inc., contractors........$5,549

44TH ST, 128 to 134 West; Standard Building Supply Co., Inc., against The Lambs, owner; Brown Brothers, Inc., contractors........$2,929

58TH ST, 41 West; John A. Murray & Co. against Barbara F. Schurman, owner; Hughes & Hughes, contractors........$703

Bronx.

145TH ST, 542 East; Jacob Silverman against Isidor Horowitz, owner; Kay-Bee Construction Co., Inc., contractor........$300

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,680 to 1,684, and 7th Av, 808 to 816; Empire Door and Trim Co. against Amos F. Eno et al, Oct. 27, 1914........$221

BROADWAY, 1,680; George E. Gibson Co. against same, Oct. 26, 1914........$1,673

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, Oct. 26, 1914........$220

3D ST, 77 East; Michael Fisher against David Levitch et al, Dec. 9, 1915........$355

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 95 ft s of 234th St, 50x125; Evans & Kaestner against Seabury Building Co., Inc., et al, Nov. 24, 1915..$360

SAME PROPERTY; Matthew W. del Gaudio against same, Nov. 26, 1915........$75

SAME PROPERTY; Antonio di Pillo against same, Nov. 19, 1915........$700

SAME PROPERTY; Stanislaw Golankie against same, Nov. 19, 1915........$300

SAME PROPERTY; Amanna & Lyons against same, Nov. 22, 1915........$1,152

SAME PROPERTY; Cullo Marble & Tile Works, Inc., against same, Nov. 23, 1915........$1,075

SAME PROPERTY; Lena Shapiro against same, Nov. 23, 1915........$284

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,981 to 1,987 and 1,991 and 67th St, 127 West; Robert McGill against Jacob Hirsh et al., partition; attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

GRAND ST, 379; William W. Hoppin, Trustee, against Phineas Gordon et al., action to compel conveyance; attorney, G. E. Joseph.

PARK ROW, 122 to 128; William St, 259, and 8th St, 54 East; Archibald C. M. I. Stewart against Jeanie A. Stuart et al., action to declare lien; attorneys, Young, Seacord & Ritchie.

133D ST, 503 to 509 West, two actions; Henry H. Jackson et al. against Arnold S. Furst et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, S. H. Jackson.

128TH ST, s s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Fred H. Pouch et al. against Oscar Lindquist et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

WALTON AV, w s, 403.8 ft n of Burnside Av, 89.2x101.4; Charles Kurth et al. against Fordmont Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. P. Orrell, Jr.

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Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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We Will Build a Factory for You in
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LEASE OR SELL ON EASY PAYMENTS.
Send for our interesting booklet and diagrams of various plots.
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House, 12 rooms and 3 baths; large plot of ground; 30 minutes to 33d St. and 7th Av.; rolling country; sewer, water, gas, electricity; $500 cash, balance can be arranged. P. P. STEPHENSON, 243 W. 34th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, Plaintiff, against JULIA ROBERT, ARTHUR REMINGTON ROBERT, and THE TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT of the City of New York, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 3, 1916.

FREDERICK L. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Julia Robert and Arthur Remington Robert:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 18, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, the City, County, and State of New York.

Dated January 19, 1916.

FREDERICK L. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—FRANK L. FROMENT, as trustee of the trusts created by the will of Eugene L. Froment, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANCES HUNTER PAGE, Eugene McKinnie Froment, Frank L. Froment, individually and also as administrator of the estate of Theodore Froment, Jr., deceased; Lydia B. Froment, and Henry D. Brewster, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 27, 1915.

ROBERT J. MAHON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, 154 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Eugene McKinnie Froment, and to Mrs. A. M. Carter, his grandmother: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, County and State of New York, filed and entered in New York County Clerk's office in Manhattan Borough, New York City, December 28, 1915, made by Hon. M. Warley Platzek, a Justice of said court.

ROBERT J. MAHON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.
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31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

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Investment Opportunity 14-16 South Elliott Pl., between DeKalb Ave. and Fulton St., 20-family apartment. Will show over 15% net; fine location, near subways, elevated, trolleys. F. I. BERGEN, 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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I have for sale (unrestricted) house and lot, 50 x 100, in exclusive Ditmas Park section, where unrestricted sites are scarce. OWNER, S 16 TIMES.

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FURNISHED FOR SEASON.
Charming country place, high elevation, beautiful views; large modern dwelling, 3 baths; tennis court; garage and stable; fruit, garden, very attractive grounds.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
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In Its Entirety,
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For rent: Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel Service.
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IDEAL COUNTRY HOME
Hour out on North Shore; near water; old-fashioned homestead, 11 rooms, bath; electric lights, stable, garage, icehouse, artesian well; 3 acres, garden; all kinds fruit trees; broad lawns, flower beds, tennis court; beautiful old shade trees around house; also small lake and running brook; great bargain, $11,500; terms.
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My house, located in the finest section of Great Neck, near the station, is for sale at a low price; Macadam drive, big trees, plot nicely planted, water privileges, tennis courts, near golf club. House contains 9 rooms, 2 baths. Price $15,000. Owner, 168 Times.

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Beautiful 42 acre country place, Patchogue, long frontage Merrick Road; high, dry, overlooking Bay; good buildings; exclusive neighborhood; $18,000; terms; worth double. Bargains everywhere.
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The best information regarding
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may be obtained from us.
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100 LOTS FOR $3,000 WORTH $12,500
Right in heart of village of Center Moriches, L. I., 3 minutes to depot, 10 minutes to bay; for an enterprising developer, this is the best thing on Long Island; price only $30 per lot, and you can sell at $100 to $250 on easy payments; get to this at once; terms only $500 down, $50 monthly.
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SACRIFICE BUNGALOW
At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW.
5 rooms and bath, within 2 minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, gas, sidewalks, &c.; full price $2,700; terms $200 cash, balance $25 a month. B. SHORE, 243 W. 34th St.

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buys my 6-room Queen Anne Cottage and garden plot, improvements, 40 minutes out, trolley and trains, balance $12 monthly. B. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

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Only $2,250; Easy Terms
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Buys This MOORISH HOME
PLOT 100x324 FEET
WITH ACTUAL WATER FRONT.
Easy Commutation to City.

10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
After the $2,250 Is Paid
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pays interest, taxes, insurance and water rent; charming interior, panelled walls, beamed ceilings, every convenience; living room 31 ft. long, huge fireplace; select neighborhood.
Full particulars from
E. A. MANCHESTER,
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$100 CASH NOW
AND 4 PAYMENTS OF $37.50 EACH

BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE
now being built; ready to occupy May 1st; 6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write
BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

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$3,000 to $100,000—10 to 300 Acres.
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ASTOR HOUSE BUILDING
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A few desirable offices and stores
FOR RENT
VINCENT ASTOR
23 West 26th St., New York,
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Masonic Building
23RD ST. & 6TH AVE.
Three Entire Floors
14,000 sq. ft. each
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Also Desirable Divisions
Seven Passenger Elevators — Five Freight Elevators
100% Sprinkler System — Six Fireproof Stairways
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Sixth Ave. and 13th St.
Steam Heat and Elevator Service.
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Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park)

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451 & 453 Washington St.
corner of Watts St. (1 block below Canal St.)
50x100; steam heat; poss. May 1.
Wm. H. Whiting & Co.,
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BEST BUSINESS CORNER
For suits, gowns, clothing, tailoring, trimmings
Corner 34th St. & Madison Ave.,
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Third floor, 4,000 square feet. Rent all or half. 12 big show windows. Low rental.
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Directly across NEW ST., from the Stock Exchange.
Location Unexcelled
This building has every convenience, including a restaurant and direct entrance to the Subway.
3 Especially Desirable Suites
Look at these offices. Our representative is there every afternoon.
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Lofts to Let
WITH POWER, IN THE
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THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors........18x23
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SOUTHWICK APARTMENTS
674 WEST 161ST ST.
THE LOYAL
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4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $480 to $886 yearly. Open Evenings. Renting Agent on Premises. 'Phone 9282 Audubon.
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BIG CONCESSIONS
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6 AND 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH, EXTRA LAVATORY, $60 TO $82.50.

LA JACQUETTA
166 West 87th Street
ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT.
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Park View Apartments,
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
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Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms & Foyer, $38.00
The Gaines-Roberts Co., on Premises.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Sums of $25,000 and upward to loan on first mortgage, Manhattan, 4½% and 5%; quick action; moderate charges.
REMSEN DARLING,
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FOR MORTGAGE MONEY SEE S. A. ISRAEL, 35 NASSAU ST.

$3,000 wanted on unimproved lots at Douglaston, L. I. S 63 Times.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOFTS, 56½x90; rent, $2,800; half, $1,400; sprinkler; 3 elevators; 114-116 East 16th St., within two blocks of 14th St. and 18th St. subway stations; excellent light; large skylights in top loft. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

LOFTS, 12,350 sq. ft. each, Finck Building, 318-326 West 39th St.; rigid construction; excellent light; high ceilings and clear floor spaces; minimum insurance rates; power at cost. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER.
174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations.
Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings.
Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

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Offices.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences; $17.50 to $50 monthly. 109 Broad St. Apply on premises.

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

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Private office, attractively furnished. Room 704, 30 East 42d. Phone 8495 Murray Hill.

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EXCELLENT LOFTS, $600 UP.
6 and 8 West 22d St., near 5th Av.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SCOTMINTS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Scotmints Company, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt. The property to be sold consists of the following: Certain accounts receivable and the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt and of the Trustee in and to the word "Scotmints," the word "Hootman," the use of the Scotman's head, and the use of the Tartan label, and any and all other assets of the bankrupt, save only such rights of action as may exist against its officers, directors, or stockholders.

Further particulars with regard to the said property may be obtained from the attorneys for the undersigned Trustee, Everett, Clarke & Benedict, No. 37 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Sealed bids for the above described property, assets, and effects, as an entirety, may be submitted to the Trustee at the office of his said attorneys before or during February 2d, 1916, and at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, on February 3d, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which last mentioned time and place the bids will be opened by the Trustee. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated New York, January 20, 1916.

CHARLES BURLINGHAM,
Trustee in Bankruptcy, No. 27 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

EVERETT, CLARKE & BENEDICT, Attorneys for Trustee in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GREATER NEW YORK PAPER CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 40 Great Jones St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office and room partitions, shelving, packing table, bookkeeper's desk, two rolled top desks, one wall clock, six chairs, one filing sectional cabinet, one safe, one Monarch typewriter, two hand trucks, one Fairbanks scale, one scoop scale, one wagon, one pole, (one single horse shaft—held subject for storage by Mr. Brattschneider, Delivery Stable), also paper bags, paper boxes, twine, assorted cutters, tissue paper, cotton balls and cones, wire ball holders, solid cone holders and ream paper, constituting the stock and fixtures used by the bankrupt in its business of manufacturing paper bags and paper boxes.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
71 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANNIE ELKIND, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells on Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 42½ Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of trimmings, dress goods, notions, fixtures, etc.

J. WATTENBERG, Assignee.

ARCHIBALD PALMER and MAX BERG, Attorneys for Assignee and Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Feb. 3d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,515 Madison Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, silks, trimmings, cotton goods, fixtures, etc.

WILLIAM C. RITTENBERG, Assignee.

HERMAN STIEFEL, Attorney for Assignee, 233 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 21528.

Notice is given that MICHAEL A. FREEMAN and DAVID J. FREEMAN, individually and as copartners, doing business as FREEMAN BROS., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 6, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22767.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED E. AARONS, Bankrupt.

Alfred E. Aarons was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 20th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 15th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Feb. 1, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy 22536.

Notice is given that KAUFMAN & BAYER, bankrupts, have applied for the confirmation of a composition of 25% in cash and notes. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 14th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 21387.

Notice is given that GIOVANNI SAVARESE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 6, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, JR., MELANCTHON.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Melancthon Burr, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at their place of transacting business at the office of The Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of September, 1915.

VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Executors.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

SCHMIDT, ANNA E.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA E. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Carl Schurz Petrasch, No. 80 Maiden Lane, Room 302, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3rd day of April next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of Sept., 1915.

WILLIAM H. SCHMIDT, Executor.

CARL SCHURZ PETRASCH, Attorney for Executor, 80 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The disturbance that formed during Tuesday night over Georgia is advancing northeastward, and Wednesday night its centre was off the Carolina Coast. While the depression of the barometer at the centre of this storm has been slight, its influence has been widespread, and Wednesday there were snow and sleet in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, snow in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region and Tennessee, and rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

The fall of sleet and snow was heavy in the Atlantic States from Virginia to Southern New England. Snow and sleet are also reported from Washington and Oregon and the northern Rocky Mountain region.

The weather has become considerably colder throughout the Atlantic States, and Wednesday night the line of freezing temperature extended to the Middle Gulf Coast.

Indications are that there will be sleet and snow Thursday, and generally fair weather Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and North Carolina. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday. The weather will be colder throughout the Atlantic States.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong northeast and east; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong northeast and north; South Atlantic Coast, fresh and strong northwest and west.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow in north and snow and sleet in south Thursday; Friday, probably fair and colder.

Southern New England—Snow and sleet Thursday, Friday, probably fair and colder.

New Jersey—Snow and sleet Thursday; Friday fair and colder.

Western New York—Snow flurries Thursday; Friday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Thursday with snow and sleet in the morning; Friday, fair.

Northern New England—Snow Thursday; Friday, clearing.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	28	35	4 P. M.	22	29
6 A. M.	27	32	6 P. M.	23	28
9 A. M.	29	30	9 P. M.	24	29
12 M.	27	25	11 P. M.	23	28

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 26; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees, at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 24 degrees, at 12:20 P. M. Humidity, 89 per cent at 8 A. M., 88 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.34 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.19 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—Foot E. 30 St.; not given	$25
3:10—129 Bowery; United Cigar Stores Company	Slight
8:45—800 E. 165 St.; Joseph Miller	Slight
9:10—246 Sullivan St.; Peter Frasse	Slight
9:30—1,486 Lex. Av.; C. A. Moran	Slight
10:50—1,623 Madison Av.; Spechtor & Rubin	Slight
11:10—1,540 Park Av.; J. Schlesinger	Slight
11:25—119 Park Row; M. Gardbin	Slight
11:30—138 W. 118 St.; Sharp & Co.	Slight
P. M.	
2:30—329 6 St.; Joseph De Bratto	Slight
3:30—303 E. 83 St.; Frank Paponi	Slight
4:55—1,563 1 Av.; Samuel Wohlfiel	Slight
5:20—478 Cherry St.; Mrs. A. Hoffman	Slight
6:25—1,782 3 Av.; Interboro R. R.	Slight
6:35—84 Pitt St.; Esther Lehr	Slight
7:30—172 Ludlow St.; Harry Stugvensky	Slight
7:40—69 Prince St.; Mosher & Smith Mfg. Co.	Slight
7:45—46 E. 10 St.; — Pasker	Not given
9:55—Opp. 60 9 Av.; Interboro R. R.	Slight
11:50—893 1 Av.; Ellbert Bros.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Leaves: Maj. A. C. Dalton, Q. M. C., one month, and Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, M. C., 2 months' extension.

Navy.

Commander A. W. Marshall, commissioned from July 28, 1915.

Lt. Commander T. C. Hart, the Minnesota, to command Third Submarine Div., Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lt. G. K. Davis, Recg. Ship at San Francisco, to the Prometheus.

Jr. Grade Lts. H. Merring and J. H. Holt, the Paulding, to the Warrington, and J. H. S. Dessese, from command of the McDonough, to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept.

A. Surg. F. L. Conklin, the Milwaukee, to Asiatic Station via Proteus.

A. Paymrs. S. M. Mathes, the Yorktown, to wait orders, and T. C. Gibbs, detached from Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C.

Chief Boatswains K. Rundquist, the Maine, March 1, to the New York Yard; M. J. J. Farley, New York Yard, to connection fitting out the Arizona and duty on board when commissioned, and A. Rettig, Recg. Ship at San Francisco, to the Maryland.

Boatswain D. J. Sullivan, the Maryland, to Recg. Ship San Francisco.

Gunner W. A. Eaton, the Washington, to the Missouri.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Culgoa, Lebanon, Nebraska, New Jersey, Patapsco, Patuxent, Rhode Island, and Virginia, at Guacanayabo Bay; E-1, at New York Yard; Jupiter, at Norfolk Yard; K-5, at Key West; K-6, at Charleston Yard.

Sailed — Ajax and Callao, Hongkong for Olongapo; Baltimore, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo; Jason, Boston for Norfolk; K-1, K-2, Tallahassee, and Worden, Charleston for Key West; Paducah, Guantanamo for Cuatro Reales Channel; Washington, Guantanamo for Norfolk, and Wilmington, Hongkong for Canton.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for chief probation officer, male, City Magistrates' Courts, will be closed at 4 P. M. on Feb. 15. Subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; duties, 4; oral, 2. The duties are to supervise the work of the thirty-two probation officers employed in the City Magistrates' Courts, and to direct, improve, and be responsible to the Magistrates for the entire probation work of the City Magistrates' Courts in the five boroughs of the city. Candidates must have had not less than one year of social service experience in an executive capacity or its equivalent. They must be at least twenty-five years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary is $3,600 a year.

United States.

An examination for master mechanic, male, to fill a vacancy in the Frankford Arsenal, War Department, Philadelphia, at a salary of $2,400 a year, will be held on Feb. 15. Applicants must have had an education at least equivalent to that acquired in the scientific course in a standard high school, and, in addition, not less than five years' experience in the design and construction of optical or scientific instruments of precision. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. Feb. 3: J. Edmunds, 14, to 69, excused from reserve; P. Bernstein, Central Office Squad, to 168, motor cycle duty, assig't at cycle repair shop, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., discont.; F. J. Timmons, Central Office Squad, to 174, mounted duty, assg't at cycle repair shop, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., discont.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. A. Kell, 22, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Feb. 5; H. L. Carll, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M. Feb. 6; J. A. Gaharan, 31, 2 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 5.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. A. Hoffman, 146, 11:55 P. M. Jan. 24, during disability; J. P. Donohue, 167, 7:30 P. M. Jan. 22 to 12 P. M. Jan. 24; W. P. Maher, 274, 5:45 P. M. Dec. 13, 1915, to noon Jan. 17.

Fire Department.

Detail, to take effect 8 A. M., Feb. 3: Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Walsh, No. 2, H. & L. 2, to the Chief of the 8th Batt., as chauffeur.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. 1st gr. B F. Bradley, H. & L. 34, 12 hours, 6 P. M., Feb. 5; Fire. 2d gr. L. M. Burger, Eng. 13, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Feb. 3.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

SHAW, CHARLES G., (Aug. 12, 1915;) net estate, $133,425; Charles G. Shaw, Jr., and Frank D. Shaw, 2d, sons, beneficiaries, each receiving half of estate. Assets—Half interest, $2,728, in 307 West 83d St., appraised at $22,500; deposits, $6,250; personalty, $4,396; stocks and bonds, $125,970. Largest holding of stock was 132 shares First National Bank (Cincinnati) stock, appraised at $25,080. Among other stocks, 80 shares 23d St. Railway, $17,600; 122 shares American Express Co., $11,834, and 116 shares Pennsylvania R. R.

WYNKOOP, HENRY S., (Oct. 6, 1914;) net estate, $65,154; Mrs. Agnes L. C. A. Wynkoop, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Half interest in 60 Pearl St., $9,900; fourth interest in 5-7-9-11 Second St., $7,425; fourth interest in 282 2d St., $3,937; fourth interest in 300 2d St., $5,175; fourth interest in 364-366-368 East Houston St., $7,750; fourth interest in 360-362 East Houston St., $6,750; fourth interest in 384-386 East Houston St., and 277 East 2d St., $4,950; fourth interest in 606-608-610-612 East 6th St., $12,937; third interest in realty at Kinderhook, N. Y., $2,400; small tract at Kinderhook, N. Y., $200; deposits, $882; personalty, $402; received from City of New York in condemnation proceedings, $4,196; an interest in estate of Henrietta Wynkoop, $8,071; due from estate of Mary J. Wynkoop, $383.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The library of the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., has been designated as a depository for Government publications. The library will be temporarily located in the horticultural building.

A class for Civil Service instruction for men will be opened at Evening Community Centre, P. S. 171, 19 East 103d Street, on Monday evenings. A small fee will be charged to cover the expense of an instructor.

The Brooklyn Kindergarten Union will hold a meeting at 10 A. M. on Feb. 5 in the assembly hall of Pratt Institute, Ryerson Street, near DeKalb Avenue.

Graduates and pupils who did not graduate of old Grammar School 40, now known as the George W. Wingate School, will have a reunion dinner at the Hotel Savoy on Feb. 29.

The Alumni Association of P. S. 2, Manhattan, will hold its annual reunion at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, at 8:30 P. M. tomorrow.

The New York Vocational Teachers' Council will hold a meeting at 7:30 P. M. tomorrow in the auditorium of the Murray Hill Trade School.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
REAL ESTATE. 1 WEST 34TH ST.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—Sacrifice beautiful $9,500 modern three-family apartment in Bay Ridge for $8,500 to quick cash buyer; annual rental, $972. For particulars address Donnelly, 5,616 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Foreclosure Sacrifice! 8-family Flatbush Av. apt., showing good rental, which can be increased by altering to store property. Box 29, 129 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

For homesites at City Island, see Joseph P. Day, Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

We have a special department for the exchange of country and city real estate. What are your wants? Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., 47 West 34th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Desire five or six-room furnished house, thirty to forty-five minutes from New York City, in some suburb, preferably on Long Island; best of references; state terms; give full particulars. X 333 Times Annex.

Apartment house management a specialty.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR NEW ROADHOUSE.—For sale, wonderful location in Westchester, Shore Road, gentleman's home place; very little remodeling of house necessary; price $35,000; act quick; full information on request. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

For Sale.—The best-located business property in Port Chester, N. Y.; price reasonable. Answer L., 37 North Main St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace,
Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Just completed, a pretty 5-room bungalow, cannot occupy; all modern improvements; beamed ceilings, panelled walls, artistic fixtures, etc.; large garden plot; few blocks from bathing beach; fine fishing; must have $150 cash, balance easy. Bungalow, Box 183 Downtown.

Small old bungalow, needing some repairs to make good all-year home, located in pretty spot on north shore, near water, will sacrifice on easy terms to party that will improve place. Johnson, Box 195 Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

If you are looking for a small house complete for $875, near trolley and town, only $50 down, balance $7 monthly, call at once. B. House, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Fine house; 35 minutes out; steam plant, electric light; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City.
Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Cheapest farms on L. I. Lists mailed,
Daniel Gerard, Specialist, 1,270 B'way, N. Y.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owner's prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Beautiful new house; artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quick, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. Angell, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

"LEONIA, N. J."
THE IDEAL SUBURB.
Information and particulars furnished homeseekers. Address Secretary, Lock box 65, Leonia, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Trenton, N. J.—Great opportunity; three-story building, 52x100; best business section; suitable any business; act quickly; will divide; particulars. S. R. Black, Trenton, N. J.

Charming bungalows & dwellings—6-9 rooms, modern throughout; large plots; restricted section; $5,000 up; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.

ALL THE ORANGES — Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR residence; choice location. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished, Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog.
BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

"FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD." 85-acre estate, complete, Berkshire Hills; modern residence; $9,500 cash; worth looking into. ARCHER, 10 East 43d St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

AT NOROTON, CONN.
House, 12 rooms, 2 baths; electricity, furnace, hot and cold water; high elevation; broad piazzas surrounding house; stable, chicken house; six acres, fruit orchard; near trolley, churches; opposite Wee Burn golf course; owner living in house. Mrs. H. H. Seely, 38 West 52d St.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

MUNITIONS FACTORIES.
Fine property, available for munitions plant or other manufacturing purposes, B. & O. R. R., Phila. Div.; 400 acres, 2 mills, mill buildings, residences, tenant houses, farm buildings, water, steam power, &c. X 326 Times Annex.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Three large cottages with baths; furnished; open fireplaces; electric lights; hot and cold water. For particulars address Magnolia Springs Hotel Co., Magnolia Springs, Fla.

Real Estate Wanted.

I wish to rent modern house with one or more acres of ground; must be within easy commuting distance of city and near good schools; no attention paid to replies unless full particulars are given; will rent from March. M 2 Times.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS.
SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

"St. George," Lexington Av. and 78th St.—Handsomely furnished six-room corner elevator apartment; every modern improvement; rent $100 per month. Supt. on premises.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA.
225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $60-$65.
4 rooms, kitchenette, and 2 baths, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

307 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood;
airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST.
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 216 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

39th, 52 West.—2 rooms, bath; attractively furnished, electricity, phone; single rooms.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St.; 8, 9, 10 rooms; 2 and 3 baths.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant on premises. 150 West 57th St.

West End Av., 936, (corner 108th St.)—Five rooms, fully furnished; hall boy.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

85th St., 120 East.—Dentist's or physician's handsome apartment, 7 rooms and bath; steam, hot water; $50. Duff & Conger; Madison Av. and 86th St.

50 East 86th.—Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent very low.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 1,062, (80th.)—Two-room apartment, reasonable rent. Meyer, florist.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AVE.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM
APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

SIX ROOMS,
Fort Washington Av., S. W. corner 176th St.—Attractive lay-out.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 William St.

723 St. Nicholas Av., (cor. 146th.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; modern improvements; elevator; rentals, $60 month. Apply Supt., or PEASE & ELLIMAN, AGTS., 165 West 72d St. Phone Col. 8300.

Four large sunny rooms; tiled kitchen; parquet floors; 9th floor; outlook on Hudson; furnished in old walnut; tenant abroad; new house. See Superintendent.

170th, 709 West.—Apartment to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

THE KANAWAH,
203 West 111th St.—6-room elevator apartment, all improvements; moderate rent.

565 West 181st.—Five large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water, electric light, telephone; $30 month.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms; elevator housekeeping apartment; only one, $60; concession.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Broadway and 85th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

94th St., 126 West.—Seven large, light rooms with bath; private house block.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For 2 or 3 months, by gentleman and wife, 5 rooms in new, modern apartment house near subway, between 72d and 116th Sts. G 342 Times Downtown.

Lady, with maid, desires small housekeeping or kitchenette apartment for three months; only elevator apartments. B 55 Times Annex.

Two to ten rooms. Send particulars to Fred'k Zittel & Son, Broadway and 79th.

For a Client 5, 6, or 7 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST, 45 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well furnished single room; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; table guests; references.

56TH, 320 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms with excellent board; reference.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; HIGH GRADE.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Private house; large, comfortable room, adjoining bath; excellent board; single or double beds. Call or phone River 1774.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with private bath; attractive American home; very best cooking; $20 to $30.

106TH, 314 WEST.—2 rooms and bath in private residence; meals optional; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Single room; private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Private boarding house accommodates few table guests; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; references.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; southern family; home comfort; married couple preferred; references required. Leonard.

WEST END AV., (near 96th Subway.)—Perfectly appointed 2-room suite, bath; private family; board optional. Phone 458 River.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Desirable rooms; top floor; up-to-date house.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence, exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

East Orange.—Furnished room; private house; near Lackawanna station; breakfast. S 14 Times.

Massachusetts.

Mrs. Florence B. Chase, Graduate Nurse.—Elderly people, semi-invalids, and nervous people to board; first-class physician's reference. 75 Chestnut St., Needham, Mass.

Florida.

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA., IS NOW OPEN.
RATES $10.00 PER WEEK AND UP.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway, at 62d. Phone Columbus 6521.
Finest cars used. Late models only.
Packard 1915 "3-38" limousine.
Packard 1915 "3-38" 7-passenger touring.
Packard 1913 "3-38" 5-passenger touring.
Packard 1914 "1-38" 5-passenger touring.
Locomobile 1915 "48" 7-passenger touring.
Locomobile 1915 "38" 5-passenger touring.
Cadillac 1915 "8" 7-passenger touring.
Cadillac 1914 Sedan.

Cole 1914 four-cylinder, five-passenger touring; electric lighting and starting; left-hand drive, centre control; manufacturer's equipment; reasonable. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Packard (1916) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Marmon (1916) Runabout, 41 H. P.
Pierce-Arrow (1914) Touring, 48 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Five-passenger limousine, Fiat; foreign make; shaft drive; perfect condition; must be seen and demonstrated to appreciate; $600 to quick buyer. Louis Burghardt, 106 West 107th St.

1915 Overland.—Five-passenger car; complete electrical equipment; two new rear tires; 1916 license plates; carries fire, theft, collision insurance. G 333 Times Downtown.

48 PIERCE-ARROW, 1915 touring; 48 Pierce-Arrow, 1913 touring; 35-45 Renault, Brewster body. Ellsworth, 331 Madison Av. 782 Murray Hill.

Chalmers 1916 Coupe. — Overhauled, newly painted; roomy body; cannot be told from new. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

IF YOU NEED A GOOD USED TRUCK, see A. C. Whitefield, Used Truck Dept., 427 West 42d St. Bryant 8530.

1915 Scripps-Booth.—Excellent condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packards, latest models, open, closed; lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway.

Ford shoes, big stock, $4, $5, $6, $7. Jandorf, 1,764 Broadway, corner 57th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

HIGH-CLASS PACKARD LIMOUSINE, MONTHLY OR SEASON.
Strictly private; competent owner as driver; highest recommendations. Napier Garage, 109 West 51st.

Ezidi Auto Service; latest models.
Lowest rates; day, week, month, year.
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS
or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard landaulet; limousine; month; trip reasonable; strictly experienced chauffeurs. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Packard limousine; best service; lowest rates; hour, day, month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

35th St., 20 East.—Large, attractive room, bath; electricity; select house; choice central location; gentleman; permanent.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath; music allowed, and music studios by hour.

West Side.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; gentlemen, steam heat, bath, telephone; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room; steam heat; bath; gentleman. Cavanagh's.

24TH, 222 WEST.—Single rooms, newly furnished; telephone; baths; every convenience; reasonable.

30TH, 342 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; steam; bath; French family; $4. Talot.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Front parlor for living, office, light business.

55TH, 40 WEST. — Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Room to let; steam heat, electric light; gentlemen.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms; bath, telephone, electricity; private house; studio by hour.

64TH, 147 WEST.—New, select, convenient, back parlor, front basement, $3 up; phone. French.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Bright, well-kept rooms; every convenience; also parlor floor.

71ST ST.—Front room, adjoining bath; mantel; finely furnished; private house; near river and 72d St. express subway. F. D. W., Times Downtown.

73D, 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; closets; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 142 WEST.—French home; Parisian lady offers refined gentlemen beautiful, furnished rooms.

73D ST., 269 WEST.—Two medium rooms; sunny; abundant; $5-$6.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family has large furnished room for gentleman; high-class; references; owner.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Single front room; southern exposure; electricity; parquet floor; newly furnished.

78TH, 214 WEST. — Attractively furnished rooms; single, double; block subway; every convenience; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive sunny rooms; telephone; reception room; $3 to $7.

78TH, 205 WEST. — Comfortable, absolutely clean, light room; next bath; $4; references.

82D 146 WEST, "Anderson Annex."—Large and small sunny rooms; running water; electric lights, steam, elevator.

82D, 152 WEST. — Well-heated, nicely furnished parlor; also small room; reasonable.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Southern exposure; newly furnished rooms; every conceivable convenience.

92D, 75 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; very clean; suitable for two or three people; $9. Hoffman.

93D, 157 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure, running water; private family; gentlemen only.

95TH, 171 WEST, (near Subway.)—Steam heated, running water, electricity; conveniences. Times Downtown. Marsh.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; subway; nicely furnished room, bath.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive front room in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; adjoining bath; private house; Jewish family.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms, beautifully furnished; single room; quiet; subway. Seller.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

127TH, 150 WEST.—Comfortable large room, second floor, suitable two; reasonable; others.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Unusual large and small rooms, well heated; running water; telephone.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Desirable, single, front; $5; electricity, shower, elevator; convenient. Turner.

ARTISTICALLY furnished room, 529 West 111th St., near Broadway. Apartment 4.

Back parlor, facing Central Park, to business woman, $4. C 344 Times Downtown.

Beautifully furnished, sunny room, bath; gentleman; no other lodgers; exceptional; located in Fifties; $10 weekly. Phone Circle 2377.

BROADWAY, 1,730, (Corner 55th.)—Outside rooms, double, single, bath; electricity, telephone. Shorter.

ELEGANT SUITE.
Library suite in oak and white, two fireplaces, private bath, dressing room, large closets, elegantly furnished, electricity, steam heat; private house, near river and 72d St.; $27.50 week; express subway. W. F., Times Downtown.

Library room, large, elegantly furnished, connecting dressing room; southern exposure; private residence, near river and 72d St. express, subway. Private, G 344 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Pleasant room in delightful apartment; kitchen privileges; woman or married couple. Audubon 4570, Apt. 6D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Attractively furnished large front room; river view; private family; board optional. Tel. River 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Large outside rooms, bath; excellent service. Apt. 5A.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two young gentlemen desire 2 bedrooms and living room, west side, above 59th St.; bachelor apartment preferred. C 339 Times Downtown.

ROOM for two refined young men with respectable family; Flatbush district. Z 94 Times Annex.

Refined gentleman desires room and bath, vicinity 72d St., West. S 84 Times.

Unfurnished.

TEACHER desires sunny, unfurnished room within ten minutes' walk of the 125th St. New York Central station. Miss E. I. Cooper, 2,900 Briggs Av.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSERS by publishing house; must be experienced; piece work. Apply 326 Hudson St., cor. Vandam; 3d floor.

COOK.—For small private boarding house. 71 Irving Place.

EXPORT INVOICE CLERK.—An expert typist wanted to fill position as invoice clerk in export company; none without export experience need apply; be prepared to state particulars as to previous experience, salary desired, and references. Apply Room 1,032, 11 Broadway.

GIRL to assist nurse care for two children; go home night. Call on Mrs. Schumacher, 21 East 82d St.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 36, FOR WHOLESALE SKIRT HOUSE; HIGH SALARIES AND LONG SEASON. APPLY NATHAN SCHUSS & CO., 2 WEST 33D.

MODELS.—Tall girls to pose for fashion photographs. Apply after noon. Bring photos if possible. Underwood & Underwood, 66 West 38th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nurse, mature woman, with good references, to attend two children; twenty miles from Grand Central Station; give particulars. C 338 Times Downtown.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Refined, responsible girl to take charge of boy of 4, girl of 7; $20 a month; pleasant surroundings; suburbs. S 61 Times.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced; wages, $6 a week and upward, according to sales. Call Weisbecker, 268 and 270 West 125th St.

SECRETARY, good appearance, to handle callers, small office, near 42d St. and Broadway; rapid, neat, accurate on L. C. Smith machine; $12 to start; give references, experience, telephone number. S 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A publishing firm requires the services of experienced young woman for subscription department, cash book, &c.; unless with good record do not apply. Room 1,608, 120 West 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER; $6 to start; desirable position for ambitious girl; positive advancement; state experience. G 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Legal; must be accurate, rapid and experienced; salary, $20; young woman, American. Write C 331 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and Dictograph Operator.—Young woman, American; answer giving age, experience, education, and references; salary, $10. C 336 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—Wanted in large real estate office, young lady familiar with collecting of rents, making out rent bills, keeping of rent books, checking of electric current and telephone bills, and having knowledge of stenography and typewriting. State experience and salary desired. S 71 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

SECRETARY; must be good stenographer, with long experience; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred but not essential; have good education and pleasing personality; $25. Bookkeeper, willing to take position in Toledo, Ohio; must be a woman of experience and executive ability; $25 to $30. Proofreader and assistant to editor; prefer some one able to read German; $20. Law stenographer; must be thoroughly experienced; $25; also one at $18. Typist; downtown position, and in mercantile line; must be rapid; $10. Call from 9 to 1, National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau St. 5051 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers wanted. Permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MISS CONKLIN'S
SECRETARIAL
SCHOOL.
17th year. Booklet on request.
Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to
Commercial Engineers' Building,
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

EDUCATED WOMEN desirous of qualifying in Boyd 30-day syl-lab-ic shorthand as teachers or secretaries, communicate with W. T. Moon, publisher of Boyd Shorthand works, Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 587 W. 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Bklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, required by firm of certified public accountants. Apply, stating experience and salary, C 333 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. — Advertising agency, well known and with important clients, has exceptional opening for capable, experienced solicitor; preferably one controlling business at the present time and able to handle and develop manufacturing accounts; liberal commission to right man. Box C 349 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANTS, competent, experienced, wanted for office of public accountants; state age, experience, and salary. C 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Position open for a bright young man, experienced in methods of banking and Stock Exchange business. Opportunity, Box 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man, about 30 or 35 years of age, as head bookkeeper and cashier in office of large manufacturing plant in Little Falls, N. Y.; knowledge of typewriting and stenography advantageous; must be capable and well recommended as to character and ability; satisfactory salary, good opportunity, and position of responsibility for right man. Apply by writing G 338 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office boy wanted, with experience, from 15 to 16; best references required. Call at Room 109, 542 5th Av., about 10:30 A. M.

BOY, about 16, to run errands and make himself generally useful; $4 week to start. J. A. Whaley & Co., 154 West 14th.

CLERK.—Export house has vacancy for smart junior male clerk with shipping experience; must be accurate at figures and able to use typewriter; state age, nationality, experience, and salary required. G 345 Times Downtown.

DESK MAN, young, wanted for correspondence and follow-up work; building knowledge a help; give all information in letter; position open now. U. S. Gypsum Co., 1,170 Broadway.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical draftsmen, with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards and circuit breakers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

ERRAND BOY.—Must be strong; wages $3 per week to start; good opportunity. Room 805, 60 Broadway.

GOODMAN & DESSAUER,
137 5TH AV.,
require the services of an active young man experienced in selling laces to the manufacturing trade in New York and vicinity; salary or commission basis; written applications only considered.

MACHINISTS WANTED.—Several first class machinists for repair department; also lathe hands and tool makers. Apply Spicer Mfg. Co., South Plainfield, N. J.

MEN wanted, refined, well educated men for amateur dramatics. G 341 Times Downtown.

MUSICIAN.—Good 'cello player, for high class Southern hotel, $17 to $20 week and keep; fare paid one way; splendid Winter outing. Cello, C 347 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, young man, about 16 years of age, with some experience, in office of large linen house; must be neat and willing worker; salary $5 to commence; good opportunity for right young man. Address A. A., 138 Times Downtown.

RAILROAD-experienced young man wanted for position in shipping department, woolen house; salary about $15 at start; give full particulars. Box 230, Times, 2 Rector St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

RUNNER wanted in large downtown bank, 16 to 18 years old; state religion. C 345 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER WANTED.
Two exceptional sales managers of proven ability are wanted by one of the largest motion picture concerns; capable of organizing, developing, and handling large sections of United States through branch offices; must have creative sales ability for securing big business returns and be a competent executive.
Experience in motion pictures not essential; demands constant traveling; save your time and ours if you are not of unusual calibre.
Applications must contain detailed qualifications and past experience.
Eight clever salesmen also wanted; salary and commission. B 37 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—High grade, educated, with personality befitting proposition; reference required; territory assigned, leads furnished; an opportunity if you can fill requirements; commission basis. Apply Mr. Troth, Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN-INSURANCE MEN to represent oldest and largest company; conditionless policy pays in case of death and all sicknesses and accidents; men experienced in this line will be considered for salary. Call mornings, Room 557, 200 Fifth Av.

SALESMEN wanted, calling on dry goods and department store trade in New York State and Pennsylvania, to carry a strong side line of embroideries; commission. Newark Merchandise Co., 54 Rankin St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Active, intelligent young man, of good education, wanted for bookstore out of town to act as publisher's representative; salary. Apply by letter, stating experience, with reference, X 334 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for New England and New York States, to sell high class line of ladies' suits, from $15.50 to $40; also man may carry a side line of coats or dresses; salary or commission. M 4 Times.

SALESMEN for retail trade; line men's underwear and pajamas; New York and vicinity, also New York State; exclusive or side line; commission basis. M 1 Times.

SALESMEN. — Would like two enthusiastic men, over 25; good education and address; willing to pay salary while learning business. Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; carry kimonos side line on commission basis for Southern States; references. Obegi, 19 West 21st St.

SALESMAN, experienced on skirts; reference; salary or commission. R. & S. Skirt Co., 674 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — French-English stenographer, man or woman, able to take dictation in both languages, also general office experience, for city in Central New York State. Write personally, stating experience, references, and salary desired, X 331 Times Annex.

STOCK SALESMEN, capable, high-class men, for an exceptional proposition; commission basis; no drawing account. B 56 Times Annex.

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE invites applications for the position of manager of its department of entertainments.

Duties include the physical supervision of an auditorium, preparation of programs for concerts, recitals, lectures, moving picture performances, rallies; supervision of ushers, bookings, &c.

Applicants will please state their education, references, salaries earned, former employers, &c.

Those interested in social work and whose experience warrants them in doing so may make application IN WRITING ONLY to the ADMINISTRATOR, 197 East Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, NOT OVER 19 YEARS OLD, IN OFFICE OF A LARGE DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE; PREFERABLY ONE RECENTLY GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR ONE LOOKING TO THE FUTURE. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, &c., PAPER, C 332 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 20-22 years, American; one who can take genuine interest in his work and not watch the clock; slight knowledge photography will be helpful; work is of a laboratory nature, but easy; salary to start, $10; answer, own hand, state education, past employment. S 56 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in resident buyer's office, experienced in wholesale dry goods line; one living at home and willing to work hard. Apply today, 377 Broadway, Room 607, at 4 P. M.; salary.

YOUNG MAN, Russian, well educated, able to speak and write English, for financial and steamship office out of town; references required. Write to X 327 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, invoice clerk, $8 to start; advancement; good opportunity for right party. F 402 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Efficient Employment Exchange, Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographer, (legal,) $20; stenographers, $15-$17-$20; bank typist, $30 month; office boys, $5. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN.—Earn $25 to $75 weekly in a professional trade with the greatest possibilities; learned quickly in spare time; no book study. The ONLY School of Mechanical Dentistry Licensed by the Regents. Write for Book "B." The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th.

MEN, EARN $1,300 TO $4,000 YEARLY.
We teach you in 3 months. Great demand. Original School of Mechanical Dentistry, 20 years older than all others. Est. 1892. Note date. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 17 W. 44th.

SHORTHAND EVENING SPEED CLUB, law stenography, secretarial, and all commercial subjects. DAY AND EVENING. Merchants & Bankers' Business School, Madison Av., at 58th St. S. C. Estey, Principal.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AGENTS handle latest sensation, Little Marvel self-lighting burner attachment, just out; fits any burner; retails 15c.; made by makers of famous Simplex lighter. Call, write Automatic Gas Appliance Co., Inc., 25 East 14th St.

THREE SECURITIES SALESMEN, experienced in high-class lines and with clean record, can find good connection for work in New York, Newark, and Baltimore. Address X 312 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—32, desires employment; 12 years last position; $18. C 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; would like to do some evening work. C 309 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Refined woman as companion nurse to semi-invalid; neat, practical, obliging; excellent references. C 346 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT young woman wishes position to take charge of dressmaking department; out of city preferred; designer, fitter, manager; experienced only in best trade. B 27 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—English, thorough experience, companion or housemother; highest references. Address C 334 Times Downtown.

LIBRARIAN.—Thoroughly experienced, staff N. Y. Public Library, desires change of occupation; strong general information; versatile. Hypatia, 120 Times.

SMART Afternoon Tailor Modes; reasonable; remodeling; out, home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 317 West 14th; Chelsea 7816.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) high school graduate, four years' engineering, banking experience, good conversationalist, punctual, needs employment; trial appreciated; agencies ignored; references; $12. C 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, high school graduate, four years' experience, brokerage and commercial; rapid, accurate; best references. C 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Italian-English, knowledge of French, reliable, five years' experience, desires good, permanent position. Favaro, 27 West 98th St., City.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat appearing; fast dictation; accurate typist; willing; $8. Ethel Murdock, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d St. Bryant—1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very competent; good education; faithful worker; $12. C 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, over three years' experience, desires position; best references; moderate salary. B 49 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — 11 years' experience, thoroughly competent, desires position; $16. C 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, long experience; salary $20; first-class reference. S 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, rapid and accurate; familiar with office work; $9. C 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Familiar with office work; capable and neat worker; $10. C 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, 4 years' experience; first-class reference; $12. C 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; will work a few evenings a week. C 310 Times Downtown.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Ohio automobile manufacturer, with five low-priced models, ($495 to $675,) will place New York City and adjacent agencies with men capable of handling same; for New York City they want man not satisfied with less than $50,000 profits per year; experience in auto line not required, but business ability and capital sufficient to maintain an agency on the usual lines essential; this is an opportunity to secure an agency for a low-priced line, meaning an established, permanent, business with large profits. For interview telephone Columbus 6022, or write Room 288, 1,834 Broadway.

I NEED CAPITAL TO MAKE MORE EFFICIENT THE PRODUCTION OF NEW BUSINESS; THE SERVICES OF A CAPABLE AND ACTIVE YOUNG COLLEGE MAN PREFERRED. ADDRESS BOX C 350 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

An exceptional opportunity available for young man of good character, representing gilt-edge corporation paying good commission; investment of $1,000 required, earning at least 15 per cent. per annum. Telephone Columbus 827.

$1,800 buys patent outright of high-class office specialty; quick seller; big profits; worth $5,000; hustler can make $15,000 a year; one advertisement in System sold $4,000. S 41 Times.

Modern machinery manufacturing plant, Jersey City, for sale; completely equipped for 40 men; floor space 10,000 sq. ft.; additional land adjoining; terms. G 320 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Young man partner as Treasurer in established commission and brokerage house; $10,000 investment. M 3 Times.

High-class promoter wanted as partner; have splendid proposition; none but live wire need apply. S 81 Times.

Good opportunity for man who is willing to invest $5,000 in an old established dress concern. M 6 Times.

Housefurnishing man with $3,500 wanted to extend business. Address Hardware, 3,525 Broadway.

Active man wanted to invest $3,000 on valuable patented machine. G 340 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 31 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 5294.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, faithful worker; several years' experience; $15. S 73 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires secretarial work. Call up Miss S., Lenox 5820.

WET NURSE. — Young, healthy woman wishes to take care of baby home; references. J. Florentino, 536 West 125th St.

YOUNG LADY desires position, social secretary or doctor's assistant. S 67 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, Chambermaids, Nurses, Couples, Chauffeurs, Butlers, Waitresses, Laundresses, &c. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d St.) Murray Hill 3971.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, (26,) French; waiting today. Also cooks, laundresses, waiters. Campbell Employment Agency, 49 East 42d St. Murray Hill 9339.

COOKS, laundresses, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $25-$28. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

White, colored, couples, houseworkers, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9264. Noel, 241 6th Ave.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS; books opened, closed, systematized, audited; income tax reports; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, disentangled; systems installed; tax statements; arrangements, firms, corporations not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Tel. Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Installs systems; show your profits and expenses daily; business run like bank; leaks stopped immediately. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 2696.

ACCOUNTANT, (32,) office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended; character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, (27,) Chicago resident, open for a first-class proposition; references. Address A. A. Smith, 745 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.
College graduate, 6 months' office practice, desires to enter architect's office where experience may be obtained; $10. S 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, 25, New York University commercial training; six years' experience; controlling accounts, cost figuring; immediately available; highest credentials; salary moderate. C 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Married; age 33; manufacturing experience, controlling accounts, comparative statements, profit and loss, &c.; salary, $23; best references. E. T. L., Box 66, Oradell, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Highest grade; able office man and correspondent; efficient credit and collection manager; A1 every respect. C 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, office man; experienced; salary moderate. S. L., 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; age 21; moderate salary to start; references. C 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT, (21,) 3 years' experience. Eric Sommer, 351 East 85th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write William Hooker, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Col. 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thoroughly competent, six years, unquestionable recommendations, trustful, obliging, wishes steady position, anywhere. Carroll, 307 West 117th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 10 years' experience; A1 mechanic; sober, honest, and trustworthy. Blum, 354 East 87th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, eight years' experience; reference; single; any car; anywhere. S 83 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; five years' references last party; city, country. S 5 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—College graduate, (26,) experienced in building construction, railroad and automobile transportation, holding responsible positions that require executive ability, desires connection along allied lines. S 69 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, (23,) single, (Christian,) American, neither smokes, chews, nor drinks, high school education, 4 years at present position as bank clerk, wishes outside position where there is an opportunity; no objections to leaving city or to position on road; good talker; best of references. Address Hustler, Box 58 Times.

CLERK, Stenographer, Bookkeeper.—Four years' legal experience; high school graduate. B. P. M., 22 Grattan St., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT, bookkeeper, completely experienced in banking and export trade, perfectly speaking and writing French, German, Portuguese, some knowledge of Spanish, wants position. S 85 Times.

EFFICIENCY ENGINEER and Accountant, (certified,) thirty years' individual practice, desires directing position with firm of accountants; references exchanged at interview. Efficiency, M 5 Times.

EXECUTIVE, experienced in efficient operation of large office or department, will increase output and quality, will decrease cost, save you many times salary; Christian; married, (33;) best references. S 72 Times.

GARDENER.—Single; references; $50; board. J. Dickson, Riverdale Drive and 231st St.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Married man, age 26, at present employed in general accounting office, desires position as manager of small office or as cashier; good accountant; executive ability; best references; salary $25-$30. B 54 Times Annex.

PAWNBROKERS' SALESMAN, well experienced, good show-card printer, looking for better opportunity; age 25. B 63 Times Annex.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Lady's black velvet bag, small bead flowers containing lucky pieces, and small enamel box, in taxicab taken from Madison Square Park to 50 West 11th St., 7:30 Monday evening. Reward at above address.

LOST.—The person finding a black change purse containing $10 bill, four dimes, and two keys would confer a favor if they would return the keys, if not the money, to J. H. Darby, 17 Madison Av.

LOST—Sunday evening, gentleman's three-stone diamond ring, between Pennsylvania Station and 86th St.; $100 reward; no questions asked. E. A. Jackson, 15 East 26th St.

LOST—In subway station, man's gold Waltham hunting case watch, gold seal fob, monogram "H. E. C." Reward $25 for return to Theodore B. Starr, 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Near 70th St. and Central Park West, black silk bag containing sapphire pendant and sapphire, pearl barpin; liberal reward. Bird, 1 West 64th.

LOST—At Carnegie Hall, on Saturday, a lady's gray enameled watch. Reward will be paid if it is returned to 49 East 68th St.

LOST—Saturday, sterling silver rosary case, monogram E. H. N., containing rosary; reward. Apartment 34, 930 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, open face, Tiffany, monogram "J. W. B."; reward; lost Monday. Bartlett, 16 East 33d. Murray Hill 5282.

LOST—Wednesday, subway, 42d, or 5th Av., gold lorgnette; $5 reward. Jesse Johnson, Sherman Square Hotel, 71st and Broadway.

LOST—161st St., on 3d Av. elevated, red velvet bag, keys, and purse; reward; no questions. Wessels, Y. M. C. A.

LOST—At Charity Ball, diamond and platinum bracelet; liberal reward for its return to I. L. Benet, 128 Broadway.

LOST—Watchfob; 7th R'g't, "N. Y. A. C.," "N. Y. U.," Mason's emblems. Crossett, 55 Liberty St.

LOST—Pocketbook containing gold watch; reward. Call Fried Mendelson, 221 4th Av.

LOST—Lady's wreath pin with tiny diamonds; reward. Wicks, 128 Broadway.

LOST—Garnet brooch on 5th Av.; return to 118 West 18th St.

REWARD $25.—Will party who called Mrs. Brooks, Riverside 996, concerning small bag containing pocketbook, watch, R. R. ticket, &c., lost N. Y. Central 125th station, (ladies' room,) return bag and contents 123 West 93d and receive reward?

REWARD.—Black handbag containing keys, money, Newark railroad ticket, &c., vicinity 89th, 86th, Saturday. 1 West 89th. Phone Riverside 1960.

REWARD.—Silver watch, monogram "F. S. V.," case No. 796843, open face, No. 12; Sunday, vicinity 42d, 6th Av. A 67 Times Annex.

REWARD.—Hotel Manhattan, Jan. 28, gold mesh bag, jeweled, containing $21 and Larchmont railroad tickets. Flint, 7 E. 42d.

REWARD.—Handbag, initials "E. L. F.," keys; keys valuable to owner. Filmore, 2,848 Broadway.

LIBERAL REWARD for diamond barpin, lost Sunday, 30th, Broadway, between 100th and 112th. 521 West 112th. Apartment 83.

$150 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of diamond hair comb, lost in taxicab leaving Hotel Astor at 3:30 A. M., Jan. 28, destination, East 79th St.; from East 79th St. went to 112 West 59th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$30 REWARD—Shopping bag, in South Norwalk, Connecticut, Station, 6 P. M., Tuesday, containing Florida ticket, New York, New Haven & Hartford mileage book. F. Barber, 137 East 55th.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, return bracelet, 33 diamonds, set in platinum, lost Jan. 14, between West 72d St. and West 92d St. Marcus & Co., 544 5th Av., New York City.

$10 REWARD.—Saturday, vicinity 39th St. Theatre, gold pear-shaped pendant, chain; no questions. M. Fairbanks, Larchmont, N. Y.

Found.

FOUND — A white foxterrier, with brown spot on face, Sunday evening, at Broadway and 45th St. 366 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Telephone 9719 Main.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

FOUND.—A female setter puppy, near Douglaston, L. I. Apply R. Shope, 49 Wall St., New York City.

REWARD.—Brindle and white bulldog; answers to Rex. No questions asked if returned to 319 West 30th St.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

MICHAEL FLANNAGAN, 77 YEARS OLD, is looking for his sister, Mrs. Henry Hafferan of New York. Communicate Atwood's Employment Agency, 12 State St., New York. Other papers please copy.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Library, miscellaneous books, including handsomely bound sets, with handsome hand-made walnut bookcase, glazed. Particulars, 'phone 3934 Schuyler.

5th Av. dressmaking establishment offers its entire stock of fixtures for immediate sale. Call or write for particulars, Mme. Mogabgab, 621 5th Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

We buy diamonds, pearls, jewelry, silverware, bric-a-brac, bronzes, pawn tickets. Berger, 204 West 42d St., Times Square.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Four months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.
956 Broadway, at 23d St.
149 W. 42d St., at Times Square
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

RESPONSIBLE position wanted by young man; married; highest references; having reached limit for promotion in present place, wishes to secure position where there is chance to get higher up; 15 years with present employer. C 337 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT MANAGER for large corporation or institution; young man, (34;) broad experience; capable, efficient; good organizer and able to produce results; at present with large corporation catering to over a thousand daily; would consider a change on salary or own account; highest references and bond furnished. X 330 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, well known with jobbing dry goods, notion houses, will represent importer or manufacturer; strictly commission. S 75 Times.

SALESMAN, successful, hosiery, underwear, and gloves, will represent manufacturer or sales agency; commission basis. S 76 Times.

SALESMAN for Argentina and Uruguay is seeking reputable lines of merchandise on commission. C 286 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, enterprising, high class, who can absolutely produce results. B 58 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, (24;) wide experience, wishes position offering future. E. E. Times Harlem.

STOCK SALESMAN desires proposition to offer large and small investors. B 59 Times Annex.

YOUNG college man, colored, desires work mornings; highest references furnished. S 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) technically educated, strongly built, neat appearance, hard worker, good penman, wishes reliable position. C 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man wants position of executive nature; well educated; three years' successful sales experience; best references. H. C. Perry, 565 West 113th St.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) college graduate, wishes position with good prospects; inside or travel; well recommended; considered a hustler. S 77 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, intelligent, energetic, conscientious worker, desires position with pick or pen. C 326 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) intelligent, refined athlete, fond of outdoor sports, wishes position; willing to act as traveling companion. S 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) ambitious, 8 years' experience ladies' neckwear, wants responsible position; good penmanship; best references. S 68 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) 7 years with importing house, wishes position in stock broker's office; good penmanship and reference. S 70 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) 4 years' real estate experience, clerical work, wishes permanent position. T. Jaeger, 336 East 86th St.

YOUNG MAN, competent stenographer, proficient at figures, desires position evenings. C 307 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, competent stenographer, proficient at figures, desires position evenings. C 307 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, now employed, would like to represent concern manufacturing waists or dresses. C 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) bright, ambitious, desires position, laboratory. Bortley, 71 Barrow St.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) intelligent, desires permanent position. Rheinish, 342 East 194th St.

SHONTS NEEDED $2,000,000 FUND

Thompson Committee Learns of Interborough's "Commitments and Obligations."

TO GET SUBWAY CONTRACTS

G. W. Young Tells of Directors' Meeting and Plan to Give Sum Required to Stevens.

ESTIMATE BOARD OF 1913

P. S. Commissioners with McCall and City Officials to Testify—Shonts Subpoenaed for Today.

Testimony was presented before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday to show that Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, incurred "certain commitments and obligations" in putting through the Interborough's end of the dual subway system and that to meet these obligations he desired the Board of Directors of the Interborough to award the $20,000,000 contract for third tracking the elevated lines to John F. Stevens, the latter to receive a profit of 10 per cent., or $2,000,000 for two years' work.

The testimony was given by George W. Young, husband of the late Mme. Nordica, the opera singer, who was a Director of the Interborough at the time. Mr. Young said that he, Gardiner M. Lane of Boston, since deceased, and William A. Read strongly opposed the granting of the contract and that later all three resigned from the Board of Directors and Mr. Lane appealed to J. P. Morgan, Jr. The Stevens contract did not go through, largely because of the opposition of certain members of the Public Service Commission, but a subsequent contract was made with the T. A. Gillespie Company on a basis of 15 per cent. commission, without the approval of the commission.

Shonts May Appear Today.

Just what "commitments and obligations" President Shonts incurred which required $2,000,000 to pay off is not known, but Bainbridge Colby, the new counsel to the Thompson Committee, said yesterday that every effort would be made to find out.

Mr. Shonts has been subpoenaed and will probably be a witness today. City officials from the Mayor down and the men who constituted the Public Service Commission at the time will also be asked to throw what light they can upon the matter. Both Mr. Colby and Senator Thompson believe they have merely scratched the surface in the investigation of the award of subway contracts, and that startling information will be forthcoming within a few days.

Mr. Shonts refused to discuss the matter yesterday, saying it would be obviously improper to say anything while under subpoena. J. P. Morgan, who also may be called, sailed for Europe yesterday.

Mr. Young gave his testimony with reluctance and only after he had been allowed to appeal to his counsel for advice. The committee had been on the trail of an alleged "yellow dog" fund in connection with the Stevens contract since last October, and even went to Boston in an attempt to obtain the personal papers of the late Mr. Lane. Failing in this, attempts were made to subpoena Mr. Young, but only after three months' hard work and the expenditure of about $3,000 was he served. Through the activity of Mr. Colby he was found yesterday at the Hotel Netherland and immediately subpoenaed.

When he appeared at the rooms of the committee at 165 Broadway Mr. Young, a middle-aged man, with iron-gray hair, was accompanied by his valet. He complained of being ill, and, after a short examination, was excused until today. The valet carried a large package of books and papers called for by the subpoena.

Young Consults Counsel.

As soon as Mr. Young took the stand he gave the committee two letters which had passed between himself and Mr. Lane. There was a reference in one letter to certain memoranda, and when Mr. Colby asked him to produce them Mr. Young hesitated and then declined. Senator Thompson formally directed him to produce the documents, and then Mr. Young asked permission to talk to his lawyer over the telephone. In a few minutes he came back and handed the papers to Mr. Colby.

The documents included a record of a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Interborough on June 24, 1913, which was written out in considerable detail by the witness while the events were still fresh in his mind. The record was so amazingly frank that the members of the committee were stirred as Mr. Colby slowly read it aloud.

Mr. Young, it appeared, had not only written out what had occurred at the Directors' meeting but had submitted it to Mr. Lane, who then sent back to Mr. Young his own written recollection of what had taken place. In his letter to Mr. Young, Mr. Lane frankly stated that it was a very delicate matter, and that he was fearful of its becoming public.

The letter Mr. Young sent Mr. Lane, inclosing the memoranda for Mr. Lane's final approval, was dated Sept. 19, 1913, and stated that he sent the memorandum for future reference. He asked for the exchange of memoranda "for their mutual protection," and suggested that the matter remain "absolutely confidential." When asked to produce Mr. Lane's letter to him Mr. Young reluctantly complied, saying:

"It's not a question as to whether this is pertinent to your inquiry or not, but it is a question of protection to myself and others. There is nothing in the letter of which I am ashamed."

Lane Kept Record of Meeting.

The letter was written on the letter head of Lee, Higginson & Co. of 43 Exchange Place, New York, with which firm Mr. Lane was connected and was marked "personal." It read:

Mr. George W. Young, 59 Cedar Street,
New York City:

My Dear Mr. Young: I was sorry to have no opportunity this morning to speak to you about your personal letter of Sept. 19.

On thinking the matter over pretty carefully, it seems to me much better that I should not have the memorandum sent me in your letter.

This is a very delicate matter, and while it seems to me wise that each of us who is conversant with the affair should preserve his own statement, yet I think he should not have the responsibility of keeping the statement of others. Death, for example, might cause these statements to come into the possession of others than those to whom they were originally entrusted, and in that way they might even become public. We who stood together know the understanding of one another, and if we each preserve for ourselves the notes made, we shall all be in a positon to act together in case of need.

While the matter was undecided it was well for each of us to know just what the other's understanding of the situation was. For this reason I showed you my memorandum, which you read. I have now read yours, but return it to you for the reasons I have stated above. Of one thing in your additional memorandum I am a little doubtful. It is my recollection that I drafted my memorandum about the 30th of June, and that your visit to my office was in the morning of July 1; I have no recollection of your being in this office on the 25th.

I have, of course, made no copy of your memorandum.

I hope you will agree with me that the conclusion I have reached is a wise one.

I cannot tell you how sorry I am for personal reasons that you are no longer one of the Directors of the Interborough. Very truly,

GARDINER M. LANE.

The Special Directors' Meeting.

This is Mr. Young's memorandum of what took place at the special directors' meeting:

On Tuesday afternoon, June 24, I was called up on the telephone from the Interborough office and advised that there was a very important special meeting to be held that afternoon at 3:30 and it was necessary I should attend. I accordingly went to the office of the Interborough company, where there were present Messrs. Shonts, Berwind, Freedman, Sullivan, Read, Gardiner M. Lane, Pierce, Mr. Quackenbush, counsel; Mr. Pepperman, Assistant to the President, and myself.

Mr. Shonts stated that he had decided upon the advice of his physician to sail for Europe the following day, but before going he felt that it was essential that the question of contract for the third tracking and extension of the elevated should be disposed of; that the work was of such a nature that it could not be handled in the ordinary way of calling for estimates; that it was absolutely necessary that the work should be placed in charge of some competent engineer in whom he had confidence, who was not only capable from a construction standpoint, but also from an operative standpoint; that after a most careful consideration of the entire question and consultation with his associate officers he had concluded that the best, and, in fact, the only party that he would care to place in such a responsible position would be his friend, Mr. Stevens; that he had known Mr. Stevens for a number of years and had been associated with him in work on the Panama Canal, and was confident that the work if intrusted to him would be efficiently and faithfully performed; that this being the final judgment of himself and associates, the question for the board to determine was what commission was fair and proper to be allowed Mr. Stevens on the contract.

$2,000,000 to Stevens.

In response to an inquiry as to whether or not Mr. Stevens had the organization to take hold of this contract, and in direct answer to the question as to what organization he did have, Mr. Shonts replied that Mr. Stevens's organization was in his head, and to give an idea of how he was considered by outside parties, he stated that at present he was receiving $1,500 a day from the B. & O. for expert engineering advice.

Mr. Shonts was then asked what the total amount of the contract would be, and stated something in the neighborhood of $20,000,000, and that the performing of the contract would take two years. His attention was called to the fact that this would be paying Mr. Stevens at the rate of about $3,000 a day, whereupon, at the request of Mr. Read, the contract proposed to be made with Mr. Stevens was read by Mr. Quackenbush, who stated that he (Mr. Quackenbush) had drawn the contract in consultation with Mr. Stevens and his attorney. The contract as prepared by Mr. Quackenbush, when read, disclosed the fact that all expenditures in connection with the work, including office expenses, &c., were to be paid by the Interborough, including premium on indemnity bond and cost of plant, upon all of which payments, except the premium on the indemnity bond, Mr. Stevens was to receive 10 per cent. commission. Mr. Stevens was also to have the right to subcontract.

Upon conclusion of the reading of the contract Mr. Read moved that this contract be not entered into. This motion was not put, and after some further discussion Mr. Read and Mr. Gardner M. Lane retired from the meeting.

Mr. Shonts subsequently called Mr. Read up on the telephone and endeavored to arrange for another meeting some time that evening. This was found impossible, as Mr. Lane could not be reached. Upon the following day, which was the regular meeting day of the Interborough, the matter was again brought up for discussion, and Mr. Young moved that the entire question be referred to a committee of five for investigation, the committee to report back to the full board before any action should be taken in connection with the work involved. This committee was appointed by Mr. Shonts and consisted of Mr. Berwind, Mr. Freedman, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Read and Mr. Lane.

Stevens Not to Get a Cent.

The following additional memorandum is Mr. Young's recollection of what Mr. Lane told him had happened:

Upon leaving the meeting of the Interborough Board today, Mr. Lane requested me to go around to his office with him. On reaching the office we proceeded to Mr. Lane's private room, and Mr. Lane showed me a memorandum which he had drawn up, stating what had taken place at the special meeting held on Tuesday.

This memorandum in addition, went on to state that following the special meeting Mr. Shonts had taken him aside and stated that he wanted him, Mr. Lane, to understand the reason for entering into such a contract with Mr. Stevens; that neither himself, nor Mr. Stevens nor Mr. Freedman was to receive any benefit from this contract, but that in connection with the securing of contract which had been closed between the City of Greater New York and the Interborough, Mr. Shonts had found it necessary to make certain commitments and incur certain obligations, and that it was by means of the Stevens contract that he expected to meet and pay these commitments and obligations. Mr. Lane's memorandum further stated that upon learning these facts Mr. Lane had gone to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. and advised J. P. Morgan, Jr., of exactly what had transpired at the meeting referred to in his memorandum, and of the statement which had been made to him by Mr. Shonts.

Lane Saw Morgan; Stevens Out.

Mr. Colby's examination of the witness was short. He asked Mr. Young if it wasn't customary for contracts for such important work on the Interborough to be advertised.

"I don't know whether contracts were advertised," replied the witness, "but it was customary to invite bids from contractors."

"The method proposed by Mr. Shonts involved unusual divergence from that custom, did it not?"

"He explained that. It was necessary to have the trains running while the work was going on. The public could not be inconvenienced while the work was going on in accordance with the Public Service Commission's orders."

"What was the amount of the expenditure involved in the proposed contract?"

"It was in the neighborhood of $20,000,000."

"And Mr. Stevens's 10 per cent. profit was to be computed from this sum?"

"I suppose so. If the contract had been made he would have received 10 per cent. on all expenditures. My recollection is that the Interborough undertook to pay for everything. I think that included equipment."

Mr. Young said nothing more was done about the Stevens contract after the appointment of the committee of five to investigate it, but it was inferred by members of the committee that Mr. Lane's visit to J. P. Morgan & Co. had something to do with the quashing of it.

The Thompson Committee first began to investigate the Stevens contract last October. It was then brought out that Milo R. Maltbie, then Public Service Commissioner, disapproved of the form of contract as it included both third-tracking the elevated lines and the extension of the lines. When the Stevens contract fell through, the Interborough made a new one with the T. A. Gillespie Company for merely the third-tracking, and it was agreed that this did not need the approval of the Public Service Commission. Shortly after the Gillespie Company obtained the contract the major portion of it was sublet to Terry & Tench and Snare & Triest, and the work is now being carried on. Mr. Stevens, testifying before the committee, admitted he would have been satisfied with a commission of from 1 to 2 per cent. on the work.

To Call City Officials of 1913.

The men who were members of the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission in March, 1913, are likely to come within the scope of the Thompson committee's investigation into the signing of the dual subway contracts in connection with Mr. Shonts's $2,000,000 "commitments and obligations." William J. Gaynor, who was Mayor then, is dead. The others were Mayor Mitchel, then President of the Board of Aldermen, who opposed the signing of the contract; Controller Prendergast, Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn, President Connolly of Queens, George McAneny, then Borough President of Manhattan; Cyrus C. Miller, who was President of the Bronx, and Senator George Cromwell, then President of Richmond. Edward E. McCall was Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and the other Commissioners were Cram, Williams, Eustis, and Maltbie.

"We intend to call before the committee every official who had anything to do with the dual subway contracts," said Senator Thompson. "The investigation will be most thorough. I hope everybody is satisfied now that our investigation was allowed to continue.

"We will also try to get a bill through the Legislature making it possible for a legislative committee to take testimony in other States, the same as commissions appointed by courts are allowed to do. If Massachusetts passes the same kind of a law we will be able to get at the papers of Mr. Lane now in possession of his executors."

Hedley Tells of More Royalties.

Andrew J. Pizzini, head of the Railway Improvement Company, which was formed by Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough, to market his many inventions, was called as a witness before the committee yesterday and was excused. He wants to make a business trip to San Francisco, and he promised to communicate with the committee on Feb. 20 and to return at once if needed. The committee will have access to all his books and accounts while he is away.

"We contemplate a very thoroughgoing investigation of all these companies," said Mr. Colby, "and Mr. Pizzini leaves under the express understanding that he will return when needed."

R. L. McDuffie of the Wendell & McDuffie Company, dealers in railroad supplies, was also excused until Friday, as he said he had to go to Boston.

Mr. Hedley then took the stand and told more about the royalties he received on his patents. Since July 31, 1911, he has received $14,540 for the use of his anti-climbing device on subway cars, and $18,490 for the use of the same device on elevated cars. As royalties on his coasting time recorder in the same period of time he received $20,576.75. Mr. Hedley promised to furnish the committee with a full list of the amounts he has received as royalties on his inventions from all the companies with which he is not connected, and the committee then adjourned until this morning.

When Mayor Mitchel was informed last night of Mr. Young's testimony he said he was much interested, but knew nothing whatever about the matter. He said he did not care to discuss it.

SAYS SULTAN'S HEIR COMMITTED SUICIDE

Constantinople Dispatch Reports Yussof Izzedin Cut Arteries Owing to Illness.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The suicide of Yussof Izzedin, heir apparent to the Turkish throne, is reported in a dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople by way of Berlin.

The message says the Crown Prince ended his life in his palace by cutting arteries at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Ill health is given as the reason.

GIRL CLUB MEMBERS DANCE

Association of Women Workers Celebrates Its Expansion.

A host of girls, old members and new, of the individual clubs forming the New York Association of Women Workers, held a rally in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, 18 East Twenty-fourth Street, last evening, listened to music, did some singing themselves, and finished the evening with a dance.

The association has completed a two weeks' membership campaign. It sent three workers, Miss Jean Hamilton, its Secretary; Miss Delia Stebbins, and Miss Helen B. Merchant, all over New York State and New Jersey, visiting shops, factories, and business houses, asking the girls employed to come and join one of their clubs, make friends with other girls and have a good time. The membership was tripled.

Last night the girls tried to cheer to show how good they felt about it. But it was a weak feminine cheer and they liked clapping better. Miss Virginia Potter made a speech of welcome and Miss Hamilton talked of the association and told the girls that goodness was just as catching as badness and much more satisfactory.

The girls sang their League Song, winding up with the words expressing the spirit of the organization: "Not for self we struggle; what we have we share." Many prominent persons who were to have attended were kept away by the storm.

T. H. WHITNEY TO GET CRAM'S 5-YEAR JOB

Gov. Whitman Announces He Will Make Secretary a P. S. Commissioner.

STRAUS RECOMMENDS HIM

Senators Lawson and Thompson Protest—Committee O. K's Straus and Hodge—Hervey in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Governor Whitman announced tonight that he would appoint Travis H. Whitney as successor to J. Sergeant Cram, whose term of office on the Public Service Commission for the First District expired yesterday. Mr. Whitney has been Secretary of the commission since its creation in the first administration of Governor Hughes.

The Governor will reappoint Frank Irvine, a former Cornell professor who has been serving out an unexpired term on the up-State Public Service Commission, to a full five-year term on that body.

The Governor's announcement did not come as a surprise, even though it is known that Mr. Whitney's appointment is opposed by some members of the Legislative Committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commissions, including Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, its Chairman. Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings, another member of that committee, sent a letter to Governor Whitman today offering strenuous objection to the appointment of Mr. Whitney. It is thought at the Capitol that the Senate may make difficulties over the confirmation.

The Governor was asked this evening regarding the report from New York that he had decided to appoint Charles S. Hervey, a deputy in Controller Prendergast's office, to the vacancy created by the voluntary retirement of George V. S. Williams as a member of the Public Service Commission one year in advance of the expiration of his term. Governor Whitman said that no decision had been reached with regard to Mr. Hervey.

Many persons close to the Governor, however, believe that he will be appointed, and that the delay is due to the Governor's desire to pave the way for favorable action by the Senate. Mr. Hervey is a Brooklyn Democrat, and the Senate is heavily Republican. Mr. Whitney is a Republican.

Straus and Hodge O. K'd.

The Senate Finance Committee at a special meeting today voted to report in favor of confirming Oscar S. Straus, whom the Governor appointed Chairman of the New York Commission following the ousting of Edward E. McCall, and Henry W. Hodge, successor of Robert Colgate Wood. It is likely that both nominations will be confirmed at the session tomorrow, or in any event not later than Monday night.

The letter from Senator Lawson of Kings protesting against the appointment of Mr. Whitney was received at the Executive Chamber after the Governor had been urged very strongly by Public Service Commissioner William Hayward, his former campaign manager, to appoint both Mr. Whitney and Mr. Hervey. Mr. Hervey has been useful to the Governor in many ways when his fiscal policy has been under fire. He did most of the work in connection with preparation of the Governor's budget bill.

After receiving the letter from Senator Lawson Governor Whitman sent Colonel Hayward to negotiate with Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who until recently has acted as counsel for the Thompson Committee, for a letter to offset the protest from Senator Lawson. Both letters were made public by the Governor when he announced his determination to name Mr. Whitney.

Lawson Says Whitney's Unfit.

Senator Lawson's letter in part said:

You have already received from Senator Thompson and myself, members of the Joint Legislative Investigation Committee, a protest against the appointment of Travis H. Whitney for good and sufficient reasons, which our record of investigation will show.

As a matter of good government, and for the benefit of the Public Service Commission of the First District, Travis H. Whitney should be detached altogether from service with the Public Service Commission as the First District, as he is logically responsible for the state of chaos into which the commission has fallen, and to make him a Public Service Commissioner would be a blot on your administration of State affairs.

I personally protest, and protest on behalf of the Committee of the Senate and Assembly, against the naming of Travis H. Whitney as a Public Service Commissioner, and trust you will consider such a protest long and seriously before you decide to send his name to the Senate.

The Governor asked Mr. Lewis flatly to recommend Mr. Whitney for the appointment. This Mr. Lewis declined to do on the ground that he did not know him well enough to stand sponsor for him. He declared that the record of the Thompson Committee's investigation did not contain anything which might be construed as a reflection on Mr. Whitney. He wrote:

I cannot agree with Senator Lawson that the record of the investigation contains anything which in any way reflects upon Mr. Whitney.

On the contrary, I found Mr. Whitney wonderfully well informed on public service matters, and ready at all times and willing to co-operate with the committee in the performance of its duty. Nor can I agree that Mr. Whitney is "logically responsible for the state of chaos into which the Public Service Commission of the First District has fallen." That condition was brought about by the neglect of duty and inefficiency in office of Commissioners appointed during the last four years, the appointment of whom should, in my opinion, never have been made.

May Rename Mitchel Board.

Governor Whitman indicated—as predicted in THE NEW YORK TIMES some weeks ago—that he would act on the suggestion of the Industrial Council and send the names of all the present members of the State Industrial Commission to the Senate for the places to which he appointed them in the legislative recess. The Industrial Council, after an investigation, exonerated the Industrial Commissioners from blame in connection with the Diamond factory fire in Williamsburg last November, in which sixteen workers lost their lives.

Straus Recommended Whitney.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus announced yesterday that Travis H. Whitney had been recommended to Governor Whitman for promotion to a commissionership by himself and the two other Commissioners, Hayward and Hodge. Mr. Straus took strong exception to the slur which Senator Lawson had cast upon Mr. Whitney, and especially to his remark that the "chaos" in the commission was due to Mr. Whitney.

"I have had experience," said the Chairman, "of still bigger administrative offices than this. I was at the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor. But when I came to the commission I was agreeably surprised. I had not expected to find an organization nearly as good as I did, and I have found the men on whom I must rely for the administrative and legal side of my work much abler than those in the Washington department. If any man deserves promotion, it is Mr. Whitney, for his knowledge, his capacity, and his devotion to duty.

"I unhesitatingly indorse Mr. Whitney; I think he is a man of extraordinary ability, character, and capacity. I doubt if any city or State Department has a man more competent than he. I speak not only for myself, but for the other two new Commissioners."

Woman Thompson's Candidate.

Senator Thompson, on the other hand, announced that he would continue his opposition to the appointment of Mr. Whitney. He brought forward a new candidate of his own in the person of Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, a newspaper writer, who has aided in the later work of the investigating committee.

"She is one of the most capable women in the State," the Senator said, "and as fully informed perhaps on the rapid transit needs of the city as any man I know. Besides she has held equally responsible posts and made good."

SPY LINKS VON PAPEN WITH CANAL PLOT

British Say Von der Goltz, Alias Taylor, Has Confessed and Implicated Attache.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—According to a statement made by the authorities here today Bridgman Taylor, who is detained here on the charge of having failed to register as an alien enemy, has confessed that Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché at Washington, organized the plan for blowing up the Welland Canal.

The authorities say that a further examination of the check stubs taken from von Papen when he arrived at Falmouth on his way back to Germany, connect him with the Welland Canal plot, showing a payment to Taylor, who served six months in jail for traveling under a fraudulent American passport. Taylor, whose real name is said to be Major von der Goltz, was arrested here in November, 1914, on arriving from Holland, whence he had gone from America. When his name was found on one of Captain von Papen's check stubs he admitted, according to the statement made today, that he had served under the Captain. He then is said to have given the information that Captain von Papen organized the plan for dynamiting the canal.

H. Snowden, Marshall, United States District Attorney, said last night that he understood the confession of Taylor, alias von der Goltz, related to the attempt of Captain Werner Horn to blow up the international bridge across the St. Croix River between Maine and Canada, rather than to the plot to blow up the locks of the Welland Canal.

Taylor was arrested in London a short time after the attempt to blow up the St. Croix bridge had been made and a year before the canal plot was discovered. Mr. Marshall said his investigations had not disclosed anything about Tayor or von der Goltz, at least not under those names.

Taylor arrived from London on Nov. 3, 1914, having just come from Berlin.

HEAR WERNER HORN'S PLEA.

Counsel for Dynamiter Asserts He Did Not Violate Our Laws.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today heard arguments on the appeal in the habeas corpus proceedings filed by Werner Horn, indicted for illegally transporting dynamite in his attempt to destroy the international bridge over the St. Croix River at Vanceboro, Me., on Feb. 2, 1915. Horn has been in jail here since his original petition was denied.

Among the papers seized in England from Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, was one alleged to show a payment of money to Horn by von Papen.

In his argument today Joseph F. O'Connell, counsel for Horn, declared that the attempt to wreck the bridge was an act of war performed by a German officer, and that no violation of the laws of the United States was involved.

District Attorney Anderson, for the Government, contended that the only charge against Horn in the Federal Court was that he had unlawfully transported dynamite. Horn was acting as a civilian, he said, in bringing the dynamite into the State unless the German Government saw fit to disavow the act. The court took the case under advisement.

SMITH'S THIRD PANEL DINES

Charles Francis Murphy Beaming as the Sheriff Is Honored.

Another of Al Smith's juries wined and dined and toasted him last night. This time it was the Third Panel Sheriff's Jury, and the scene was the Biltmore. Charles F. Murphy was present and smiled benignantly during the evening. Charles J. Warner was toastmaster. William H. Hirsh spoke on preparedness, and emphasized the need of greater homogeneity among the peoples making their residence in this country.

Among those present were: Peter Doelger, Louis J. and George Ehret, Jr.; Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Jacob Ruppert, District Attorney Swann, Theodore P. Shonts, George T. Wilson, Foreman of the Second Panel and Vice President of the Mutual Life; William Ziegler, Jr.; Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, State Senator Elon R. Brown, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr.; Belvidere Brooks, Peter Cooper Hewitt, and George McAneny.

$1,000,000 IN ART GIFT BY MORGAN

Continued from Page 1.

by the nuns in 1677 to Antonio Bigazzini and soon after came into possession of the Colonna family in Rome, where it remained until 1802. At that time it became the property of Francis I., King of the two Sicilies; passed to Francis II., and when that King was dethroned in 1860 was taken by him to Spain. It was exhibited at the Louvre in 1870, and the French Government considered buying it at that time. The Franco-Prussian war stopped negotiations, and it was loaned to the South Kensington Museum and openly offered for sale. In 1894, after the death of Francis II., it was bought by Martin Colnaghi, who sold it to Charles Sedelmeyer, from whom Mr. Morgan bought it in 1901.

That is the history of the picture. It came from the National Gallery in London to the Metropolitan Art Museum, was shown there with the other Morgan pictures in a great special exhibiton, and was then placed in a gallery of Italian paintings. It is a monumental work upon which all writers upon Raphael have commented, and a tremendous bibliography has grown up around it.

Brilliant Coloring.

To describe the picture briefly the Virgin is sitting upon a throne, backed with a cloth of crimson and gold under a circular canopy with green hangings. The Child on her knee is in white and has a hand raised to bless the little St. John, who wears a tunic and garment of camel's hair. St. Anne and St. Peter are on the left, and on the right St. Rosalia and St. Paul. Above the main picture is a lunette in which are to be seen God the Father, with His hand raised in blessing, with an adoring angel and a cherub's head at each side.

MORGAN GOES ABROAD; NEW ALLY LOAN RUMOR

Other Bankers on Same Ship—Only Ordinary Business Trip, Partners Declare.

J. P. Morgan's sudden departure for Europe last night gave rise to a report that he had been called abroad to negotiate another large loan for Great Britain or France. The fact that Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, and N. W. Harris of the bond house of N. W. Harris & Co. were fellow-passengers on the Rotterdam seemed to lend force to the report.

At the Morgan banking house, however, it was said that there had been no new overtures from any foreign Government for a loan. One of Mr. Morgan's associates said:

"There has been no member of this firm in London since last July, when H. P. Davison returned to this country. Arthur Anderson, Manager of the bond department, sailed for England a week ago Saturday, but he is not a member of the firm. There are so many matters in negotiation constantly between J. P. Morgan & Co. and the British Government that it is essential that a member of the firm go abroad occasionally to talk things over. This trip of Mr. Morgan's was not suddenly decided upon. He told us more than a month ago that he expected to leave about Feb. 1. Mr. Morgan is going to attend to a number of matters, but none of them is critical."

Mr. Morgan avoided interviewers upon going aboard the Rotterdam by an unusual approach to the pier. A tug carried him across to Hoboken from the Manhattan side, landing him at the pierhead instead of the land-side entrance, and he went to his stateroom on the promenade deck without being seen by the crowd.

To Be Gone Six Weeks.

This is not Mr. Morgan's first trip abroad since the war began. In the early stages he went to London to consummate arrangements whereby his firm became the official purchasing agents for the Allies in the United States. It was said yesterday that he was going over now partly for the two weeks' sea trip, and that the possibilities of danger connected with the voyage were not disturbing him. He expects to be gone about six weeks.

While nothing has been said at the Morgan offices to encourage the expectation of another British loan, bankers would not be greatly surprised at an announcement that such an arrangement had been made. It is the understanding that the British Treasury has a very large balance remaining from the $480,000,000 provided by the Anglo-French bond sale, and from the sums realized on the sale of American securities sent here by the Government. At the same time, it is realized that with the enormous deliveries of munitions which will be made in the next few months large additional payments must be made. It is said that practically all of the securities sent here have been disposed of almost immediately, and that there are not enough on hand to secure any new credit.

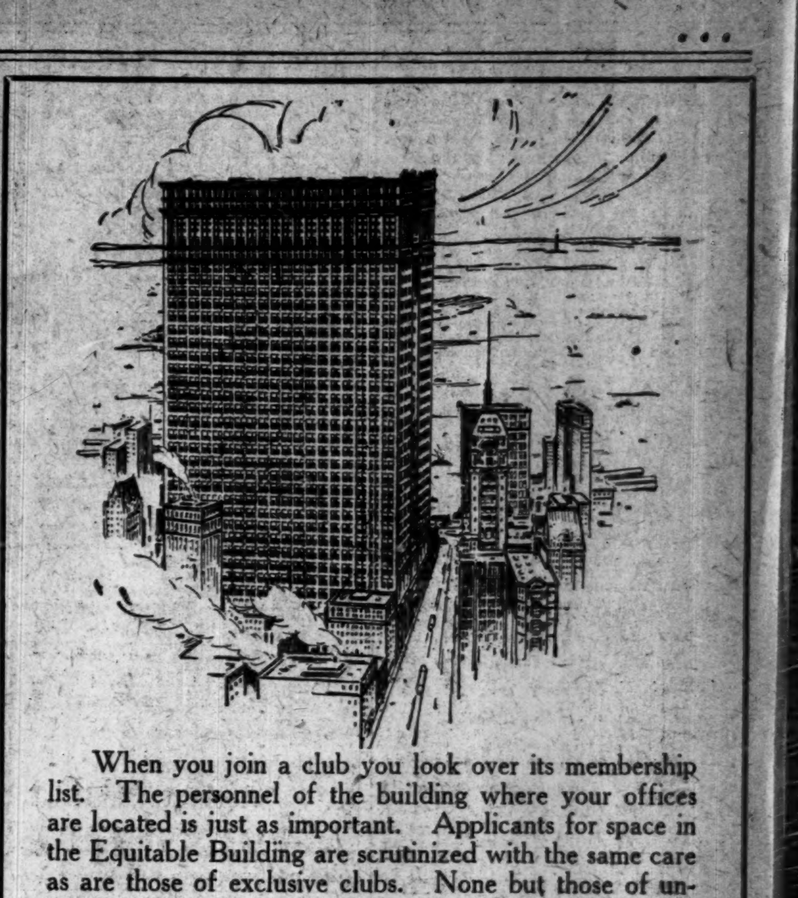
$25,000,000 Rockefeller Purchase?

A report that John D. Rockefeller had taken $25,000,000 of bonds out of a recent shipment amounting to $100,000,000 could not be confirmed, but it was credited in some quarters.

A banker in close touch with the situation said yesterday that he did not expect to see any new Government borrowing here in 1916 unless the bond market slumps so as to make it inadvisable to market any more of the bonds collected under the mobilization scheme. He characterizes the British Government's financial position here as very comfortable at this time.

Inquiries have been made by representatives of the French Government looking to an offering here of $100,000,000 of French Government notes, the proceeds to be spent in the United States. France has hitherto settled most of her obligations for supplies purchased in this country through an arrangement with London.

The trip of Reserve Governor Strong is being made for rest, he has said, but it is understood that he will avail himself of the opportunity to make a survey of business and financial conditions abroad with a view to the possibilities of the establishment of agencies of the Reserve Banks in Europe after the war.



When you join a club you look over its membership list. The personnel of the building where your offices are located is just as important. Applicants for space in the Equitable Building are scrutinized with the same care as are those of exclusive clubs. None but those of unquestioned standing are considered. The list of Equitable tenants includes leaders in the Banking, Brokerage, Legal and Commercial World.

EQUITABLE BUILDING CORPORATION
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GIRLS THE DRUDGES IN CHILDREN'S HOME

City Investigator Tells of Squalor and Mere Animal Care in Many Institutions.

BATHING AS A PUNISHMENT

Common Towel in Infirmary, No Handkerchiefs or Toothbrushes in One Asylum.

"Peonage" and "child labor" were terms used by William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, at yesterday's session of the Governor's charities inquiry to describe the conditions under which young girls were made to work in St. Joseph's Home for Girls at Madison Avenue and Eighty-first Street, which is conducted by the Institution of Mercy, under Catholic auspices.

William J. Doherty, Second Deputy Commissioner of Charities, who headed Commissioner Kingsbury's Investigating Committee, was the only witness at the two sessions of the inquiry yesterday. When he made his first investigation, he said, there were 378 girls in St. Joseph's Home, of whom 364 were public charges. The city paid the institution $105,700 in the year 1914, after the State Board of Charities had certified that the institution had complied with its rules.

"Girls between 14 and 16 in St. Joseph's Home had to begin work at 6 o'clock in the morning, and were made to do all of the drudgery of the institution," he testified. "They had to work in the laundry and in the kitchen, and in general had to do the heavy work throughout the place. When I visited the institution there were forty-four girls between 14 and 16, and eighteen of them were doing the drudgery."

Of No Educational Value.

The witness testified that none of the child labor was of any educational value as vocational training. Twelve girls over 16, "graduates" of the institution, he said, were kept to do hard work at $8 a month. Their leisure was alternate Sundays "off." The girls between 14 and 16 worked eight and nine hours a day.

Mr. Doherty said insufficient attention was given to health. A common towel was used in the infirmary, which was in charge of a woman without proper training; the bedclothes were dirty, the playground was a barren court, and the small children played indoors with artificial light. Combs and toothbrushes were used in common, and dining tables were covered only with greasy oilcloth, while the knives were rusty and the floors dirty. Dinners, he said, consisted of stews and sausages.

Following the investigation Commissioner Kingsbury ceased to commit children to unfit institutions, but for lack of room elsewhere, more children had to go to St. Joseph's. He said that reinspection had revealed that the institution could improve conditions, for many recommendations of the city authorities had been adopted.

An institution in which many recommendations have not been met, Mr. Doherty said, is the Home for Children conducted by the German Odd Fellows' Home Association at Yonkers. This is a Protestant institution, and it was at the Home for the Aged, which occupied a wing of the same building, that an attendant some time ago told the District Attorney he had assisted the Superintendant to poison a number of aged inmates "to get them out of the way."

"The medical and physical care given to children in this home is an indictment against those in charge," Mr. Doherty said on the stand yesterday. "We found the Acting Superintendent and the assistants absolutely ignorant of the elements of child care."

Perhaps the most disgusting conditions found in a local charity institution which Mr. Doherty described yesterday were at the Colored Orphan Asylum at Riverdale. He said there were 143 boys and 88 girls when the city made its first inspection. The institution received $25,215 from the city in 1914, he said, and the city's inspection was made two months after the State Board had given it good repute.

"Everything Dirty."

The Riverdale Asylum had its physical equipment in its favor to start with, Mr. Doherty said, being built on the modern "cottage plan." He said, however, that practically everything was dirty and that no effort at cleanliness had been made.

"One of the cottages used its shower bath for punishing the boys," Mr. Doherty said. "When they were good they escaped bathing."

Handkerchiefs were unknown among the inmates and napkins and toothbrushes were generally dispensed with.

"We were surprised to find that the children spent most of their time in the kitchens, even when studying," the witness said. He asked the Superintendent, who admitted that she made no claim to being a disciplinarian, about it and she replied: "That's the proper place for them. That's where most of them will have to spend their lives when they go away from here."

Another institution the witness criticised yesterday was the boys' home conducted by the Institution of Mercy at Tarrytown. There, he said, he found the discipline "strongly reminiscent of olden times." There was oppressive silence in the dining room, the children not being allowed to speak during meals; corporal punishment was in vogue, and as a penalty boys were made to wear trousers with one red and one blue leg.

Inquiry Non-Sectarian.

Mr. Doherty, who is a Catholic and was for years executive secretary of a large Catholic organization, said yesterday that the religious denominations dominating the various institutions had nothing to do with the investigations. He pointed out that there was a Catholic, a Protestant, and a Jew on the committee.

The inquiry, which is being held in the Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, will continue at 10 o'clock this morning.

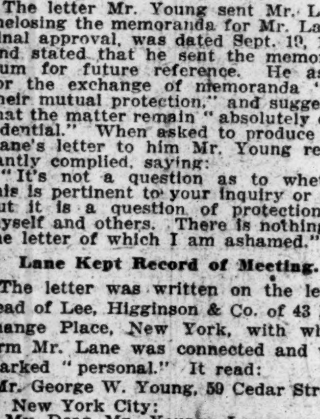
FIND CONDITIONS BETTER.

Health Survey Shows Improvement in Children's Homes.

The Department of Health has completed a survey of the eighty-four homes for children in the five boroughs of New York, including inspection of plumbing, heating, lighting, and ventilation, cleanliness of premises and inmates, diet, cooking, clothing, care of the sick, etc.

As a result 1,443 recommendations were made, and of these 654 were promptly complied with. The other recommendations were mostly of a structural nature which required time to modify.

As for the children 56 per cent. showed physical defects. The treatment of these defects provided by the institution during the past year, was very satisfactory, more than two-thirds of the defects being entirely remedied and there being only 5 per cent. untreated. All together, the conditions disclosed were most satisfactory and the institutions all showed willingness to comply with the recommendations of the department.



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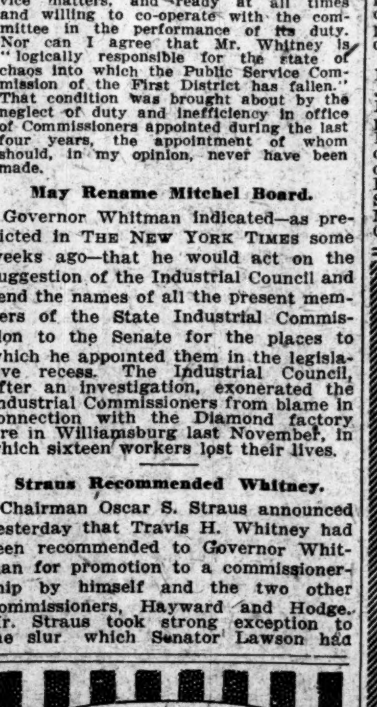

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Some of them were $35—most of them were $30—some were $25.

But even their former prices are no measure of their value—for, these are the kind of overcoats that have been hard to get at any price this Winter.

Silk linings are plentiful—and if judged by the present prices of cloth for next Winter, each one is a great, big bargain at $19.50.

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Open Evenings

Skating Under Palm Trees

Going South to skate is one of life's little ironies. Every properly packed sporting box today must hold at least three pairs of skates. One pair no longer satisfies the girl who has abandoned the waxed floor for the glittering ice. Down at White Sulphur they have flooded the beautiful Italian garden, and ice dances are the fad of the day. To complete the wintry illusion the palms have been replaced by fir trees, wood fires are kept burning in the gallery overlooking the pond, and hot tea and coffee are kept on tap. What infinite pains we take—and hang the cost!—when we are bent on creating an illusion. Aiken has not yet succumbed to the fad, but from Palm Beach comes a rumor that efforts are being made to freeze a tea garden. Que voulez-vous, mon ami, c'est froid—c'est chaud?—(Feb. Harper's Bazar.)

Before your departure for the South you will be interested in our collection of original creations in gowns for Southern wear. ¶ Also a smart array of skating costumes, conceived in the full consideration of style and grace. Typically

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